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STATE LAWS RELATING TO EDUCATION

ENACTED IN 1918 AND 1919

COMPILED BY
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EDUCATION LEGISLATION SERIES.

Digest of the laws regulating the administration, character, and finances of the public-school systems of the States of the Union. By Wellford Addis. In Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1893-94, vol. 2, pp. 1063-1300.

Digest of school laws. In Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1903-4, vol. 1, pp. 249-518.

State school systems: Legislation and judicial decisions relating to public education, October 1, 1904, to October 1, 1906. By Edward C. Elliott. 2d ed. rev. Washington, 1907. 150 p. (Bulletin, 1906, No. 3.)

State school systems: Legislation and judicial decisions relating to public education, October 1, 1906, to October 1, 1908. (II) By Edward C. Elliott. Washington, 1909. 364 p. (Bulletin, 1908, No. 7.)

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Digest of State laws relating to public education in force January 1, 1915. By William R. Hood and others. Washington, 1916. 987 p. (Bulletin, 1915, No. 47.)

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STATE LAWS RELATING TO EDUCATION.

INTRODUCTION.

The material presented in this compilation constitutes a second supplement to Bulletin, 1915, No. 47, "Digest of State laws relating to public education," the first such supplement having been embodied in Bulletin, 1918, No. 23, "State laws relating to education, enacted in 1915, 1916, and 1917." The period covered extends from January 1, 1918, to December 31, 1919, and the school legislation of all the States and the Territories and insular possessions is included. Six States—Georgia, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and South Carolina—hold annual sessions of their legislatures, and their enactments, therefore, appear for both 1918 and 1919. Laws of distinctly local application and ordinary appropriations such as are made from year to year are omitted, except in a few cases where they seem of especial interest.

The purpose of these "digests" of school laws is twofold: First, to present for the use of persons wishing it an index of all general State educational legislation; and, second, to summarize the enactments of the period covered in such manner as to show their main provisions and purposes. A third possible value of the work is the "trend" of school legislation which may be seen in it. Without doubt, the States are now enacting their laws in less haphazard fashion than formerly. The tendency to enact laws in the light of the best practice elsewhere and of the experience of other States with like legal provisions is more in evidence as each year passes. The bureau's digests are designed to help along this tendency.

The style of this bulletin follows that of the digest of 1915 and the supplement of 1918. A plan of classification embracing about 110 items is arranged, and kindred enactments are grouped under the appropriate heading. It will be observed that the plan begins with general State administrative provisions and proceeds through the entire public-school system.

PLAN OF CLASSIFICATION.

- A. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.
 - a. General.
 - b1. State boards.
 - b2. State officers.
 - b3. State inspection of schools.
 - c1. County boards.
 - c2. County officers.
 - d. District, township, and municipal boards and officers.
 - e. School meetings; elections; qualifications of voters.
 - f. Administrative units—districts, townships, municipalities, etc.; formation, division, dissolution.
- B. STATE FINANCE AND SUPPORT.
 - a. General.
 - b. State School lands.
 - c. Permanent State school funds; composition and investment.
 - d. State taxation for school purposes.
 - e. General apportionment of State school funds; special State aid for elementary education.
 - f. Special State aid for secondary education.
- C. LOCAL (COUNTY, DISTRICT, MUNICIPAL) FINANCE AND SUPPORT.
 - a. General.
 - b. Local (county, district, municipal) bonds and indebtedness.
 - c. Local (county, district, municipal) taxation for school purposes.
 - d. Poll taxes, etc.
- D. BUILDINGS AND SITES.
 - a. General.
 - b. State aid; approval of plans.
 - c. Decoration; care; sanitation, inspection, fire escapes.
 - e. United States flag in schools.
 - f. Teachers' cottages.
- E. TEACHERS IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.
 - a. Teachers: Qualifications, general; examination fees.
 - b. Teachers' examinations and certificates: General.
 - c. Teachers' examinations and certificates: Special.
 - d. Teachers' certificates: Validity; indorsement; registration; revocation.
 - e. Teachers' certificates: Recognition of normal school and college or university diplomas; certificates from other States.
- F. TEACHERS: EMPLOYMENT; CONTRACT; APPOINTMENT; DISMISSAL.
 - a. General; tenure, duties, etc.
 - b. Teachers' salaries.
 - c. Teachers' pensions.
- G. TEACHERS: PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND EDUCATION.
 - a. University departments and schools of education.
 - b. State normal schools.
 - c. County and local normal and training schools.
 - d. Teachers' institutes and summer schools.
- H. SCHOOL POPULATION AND ATTENDANCE.
 - a. General; "standard" schools.
 - b. School census.

PLAN OF CLASSIFICATION.

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II. SCHOOL POPULATION AND ATTENDANCE—Continued.

- c. School year; month; day; minimum term.
- d. School holidays.
- e. Price of attendance; consolidation of schools; transportation of pupils.
- f. Compulsory attendance; truancy; truant officers.
- g. Child labor; employment certificates.
- h. Separation of the races.

I. SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

- a. General.
- b. Corporal punishment.
- c. Suspension and expulsion.
- d. Fire drills.
- e. School fraternities.

J. HEALTH REGULATION.

- a. General.
- b. Physical examination and medical inspection.
- c. Vaccination.

K. TEXTBOOKS AND SUPPLIES.

- a. General.
- b. Free textbooks.
- c. Uniformity of textbooks.

L. SUBJECT MATTER OF INSTRUCTION.

- a. General; course of study.
- b. History, civics, and patriotism.
- c. Physical education; military training.
- d. Physiology and hygiene; alcohol; narcotics; other health instruction.
- e. Moral and ethical education; Bible in the schools.
- f. Humane treatment of animals.
- g. Music.
- h. Drawing.
- i. Technical, manual, and industrial education; household arts.
- j. Agriculture.
- k. Days of special observance.
- l. Other special subjects.
- m. Sectarian instruction.
- n. Modern languages; regulation of instruction in.

M. SPECIAL TYPES OF SCHOOLS.

- a. General.
- b. Kindergartens.
- c. Evening schools; Americanization; removal of illiteracy.
- d. Vacation schools; playgrounds; social centers.
- e. University and school extension; public lectures.
- f. Farmers' institutes, etc.
- g. Private and endowed schools; parochial schools.

N. SECONDARY EDUCATION: HIGH SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

- a. General.
- b. High-school inspection.

O. TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS: ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY.

- a. General.
- b. Agriculture.
- c. Trade.
- i. Continuation.

P. HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

- a. General.
- b. Finance, lands, support; scholarships.
- c. State universities and colleges.
- d. Municipal institutions.

Q. PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

- a. Teachers' colleges, and normal schools.
- b. Agricultural colleges.
- c. United States grant.
- d. Mining schools.
- e. Military schools.
- f. Other technical and professional.

R. PRIVATE AND ENDOWED HIGHER INSTITUTIONS: STATE CONTROL.

- a. Higher institutions.
- b. Corporations of an educational character.

S. LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.

- a. General.
- b. Public-school libraries.

T. EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

- a. General.
- b. Deaf and dumb.
- c. Blind.
- d. Crippled and deformed.
- e. Feeble-minded; schools for the retarded.
- f. Tuberculous children.

U. WELFARE OF DEPENDENTS AND DELINQUENTS.

- a. General.
- b. Wrongs to children.
- c. Juvenile courts.
- d. Conduct of children.
- e. Truant, detention, reform schools, and schools for dependents.

STATE LAWS RELATING TO EDUCATION, ENACTED IN 1918 AND 1919.

A. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

(a) General.

Alabama: To provide for a complete educational system of the State, etc.
(New school code.)

Public-school fund.—Following sums for maintenance: (1) Interest at 6 per cent on proceeds of lands granted to the State and townships thereof for school purposes; (2) interest at 4 per cent on Surplus Revenue fund of 1836; (3) rents, incomes, and profits from lands hereafter granted for school purposes; (4) escheats; (5) poll tax (to be retained in county where collected); (6) license taxes required by law to be paid to school fund; (7) a special State tax of 30 cents on the hundred dollars; (8) appropriations by the legislature. (Also county and district taxes.)

State board of education.—State board composed of governor and State superintendent, ex officio, and 6 members appointed by governor with consent of senate. No 2 appointive members shall reside in same congressional district. Term of appointive members, 12 years; overlapping terms, 2 being appointed every 4 years. Governor may remove an appointive member for cause after hearing on at least 10 days' notice. Annual meeting in October; other regular meetings in December, February, and May; special meetings may be held. Member shall receive \$10 per day for not over 25 days in a year, and necessary expenses. State board shall exercise through State superintendent general control and supervision over the public schools, except the university, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and Technical Institute and College for Women; shall adopt rules and regulations for the sanitation of schools and the physical examination of school children; shall prescribe rules for standardizing schools; shall, on recommendation of State superintendent, prescribe minimum contents of courses of study for public elementary and high schools. Subjects required in elementary schools: Reading, writing, arithmetic, English, geography, history of United States and Alabama, community civics, agriculture, elementary science, hygiene, and sanitation, physical training, and other subjects prescribed by State board. English shall be the only language employed in the first six grades. State board shall prescribe textbooks to be used in elementary schools and in high schools, except in cities of over 2,000 population; shall appoint a textbook committee not to exceed seven. Board shall prescribe rules and regulations for the certification of teachers and for the acceptance of diplomas of normal schools, colleges of Alabama, and of other States; shall prescribe rules for taking the biennial school census; shall prescribe uniform series of forms and blanks for reports and require reports accordingly; shall require annual reports of private, denominational, and parochial schools, and also monthly attendance reports from such schools to county superintendents or city superintendents as the case requires. Board may employ additional experts for special investigations. Board shall cooperate with Federal Board for Vocational Education in promoting vocational education. Board may accept for Alabama any Federal appropriation for the removal of illiteracy, teaching immigrants, or for other educational purposes. Trustees of normal schools for white

persons, of the A. and M. College for Negroes, State Normal School for Colored Students at Montgomery, the 9 district agricultural schools, Northeast Alabama Agricultural and Industrial Institute, the State High School Commission, the State Textbook Commission, the State Board for Vocational Education, and the Alabama Illiteracy Commission, as now constituted, are abolished, but State board may appoint an advisory board of 5 or more persons for any institution for negroes. State board shall have general supervision of educational work of charitable, penal, reformatory, and child-caring institutions, maintained wholly or in part by the State, through its executive officer, who shall be a member of the governing board or boards of such institutions. Board shall report annually to governor and shall make recommendations as to changes in the school law. Board may remove for cause, and after a hearing, any officer appointed by it. Board may hold real and personal property. Board may use for equalizing school terms 80 per cent of revolving fund created by legislature.

State superintendent of education.—To be chief executive officer of State department of education; term 4 years; elected by popular vote. He shall be a person of recognized ability as a school administrator, with academic and professional qualifications equivalent to graduation from a standard college or university. He shall annually apportion the school funds. He shall decide controversies arising involving the administration of the school system. He shall hold conferences of school officers, superintendents, teachers, etc.; shall prepare and publish the school laws, regulations of State board, and other educational pamphlets. State superintendent shall prepare or cause to be prepared, subject to approval of State board, rules and regulations for construction of school buildings, certification of teachers, protection of health and physical welfare of school children, grading and standardizing public schools, county high schools and State aid therefor, taking the biennial school census, enforcement of school attendance, and the administration of vocational education. He shall also prepare or cause to be prepared, subject to approval of State board, minimum contents of courses of study, forms of contract between boards of education and employees, forms and blanks for use of county and city boards and officers and teachers in reporting, State school budget, and the annual report of State board. He shall be responsible, under State board, for administration of State department, which shall be provided with necessary clerical and professional assistants. State department is divided into following divisions: (1) Executive and business management; (2) teacher-training, certification, and placement; (3) statistics; (4) rural schools; (5) elementary schools; (6) secondary education; (7) physical education; (8) vocational education; (9) exceptional education, and (10) school and community betterment. Three series of publications by State department: (1) Monthly circular of information; (2) series of bulletins, including results of special studies, manual, school law, etc.; (3) annual reports.

County board of education.—General administration and supervision of public schools of county, except in cities of 2,000 population or more, is vested in county board of education, except as herein otherwise provided. Board composed of 5 members elected by qualified voters at general election in November; term, 6 years, 2, or 1 as case requires, being elected every 2 years. Annual meeting in November and other regular meetings in February, May, and September; special meetings may be held; allowed \$5 per day and expenses but for not over 12 days in any year. Board shall appoint county superintendent as executive officer and secretary. Board shall also elect treasurer of school funds. School property vested in county board. Board shall prescribe rules and regulations for public schools, but not for cities of more than 2,000 population. Board shall provide sanitary, suitable, and convenient water-closets for each school; shall consolidate schools where practicable and provide transportation where possible, but consent of district trustees must be obtained for consolidation; shall appoint, on recommendation of county superintendent, principals, teachers, and clerical and professional assistants, and may dismiss such employees for cause; shall prepare and furnish to teachers courses of study; shall open schools as nearly as practicable on the same date; shall appoint persons to take biennial school census and fix their compensation; shall prepare and publish an annual report; shall provide separate schools for white and colored children, which schools shall be free to children over 6 years of age, but incidental fee may be charged. Public schools shall include elementary schools (grades 1 to 6), junior high schools (grades 7 to 9), and senior high schools (grades 10 to 12). Board shall enforce compulsory attendance law; shall provide conditions of entrance to junior and senior high schools; shall report to

State board as required; shall have right to acquire and hold real estate, and may acquire by condemnation proceedings. Board shall appoint for each school, 1, 2, or 3 persons as school trustee or trustees, who shall look after the school and report on its needs from time to time. Board shall see that each public schoolhouse is insured.

County superintendent.—To be chief executive officer of county board of education. Appointed by board; term, 2 years to 5 years, in discretion of board. Superintendent (except in case of present incumbent) must be a graduate of a standard normal school, or must have completed equivalent courses approved by State board, or must hold a first grade or life certificate, and in addition thereto must have had at least 3 years of successful experience in teaching. He shall devote entire time to duties of his office, and shall receive not less than \$1,500; county board may remove superintendent for cause. He shall see that school laws and rules of State and county boards are enforced; shall recommend kind, grade, and location of schools; shall recommend policies; shall hold conferences of principals, teachers, trustees, attendance officers, and citizens; shall recommend building program and plan of laying out districts; shall recommend the condemnation of insanitary school buildings; shall recommend repairs, sites, etc.; shall prepare for board rules for admission to junior and senior high schools; shall represent State board in examinations for teachers; shall nominate to county board all principals, teachers, and other regular employees; shall organize county institutes; shall prepare annual school budget for county board; shall direct biennial school census; shall see that compulsory attendance law is enforced; shall report annually to State superintendent; shall publish annual financial statement in county paper; shall prepare monthly pay roll for teachers and other employees.

School trustees.—For each school 1, 2, or 3 trustees shall be appointed by county board. Annual meeting in June, and at least 2 other meetings in scholastic year. Principal teacher shall be secretary. Trustees may, 30 days or more before opening of school, reject original assignment of any teacher to their school and county superintendent shall nominate another. Trustees may fix incidental fee, with approval of county board; may recommend appointment of a janitor; shall visit school once a month; shall have care of building and grounds, but must have approval of county board for expenditures other than those from local district funds; shall see that outhouses are kept in proper condition; may authorize use of schoolhouse for social, civic, recreational, and community meetings.

City board of education.—City shall include all incorporated municipalities of 2,000 population or more, but a town of 1,000 to 2,000 population may, through its council or other governing body, elect to be governed by this article. City board of education shall consist of 5 members, residents of the city but not members of council or city commission; appointed by council or commission as case requires; term, 5 years, one appointed each year. Annual meeting in May, and other meetings as determined by board. Superintendent of schools may be appointed; city treasurer, to be custodian of school funds. City board of education is vested with all powers necessary or proper for the administration of the free public schools of the city. Board shall cause to be taken the biennial school census; shall hold in trust all school property and may acquire necessary sites, buildings, equipment, libraries, fuel, supplies, etc.; may establish and maintain schools, including kindergartens and playgrounds, for children between 5 and 21 years of age. City and county boards may enter agreement by which pupils from one may attend schools in the other. Board shall, on recommendation of superintendent, appoint necessary professional, clerical, accounting, and statistical assistants; shall fix salaries of all employees; may acquire land for school or playground purposes by condemnation proceedings; may request council or commission to call an election to determine the question of issuing bonds for providing sites, buildings, and equipment. Shall grade and standardize schools and prescribe courses of study. Shall prepare annual school budget showing what funds will be available from State, county, local tax, and other sources; and council or commission shall, if practicable, make up any deficit from general municipal funds. City board shall make required reports to State board. May establish and maintain public libraries, separately or in connection with public schools, and also special schools for backward, defective, truant, or incorrigible children and day or night schools for adult illiterates and for the Americanization of foreigners. Board shall publish annual report. This article not applicable in "city and county school system."

(Mobile) nor to election of board of education in city where members hold office for life (Selma). Board shall maintain free schools for children over 6 years of age; incidental fee may be charged, but shall not operate to exclude from school children between 8 and 16 years of age during compulsory attendance period.

City superintendent of schools.—Appointed by board of education for not more than 5 years; board may remove superintendent for cause. He shall be executive officer of board, explain intent of school law, decide controversies, nominate employees of the board, outline building program, report on condition of buildings, prepare rules for standardizing schools, prepare courses of study, organize institutes, prepare forms and blanks, prepare annual budget for board, direct taking of school census, nominate attendance officer, and see that attendance law is carried out, prepare reports of board, and perform other duties required by board.

Apportionment of public school funds.—State auditor to certify amount available from each source. State superintendent to make apportionment. After setting aside certain funds as required by law, superintendent shall apportion State funds to counties on basis of school census. In making apportionment to any county, State superintendent shall first set aside amount due each township therein from the State for interest on its sixteenth-section funds and rents on school lands, and such township shall receive no part of other apportionment until schools of other townships having no trust funds shall have received from general fund an equal per capita apportionment with townships having such trust funds. County board of education shall apportion State funds so as to provide as nearly as practicable school terms of equal length, exclusive of schooling provided by local funds. County to receive poll tax collected therein. Local county and district funds shall be expended in county or district where collected as may be prescribed by county or city board of education, as the case may be. Appropriation for contingent fund of State department shall be expended as best interests of schools require.

One-mill county school tax.—On petition of 200 or more voters, county commissioners shall call election to determine question of levying a 1-mill county school tax. Three-fifths vote of qualified voters necessary to authorize such tax. Said election shall also determine length of time such tax is to continue.

Three-mill county and district school tax.—On petition of 200 or more voters or on request of county board of education, county commissioners shall order election to determine question of levying a County school tax of not exceeding 3 mills on the dollar. On similar request of city board of education, commissioners shall call election in such city on question of not exceeding 3-mill tax in such city. Majority vote determines. But no city or rural school district shall levy local district tax until county containing such city or district has levied a county tax of 3 mills. Tax not exceeding 3 mills may be levied in any rural district; may be voted by qualified voters at election called therein by county commissioners on request of county board of education.

Local tax bonus fund.—State bonus of \$1,000 to county levying 1-mill tax; \$2,000 for 2-mill tax; \$3,000 for 3-mill tax.

County treasury of school funds shall be selected by county board of education.

School attendance.—Person in charge of any child between the ages of 8 and 16 shall send such child to a public, private, or denominational school, and such child shall attend school for entire term, unless county or city board of education shall reduce the compulsory attendance period at any individual school to not less than 100 days. Compulsory period must begin with beginning of school unless county or city board otherwise determines. Child over 14 who has completed elementary school course or equivalent and who is lawfully employed shall be exempt. Other exemptions: (1) Child between 8 and 16 living 2½ miles or more from school, unless transportation is furnished; (2) child physically or mentally incapacitated, but school authorities may require physician's certificate of such incapacitation. Where parent or guardian is found by court to be unable to provide books and clothing for child, such child shall be turned over to juvenile court or to State child welfare department. County board of education shall divide county into one or more attendance districts and appoint attendance officers therefor, and each city board of education shall appoint one or more such officers. Such officer may be jointly appointed by county and city. County superintendent shall furnish each principal teacher a list of children between 8 and 16 years of age who belong to such teacher's school, and teacher

shall report absences from time to time as required. Child must be in school within 8 days after notice to parent by attendance officer; penalty for parent or guardian failing to comply with notice. Private and parochial schools shall make reports as required by State and county superintendent; after October 1, 1920, teachers in schools giving instruction to children of compulsory attendance age must be holders of certificates issued by State department of education. Incurable child may, by court of competent jurisdiction, be committed, as case requires, to Boys' Industrial School (white), Reform School for Negro Juvenile Lawbreakers, or (if a negro girl) to some suitable custodial institution. Attendance officers required to make reports. County and city superintendents must furnish teachers with lists of pupils who should attend their schools, and must, as far as practicable, keep such lists revised.

Certification of teachers.—All county and city superintendents, assistant superintendents, supervisors, principals, and teachers must hold certificates of qualification issued by State department of education. Examinations prepared by State department, county superintendent shall render assistance as required by said department, and examination papers returned to State superintendent for grading. Certificates shall be first, second, and third grade, and such professional and special certificates as State board may determine. Said board shall make rules for the issuance and renewal of certificates, for accepting certificates issued in other States, and for certificating graduates of approved institutions in Alabama and in other States. In cases of emergency State superintendent may issue provisional certificates valid for not longer than 1 year. State board may issue life certificates to holders of certificates herein described. Superintendent shall keep a complete record of certificates issued. Third Mondays in April, July, and December are appointed for examination of teachers. Provision for fees from applicants. County superintendent to receive no pay for conducting examinations, but assistants entitled to \$5 per day. City of 150,000 inhabitants or more may establish and maintain a normal training school for teachers. State superintendent shall maintain a "placement bureau" for teachers.

Training teachers in service.—Provision for annual teachers' institutes. One or more in each county or for a group of counties. Such institute not to exceed four days in duration. Teachers must attend if institute is held in school term or one week before or thereafter; pay allowed for attendance. In addition to institutes, county superintendents shall conduct group conferences. State department of education shall give appropriate recognition toward renewal or extension of certificates for attendance upon institutes and conferences. Normal schools and other State-supported institutions offering teacher-training courses shall cooperate in holding institutes and conferences.

Rural schoolhouses.—Unexpended balances and sum of \$37,500 annually are appropriated as State aid to rural schoolhouse construction. Aid extended for schoolhouse on condition that community raise twice amount applied for. Maximum aid as follows: \$400 for building with 1 classroom; \$650 for 2 classrooms; \$900 for 3 classrooms; \$1,200 for 4 classrooms; \$1,500 for 5 or more classrooms; \$300 in addition for an auditorium and \$300 for a workroom. Also aid for repairs in excess of \$50. Buildings for which aid is granted must have approval of State department of education.

Rural libraries.—State appropriation of \$100 to each county for rural-school libraries. Intent of the law that State will allow \$10, county \$10, and community \$10 for school library. State superintendent to furnish approved lists from which books may be purchased. County superintendent and local school trustees shall constitute library board for school to which library is granted.

Vocational education.—Provisions of "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress are accepted. State treasurer designated as custodian of funds. State board of education is designated as board for vocational education. State superintendent may designate necessary assistants. State board to prescribe qualifications for teachers, directors, and supervisors. County or city board of education may cooperate with State board in providing vocational schools and classes.

Removal of illiteracy.—State board of education is constituted illiteracy commission; may accept gifts and bequests for such purpose. County and city boards shall cooperate; may expend public funds for schools for illiterates.

Textbooks.—State board to have direction and oversight of selection of textbooks of the elementary schools. Board shall appoint a textbook committee of not over 7 members. Duty of said committee to adopt a uniform series of textbooks for the public schools for a period of 5 years, unless otherwise directed.

by State board. Unlawful to use other than adopted books. State board may, by three-fourths vote, drop an unsatisfactory book. Provisions are made for selection of books by committee, advertising for bids, bonding bidders and successful bidders after contracts are made, entering contracts, printing of prices on books, places of sale in the counties, exchange of old books, and like provisions for establishing a system of uniformity of textbooks. City or county furnishing free textbooks shall have right to purchase adopted books at contract price on freight shipments of 100 pounds or more. Any city of 40,000 inhabitants or more whose board is furnishing free textbooks may substitute in book lists books other than State-adopted books.

County high schools.—State board of education shall locate one high school in each county. There shall be tendered a site of not less than 5 acres and building and equipment to cost not less than \$20,000; on such condition State aid granted. Sum of \$3,000 available for each county high school, and in addition thereto \$1,500, in multiples of \$250, on condition that county provide equal amounts. County authorities may provide funds for further maintenance. County board of education to have direction and control of high school, subject to supervision of State board. Matriculation fee of \$2.50 for each pupil shall be charged, and laboratory fee may be charged.

Secondary agricultural schools.—An agricultural school of secondary grade is provided in each of 9 congressional districts, and the Northeast Agricultural and Industrial Institute is maintained at Lineville. Such schools shall be known as "State secondary agricultural schools." Each such school shall annually receive from State \$7,500. Within three years after January 1, 1920, the people shall erect at each school a dormitory acceptable to State board of education. Said board shall make rules and regulations for such schools; prescribe course of study and select principals, teachers, and other necessary employees.

State normal schools.—The State board of education shall have control of the several State normal schools for white teachers located at Florence, Jacksonville, Livingston, Troy, Daphne, and Moundville, and of the Normal School for Colored Teachers at Montgomery. Said board shall make rules for governing said schools and shall elect the president of each and on his recommendation, members of the faculty, and fix their pay and tenure. Appropriations to be paid out on requisition of State superintendent. President of each school to publish in county paper at end of session a financial statement.

Alabama School of Trades and Industry.—Located at Ragland; for white boys and young men. Under control of 5 trustees appointed by the governor. May receive gifts and bequests. Students shall be trained in "useful occupations, arts, and sciences." When trustees have raised \$30,000 for construction of buildings, a like sum for construction shall be available on approval of governor from State appropriation. State superintendent, with board of trustees, shall prepare course of study. State appropriation such as legislature may make.

Agricultural and mechanical institute for Negroes.—Located at Normal, near Huntsville. State board of education shall make rules and regulations for such institute; shall elect president and members of faculty and fix pay and tenure of each employee. Division of funds between races under Morrill Act and supplementary acts shall be on basis of number of white and colored children in the State as shown by school census. Appropriations to said institute shall be paid on requisition of State superintendent.

Alabama Technical Institute and College for Women.—Established at Montevallo. To be governed by a board of trustees composed of governor and State superintendent ex officio, one trustee from each congressional district (10 in all), and two from State at large. Governor to appoint members other than ex officio members; term, 12 years, 4 being appointed every 4 years. Following departments established: (1) English, literature, expression; (2) mathematics and astronomy; (3) history and political economy; (4) education, psychology, sociology; (5) ancient languages; (6) modern languages; (7) chemistry, physics, geology; (8) biology, bacteriology, zoology; (9) physiology, sanitation; (10) agriculture, dairying, floriculture, horticulture; (11) art, painting, manual training; (12) home economics; (13) vocal and instrumental music; (14) commercial branches; other departments may be established. Trustees shall elect president who, with advice and consent of trustees, shall appoint faculty and other employees. Provision for a secretary and a treasurer of the institution. Certificates and diplomas granted for completion of courses.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute.—Board of trustees shall consist of governor and State superintendent ex officio and 1 member from each congressional dis-

lect (10 in all) appointed by governor, except that district wherein institute located shall have 2 members. President, faculty, and other employees appointed by trustees. (This is the "land-grant college for white men.")

University of Alabama.—Governor and State superintendent ex officio, 1 member of board of trustees appointed by governor from each congressional district, except that district wherein university is located shall have 2 members, and 10 other members as may be from time to time added to the board of trustees, and their successors, are constituted a body corporate under the name "The Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama." Sum of \$30,000 recognized interest due the university from funds heretofore covered into State treasury. Her Federal grants and other funds and property rights accruing are vested said corporation. Trustees shall appoint faculty and other employees; may move them for cause and fix their pay; may regulate government of university; may prescribe courses of instruction; may regulate fees, charges for board, etc.; may confer degrees; may do other necessary things. Sale, lease, or other disposition of university lands is regulated.

Summer school.—Trustees of university may establish a summer school for teachers. No tuition or matriculation fee shall be charged teachers in Alabama, but an incidental fee of not over \$3 may be charged. At close of summer session State board of examiners shall, on request of director of summer session, hold an examination for teachers attending such school.

State council of education.—In order to coordinate the work of the university, the Polytechnic Institute, and the Technical Institute and College for Women there is created a "State council of education," to consist of governor as chairman, 2 members of State board of education, State superintendent, president of the university, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, president of Technical Institute and College for Women, and 1 member of trustees of university, Polytechnic Institute, and Technical Institute and College for Women, respectively.

Institute for the Deaf.—Located at Talladega. Board of trustees to consist of governor, State superintendent, and 12 members appointed by governor and approved by senate. Three members from congressional district in which institute is located and 1 from each of the other 9 districts. Term of appointive members, 6 years, 4 being appointed every 2 years. Object of institute is to afford education to the deaf of the State. All deaf children of the State between ages of 7 and 21, of sound mind, free from disease, and of good character, may be admitted to said institute. Board may select from their number an executive committee of three.

Academy for the Blind.—Located at Talladega. Under control of trustees of Alabama Institute for the Deaf. Conditions of admission similar to those of Institute for the Deaf.

School for Negro Deaf Mutes and the Blind.—Located at Talladega. Under control of trustees of Alabama Institute for the Deaf. Conditions of admission similar to those of Institute for the Deaf (for whites).

Alabama Boys' Industrial School.—Such school is established with corporate powers. Board of trustees shall consist of 7 women, governor, State superintendent, commissioner of agriculture and industries, and attorney general of the State. Board to elect officers and employees and make necessary rules and regulations. Said school shall receive and provide for welfare of white boys between ages of 6 and 18 who may be committed thereto by a court of competent jurisdiction, or who are voluntarily committed by person in parental relation, or who, in absence of person in parental relation, commit themselves thereto. Any justice of supreme court, chancellor, judge of probate, circuit judge, or judge of any city or criminal court may, after proper proceedings, commit to said school any white boy between 6 and 18 years of age who is found to be dependent, neglected, abandoned, or delinquent within the meaning of this article. Juvenile-court proceedings regulated. Child committed to said school shall remain until 21 years of age, unless sooner discharged by proper authority. Boy between 7 and 16 convicted of crime or misdemeanor may be committed to said school. Provision shall be made for care of convict-children separate and apart from other children.

Reformatory School for Juvenile Negro Lawbreakers.—Located at Mount Meigs. Controlled by board of trustees consisting of governor, superintendent of education, and 7 other trustees, 5 of whom may be Negro women, appointed by governor. Trustees shall receive every Negro boy who may be committed thereto by any court of record of the State.

School lands.—The sale and lease of school lands are regulated.

by State board. Unlawful to use other than adopted books. State board may, by three-fourths vote, drop an unsatisfactory book. Provisions are made for selection of books by committee, advertising for bids, bonding bidders and successful bidders after contracts are made, entering contracts, printing of prices on books, places of sale in the counties, exchange of old books, and like provisions for establishing a system of uniformity of textbooks. City or county furnishing free textbooks shall have right to purchase adopted books at contract price on freight shipments of 100 pounds or more. Any city of 40,000 inhabitants or more whose board is furnishing free textbooks may substitute in book lists books other than State-adopted books.

County high schools.—State board of education shall locate one high school in each county. There shall be tendered a site of not less than 5 acres and building and equipment to cost not less than \$20,000; on such condition State aid granted. Sum of \$3,000 available for each county high school, and in addition thereto \$1,500, in multiples of \$250, on condition that county provide equal amounts. County authorities may provide funds for further maintenance. County board of education to have direction and control of high school, subject to supervision of State board. Matriculation fee of \$2.50 for each pupil shall be charged, and laboratory fee may be charged.

Secondary agricultural schools.—An agricultural school of secondary grade is provided in each of 9 congressional districts, and the Northeast Agricultural and Industrial Institute is maintained at Lineville. Such schools shall be known as "State secondary agricultural schools." Each such school shall annually receive from State \$7,500. Within three years after January 1, 1920, the people shall erect at each school a dormitory acceptable to State board of education. Said board shall make rules and regulations for such schools; prescribe course of study and select principals, teachers, and other necessary employees.

State normal schools.—The State board of education shall have control of the several State normal schools for white teachers located at Florence, Jacksonville, Livingston, Troy, Daphne, and Moundville, and of the Normal School for Colored Teachers at Montgomery. Said board shall make rules for governing said schools and shall elect the president of each and, on his recommendation, members of the faculty, and fix their pay and tenure. Appropriations to be paid out on requisition of State superintendent. President of each school to publish in county paper at end of session a financial statement.

Alabama School of Trades and Industry.—Located at Bagland; for white boys and young men. Under control of 5 trustees appointed by the governor. May receive gifts and bequests. Students shall be trained in "useful occupations, arts, and sciences." When trustees have raised \$30,000 for construction of buildings, a like sum for construction shall be available on approval of governor from State appropriation. State superintendent, with board of trustees, shall prepare course of study. State appropriation such as legislature may make.

Agricultural and mechanical institute for Negroes.—Located at Normal, near Huntville. State board of education shall make rules and regulations for such institute; shall elect president and members of faculty and fix pay and tenure of each employee. Division of funds between races under Morrill Act and supplementary acts shall be on basis of number of white and colored children in the State as shown by school census. Appropriations to said institute shall be paid on requisition of State superintendent.

Alabama Technical Institute and College for Women.—Established at Montevallo. To be governed by a board of trustees composed of governor and State superintendent ex officio, one trustee from each congressional district (10 in all), and two from State at large. Governor to appoint members other than ex officio members; term, 12 years, 4 being appointed every 4 years. Following departments established: (1) English, literature, expression; (2) mathematics and astronomy; (3) history and political economy; (4) education, psychology, sociology; (5) ancient languages; (6) modern languages; (7) chemistry, physics, geology; (8) biology, bacteriology, zoology; (9) physiology, sanitation; (10) agriculture, dairying, floriculture, horticulture; (11) art, painting, manual training; (12) home economics; (13) vocal and instrumental music; (14) commercial branches; other departments may be established. Trustees shall elect president who, with advice and consent of trustees, shall appoint faculty and other employees. Provision for a secretary and a treasurer of the institution. Certificates and diplomas granted for completion of courses.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute.—Board of trustees shall consist of governor and State superintendent ex officio and 1 member from each congressional dis-

trict (10 in all) appointed by governor, except that district wherein institute is located shall have 2 members. President, faculty, and other employees appointed by trustees. (This is the "land-grant college for white men.")

University of Alabama.—Governor and State superintendent ex officio, 1 member of board of trustees appointed by governor from each congressional district, except that district wherein university is located shall have 2 members, and such other members as may be from time to time added to the board of trustees, and their successors, are constituted a body corporate under the name "The Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama." Sum of \$36,000 recognized as interest due the university from funds heretofore covered into State treasury. Other Federal grants and other funds and property rights accruing are vested in said corporation. Trustees shall appoint faculty and other employees; may remove them for cause and fix their pay; may regulate government of university; may prescribe courses of instruction; may regulate fees, charges for board, etc.; may confer degrees; may do other necessary things. Sale, lease, or other disposition of university lands is regulated.

Summer school.—Trustees of university may establish a summer school for teachers. No tuition or matriculation fee shall be charged teachers in Alabama, but an incidental fee of not over \$3 may be charged. At close of summer session State board of examiners shall, on request of director of summer session, hold an examination for teachers attending such school.

State council of education.—In order to coordinate the work of the university, the Polytechnic Institute, and the Technical Institute and College for Women there is created a "State council of education," to consist of governor as chairman, 2 members of State board of education, State superintendent, president of the university, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, president of Technical Institute and College for Women, and 1 member of trustees of university, Polytechnic Institute, and Technical Institute and College for Women, respectively.

Institute for the Deaf.—Located at Talladega. Board of trustees to consist of governor, State superintendent, and 12 members appointed by governor and approved by senate. Three members from congressional district in which institute is located and 1 from each of the other 9 districts. Term of appointive members, 6 years, 4 being appointed every 2 years. Object of institute is to afford education to the deaf of the State. All deaf children of the State between ages of 7 and 21, of sound mind, free from disease, and of good character, may be admitted to said institute. Board may select from their number an executive committee of three.

Academy for the Blind.—Located at Talladega. Under control of trustees of Alabama Institute for the Deaf. Conditions of admission similar to those of Institute for the Deaf.

School for Negro Deaf Mutes and the Blind.—Located at Talladega. Under control of trustees of Alabama Institute for the Deaf. Conditions of admission similar to those of Institute for the Deaf (for whites).

Alabama Boys' Industrial School.—Such school is established with corporate powers. Board of trustees shall consist of 7 women, governor, State superintendent, commissioner of agriculture and industries, and attorney general of the State. Board to elect officers and employees and make necessary rules and regulations. Said school shall receive and provide for welfare of white boys between ages of 6 and 18 who may be committed thereto by a court of competent jurisdiction, or who are voluntarily committed by person in parental relation, or who, in absence of person in parental relation, commit themselves thereto. Any justice of supreme court, chancellor, judge of probate, circuit judge, or judge of any city or criminal court may, after proper proceedings, commit to said school any white boy between 6 and 18 years of age who is found to be dependent, neglected, abandoned, or delinquent within the meaning of this article. Juvenile-court proceedings regulated. Child committed to said school shall remain until 21 years of age, unless sooner discharged by proper authority. Boy between 7 and 18 convicted of crime or misdemeanor may be committed to said school. Provision shall be made for care of convict children separate and apart from other children.

Reform School for Juvenile Negro Lawbreakers.—Located at Mount Meigs. Controlled by board of trustees consisting of governor, superintendent of education, and 7 other trustees, 5 of whom may be Negro women, appointed by governor. Trustees shall receive every Negro boy who may be committed thereto by any court of record of the State.

School lands.—The sale and lease of school lands are regulated.

Private, denominational, and parochial schools.—Such schools and any other institution having a school in connection therewith must register annually on or before October 10 with State department of education, and shall annually report thereto on uniform blanks. All such schools offering instruction to pupils of compulsory attendance age must make prescribed attendance reports. Act No. 442, p. 567, Sept. 26, 1919.

Alabama: To provide for the appointment of a commission to make a study of the public-school system of the State, and to make an appropriation therefor.

Governor to appoint a commission of 5 to study the school system and report with recommendations on or before July 1, 1919. Sum of \$10,000 appropriated. Act No. 21, p. 27, Feb. 6, 1919.

Delaware: Repealing ch. 71 of the Revised Code, entitled "Free schools," and providing a new chapter 71, entitled "Public schools." (New school code.)

State board of education.—General administration and supervision of public schools vested in State department of education, at the head of which shall be the State board of education. Said board to consist of 5 members appointed by the governor; overlapping terms. Regular annual meeting on July 1, and quarterly meetings in September, December, and March. Member to receive \$10 per day and expenses, but for not more than one day in each month. Board to appoint as executive officer a commissioner of education. State treasurer to be treasurer of said board. Board to determine the educational policies of the State and to enact rules and regulations having the force of law; may remove school officers for cause. Board to prescribe rules for the construction of schoolhouses and may condemn unfit buildings; no contract for schoolhouse or repair costing \$300 or more shall be valid unless approved by board. Said board shall prescribe rules for the physical welfare of pupils, for grading and standardizing public schools, for issuing certificates and diplomas. No one-teacher school shall teach more than 6 grades without approval of State board. Said board shall prescribe minimum courses of study for the public schools. English shall be only language employed or taught in first 6 grades. Said board to prescribe textbooks for elementary and high schools; open list from which local authorities may choose; State board to fix prices with publishers. Board to prescribe rules for the certification of teachers, including the accrediting of diplomas; teacher-training courses to have board's approval. Board to fix conditions of attendance of teachers at summer school of Delaware College at State expense. Board to prescribe conditions of admission to high schools. To prescribe days of opening and closing of school term, daily sessions, holidays, etc. Board, subject to laws relating thereto, shall have general supervision of special school districts. Board to cooperate in consolidating schools and to contribute 20 per cent of total first cost of grounds, building, and equipment of approved consolidated school. To make rules for biennial school census, for enforcement of attendance law; and also a series of report blanks. Board to require private schools to report annually. To be State board for vocational education. To enforce law regulating importation of dependent children and conduct investigations as to educational needs of the State. To transmit biennially a State school budget, and to make annual report.

State commissioner of education.—State board to appoint commissioner for a term of 2 years and fix his salary. He must be a graduate of a standard college, have no less than 2 years of professional and academic graduate preparation in a standard university, and no less than 7 years' experience in teaching and administration. *Duties of commissioner:* To enforce the provisions of the school code and the rules of the State board; execute educational policies of State board; hold conferences of school officers and teachers; prepare and publish school laws and rules of board; receive and examine reports; prepare rules to be adopted by board; pass upon proposed new school sites and buildings costing \$300 or more; prepare for board minimum requirements for certificates, diplomas, and degrees; prepare minimum courses of study; prepare lists of suitable textbooks; prepare rules for certification and examination of teachers; prepare rules for teachers' attendance at summer school; prepare rules for opening and closing school terms; prepare conditions under which high schools may receive State aid and of admission thereto; prepare rules for buildings, for taking school census, for enforcing attendance, for uniform reports, and for vocational education. Shall prepare annual report and annual school

budget. He shall, under State board, be responsible for the general supervision of the schools.

County boards of education.—Composed of 3 members elected from residents of county outside of special school districts; term, 3 years, one elected each year. Annual meeting in July, and other regular meetings in September, December, and March. Pay, \$10 per day and expenses, but for not over one day each month. County board to appoint county superintendent. County treasurer to be treasurer of school funds. When the provisions of this act are accepted by the school boards of the several districts (except special school districts) the said boards are abolished and the jurisdiction of the schools thereof passes to the county board of education. Said county board to maintain uniform schools throughout the county; separate schools for white and colored pupils; high school may not be maintained in certain attendance districts, but pupils' tuition must be provided in high school elsewhere. County board may establish kindergartens, playgrounds, and other types of schools with approval of State commissioner of education. Minimum term allowed, 180 days. Board to divide county into convenient attendance districts. Board to provide grounds, buildings, and equipment; to employ architect, with approval of State board of education; may acquire lands by condemnation; may issue bonds to provide buildings, etc. County board shall prescribe, subject to State board, conditions of admission to schools. Said board may consolidate schools, and shall in such case provide transportation for children of the first 6 grades who reside more than 2 miles from school and children above the sixth grade who reside more than 3 miles from school. County board shall not, without approval of State commissioner, maintain any 1-room school which for the 3 preceding years has had an average attendance of less than 12. Board to grade schools and adopt courses of study, subject to State board. County board to appoint principals, teachers, and all other regular employees. County board to furnish free textbooks. County boards to provide ample school funds by submitting annual budget to levy courts. County capitation tax between \$3 and \$6 on males over 21 and property tax not to exceed 1.5 per cent of assessed valuation; such taxes to be levied in part of county under jurisdiction of county board of education; levy court to levy tax fixed by county board of education. Board may borrow money.

County superintendents of schools.—Appointed by county board of education with approval of State board; term, 2 years; salary, not over \$2,700 from State funds, but county board may add to this from county funds; State board may remove superintendent for cause; county superintendent to carry out school laws and rules and policies of State board and county board. He shall recommend policies to county board. He shall conduct conferences with school officers. He shall develop and recommend a building program. He shall perform various other duties usually committed to county superintendents. Elementary school supervisors provided as follows: Kent County, 2; New Castle County, 2; Sussex County, 3. There shall be appointed in each county at least 1 attendance officer. At least 1 statistical clerk provided for each county; also such other clerical assistants as county board may determine.

Boards of education.—The general administration and supervision of schools in each special school district shall be vested in a board of education of 3 members elected by the qualified voters; term, 3 years. Board to elect a superintendent. County treasurer to be treasurer of special school districts. Special districts named and boards of education thereof authorized to accept the terms of this act. State board of education authorized to create additional special school districts. *Requirements of special districts:* (1) Ample plant and equipment; (2) elementary schools of 8 grades and a standard high school, with schools in session not less than 180 days; (3) free textbooks, school supplies, and instructional materials; (4) employment of superintendent of schools; (5) employment of necessary principals, supervisors, etc.; (6) employment of first-grade teachers at not less than minimum salary; (7) board may employ other professional assistants, clerical help, etc.; (8) special districts shall fulfill conditions prescribed by State board. Board may provide playgrounds, kindergartens, and other types of schools having approval of State board. Board may accept gifts and bequests; may acquire land by condemnation proceedings. Board may issue bonds for buildings, grounds, and equipment, but to an amount not exceeding 5 per cent of assessed valuation of district. Board shall, subject to State board, standardize schools and prepare courses of study. Board shall employ teachers, janitors, etc., and may dismiss them for cause, but in the case

of principals, teachers, supervisor, or attendance officer opportunity of hearing shall be given, and when vote for dismissal is not unanimous, aggrieved party may appeal to State board of education. Board shall provide free textbooks from list provided by State board of education. Board shall provide ample funds for the schools. Tax shall be a capitation tax of \$3 to \$6 on each male over 21, and a property tax of not exceeding 1.5 per cent of assessed valuation. Auditor of accounts shall annually audit the business transactions of special districts. Board to publish annual report.

Superintendent of schools.—Board of education of each special school district shall appoint a superintendent of schools for a term of 3 years. He shall, under the board, have general supervision of the schools of the district. He shall interpret policies and intent of the school law and regulations and decide controversies. He shall prepare rules and regulations, courses of study, etc., for approval of the board. He shall represent State commissioner in holding teachers' examinations in district. He shall nominate teachers, principals, etc.; shall organize teachers' institutes and reading circles; shall perform other duties required of him.

Boards of school trustees.—In each school attendance district of the county school system there shall be a board of school trustees as representative of county board of education. Three members elected at annual election from residents of district; term, 3 years, one elected each year. Board to have care of property and attend to incidental repairs. When county board is to pay for repairs, such repairs must have approval of said board. Trustees shall annually submit school estimate to county board of education. Trustees to employ and fix salary of janitor. Trustees may refuse to accept the original assignment of a principal, teacher, or teachers, and on notification of such refusal the county superintendent, shall make other nomination, but shall not be required to name more than 2 principals or 2 teachers for any one place in a school. Trustees shall visit the school in their district and seek to develop public sentiment in support of the school. They may file with county board written charges requesting removal of principal or teacher. Citizens' meeting may be held in schoolhouse when not in use for its principal purpose.

Teachers' certificates.—Examination and certification of teachers to be a State function after July 1, 1920. Uniform questions prepared under direction of State board of education; examination papers forwarded to and graded under direction of State commissioner of education. County superintendents and superintendents in special districts shall render assistance, as directed by State commissioner. Details for certification of teachers, including accrediting diplomas and certificates, shall be regulated by State board. County and district superintendents, supervisors, principals, and teachers must have certificates issued or approved by State board, but any county or special district may require certificate of higher standard than that required by State. Certificates granted: (1) Certificate in administration and supervision; (2) certificate in elementary school supervision; (3) certificate in supervision; (4) superintendent of school's certificate; (5) high-school principal's certificate; (6) high and elementary school principal's certificate; (7) high-school teacher's certificate; (8) high-school teacher's certificate in special branches; (9) elementary school teacher's certificate; (10) elementary certificate of first grade; (11) elementary certificate of second grade; (12) elementary certificate of third grade; (13) elementary certificate of second or third grade issued by county superintendent and valid in county where issued. County board of education or board of education of special district may suspend teacher for cause and recommend revocation of certificate; State board may order investigation and may approve recommendation. State commissioner of education shall keep records of all certificates issued. County superintendent shall not issue provisional certificate when it is possible to employ teachers holding State certificates. Second grade or third grade teacher shall not be employed when it is possible to obtain a teacher of higher grade. Principals' and teachers' certificates shall be of two classes, first class and second class. Classification of holders made by county superintendents and district superintendents, as the case may require, under supervision of State commissioner.

Teachers' salaries.—Schedule of minimum salaries based on grades of certificates held and years of successful experience. Lowest grade, county certificate of third grade, shall not receive less than \$400. From that point gradations upward. Higher salaries may be paid.

School attendance.—Person having control of child between 7 and 14 years of age is required to send such child to a free public school during entire time schools are in session, unless such child is receiving approved instruction elsewhere. Superintendent may excuse necessary absences. Act not to apply to children whose mental or physical condition is such as to render attendance impracticable. Subject to approval, private teachers and principals of private schools must make reports of attendance of their pupils. Child of 14, 15, or 16 years of age who has not completed the work of the eighth grade must attend school 100 days each year or give evidence of receiving instruction elsewhere. Misdemeanor to fail to comply with this act, but person in parental relation shall not be subject to penalty if he places child in school within 3 days after notice. Fines collected placed in county school fund or special district fund as case may be. Attendance officers to arrest truants and place them in school. School boards (county and special district) may establish schools for habitual truants. Truancy and incorrigibility are declared disorderly conduct, and a truant or incorrigible child may be committed to the Ferris Industrial School for Boys or the Delaware Industrial School for Girls, as the case may be. Superintendents of schools, or persons designated by them, shall issue prescribed employment certificates, and principals of schools, public and private, shall furnish pupils' school records required by law.

Importation of dependent children.—Unlawful to bring into the State any dependent child for the purpose of placing such child in a home, without first obtaining the consent of the State commissioner of education and giving bond. State board of education to have general supervision in relation to the importation and placing of such children and in relation to the rejection of incorrigible, unsound, or feeble-minded children.

High schools.—State aid to high schools. State commissioner shall classify such schools as first class and second class. Minimum requirements for each class. Commissioner or assistant shall annually inspect high schools and shall make recommendations relative to State aid therefor. Each first-class high school shall receive State aid up to one-half of total amount paid locally for teachers' salaries, including one-fourth of salary of principal or superintendent acting as principal, but such aid shall not exceed \$2,400 in any school year. Second-class school shall similarly receive aid, but not to exceed \$1,600. Boards of education of special school districts shall admit to their high schools pupils from the county systems on conditions and at tuition rates prescribed by State board of education. Diplomas of graduates of high schools shall show class of high-school course completed; graduates of approved four-year high schools shall be admitted without examination to freshman class of any college of Delaware receiving State funds. State board to prescribe courses of study for State-aided high schools.

Trustee of school funds.—State treasurer is trustee of school fund. Auditor of accounts shall annually audit records, accounts, etc., of trustee.

Distribution of State funds.—State treasurer shall charge against and pay the annual appropriations for the support and encouragement of the schools. Payment to be made on second Tuesday in January. State aid to elementary schools shall include the entire income from the school fund, the entire income from the income tax, as provided for in ch. 8, vol. 29, of the Laws of Delaware, and such additional appropriation as general assembly may make therefor. State board of education to certify annually to State treasurer every school district entitled to State funds. Treasurer to apportion funds to school districts on basis of enrollment during preceding year, but high-school enrollment not to be counted.

Miscellaneous.—State appropriations for oral instruction for deaf; school superintendents to see that appropriation is properly expended. Unclaimed proceeds of strays go to county fund or special district fund, as case may be.

Ch. 137, Apr. 14, 1919.

Georgia: An act to empower the State superintendent of schools, the attorney general, and the chairmen of the senate and house committees on education, to codify the school laws.

School officers are directed to prepare from existing laws an educational code, showing in logical order and by section and number the school laws of the State. To be presented to the legislature of 1919 for adoption or rejection.

No. 289, p. 225, July 20, 1918.

Georgia: To codify the school laws of the State in compliance with the provisions of an act approved July 20, 1918; to provide for a State superintendent of schools, State board of education, State board for vocational education, county superintendents of schools, county boards of education, supervisors of schools and institutes, an auditor, a secretary and executive agent of the State board of education, and other officers; to provide the method of their selection, their duties, powers, and compensation, and for other purposes.

Power of taxation over the whole State vested in general assembly; no poll tax except not to exceed \$1 annually on each poll for educational purposes; general assembly may delegate taxing power to counties for certain purposes, including education.

State school system.—Schools to be free to all youth of the State; separate schools for white and colored children. State school commissioner elected by the people; term, 2 years; certain funds set apart for the support of schools. Authority may be granted to counties, militia districts, school districts, and municipal corporations to establish and maintain schools by local taxation. Local existing school systems to continue.

State board of education.—Said board to consist of governor, State superintendent, and 4 other persons appointed by governor; term, 4 years, 2 appointed every 2 years. Three members must be men of practical experience in school work; must not have been or be connected with any schoolbook-publishing concern; 4 appointive members shall receive \$250 each per annum. Powers and duties of board: To make rules and regulations for the supervision of all schools; to provide courses of study for all common and high schools receiving State aid; to select and list textbooks, but county school authorities may, with approval of board, make necessary changes; to be final court of appeal from State superintendent; to determine necessary office force of State superintendent and fix compensation of same. Each county shall constitute a school district. Normal instruction of teachers and institutes shall be provided, and teachers shall attend such institutions. State board shall provide for the examination and licensing of teachers. Said board shall act in advisory capacity to State superintendent as well as court of appeals from his decisions. Said board to set up standards for institutions conferring degrees and diplomas. Penalty imposed for board member accepting gifts, rewards, etc., from schoolbook publishers. Said board to be State schoolbook commission; uniform series of textbooks provided for common schools. As a part of course of study, health and hygiene, the elements of agriculture, and the elements of civil government shall be taught. Usual provisions made for bids, book contracts, etc.

State superintendent.—Elected by qualified electors; term, 2 years. Charged with administration of school laws and general superintendence of common schools. Subordinate school officers shall be bound by his instructions, but appeal lies to State board of education. State superintendent shall be secretary and executive agent of State board. He shall be a member of State board for vocational education, State geological board, State board of health, budget and investigation committee; and of boards of trustees of each eleemosynary, corrective, and educational institution to which public funds are appropriated. He shall carry out the rules and regulations of the State board of education and the laws governing schools receiving State aid. He may suspend a county superintendent for cause, subject to appeal to State board. He shall make annual report to legislature. He shall apportion the school funds to counties and independent local systems on the basis of number of children between 6 and 18 years of age. He may appoint 3 State school supervisors, whose salaries shall not exceed \$3,000 each. He shall appoint an auditor to audit books and accounts of county superintendents and treasurers of local school systems, of State university and its branches, and all schools receiving State aid. School year to be coincident with calendar year; 20 days a school month. Enumeration of children between 6 and 18 years of age shall be made in 1888 and every 5 years thereafter. State superintendent shall organize in each county a teachers' institute. He may require reports of county superintendents and other chief school officers as he may prescribe.

County boards of education.—Each county shall constitute 1 school district under control and management of county board of education. Said board to consist of 5 freeholders appointed by the grand jury (except in four counties under a "local system" by special acts). Term, 4 years. Chosen from that portion of county outside of independent districts. Pay of members, not over

\$2 per day. Board shall elect one of their number president. Monthly meetings to be held. Board to regulate school term; may purchase, lease, or rent school sites; provide schoolhouses and equipment; be vested with title to school property; may receive gifts and bequests. Board shall hear and determine local controversies; from board appeal lies to State superintendent. County and city boards of education may require pupils to be vaccinated. County boards may suspend for cause the county superintendent or any teacher, but appeal lies to State superintendent. Said board may consolidate schools or rearrange school districts; may provide for transportation of pupils. Board may organize manual labor schools, with approval of State board. County or municipal board may also organize and maintain evening schools and high schools and junior high schools. Such boards may also provide departments of industrial education. Admission to all common schools shall be free to all persons between ages of 6 and 18.

School funds.—Fifty per cent of all revenue received by the State shall be used for the support of the common schools, this provision to go into effect January 1, 1922. As soon as any county board shall give evidence that arrangements have been made, by taxation or otherwise, to continue the common schools at least 6 months said county shall be entitled to draw State funds. School funds to be kept separate from other funds.

School districts.—County board of education shall lay off county into several districts; for failure so to do members may be removed. County board may order election of district trustees, such trustees to be 3 in number, elected by the people, but in districts containing incorporated towns there may be 5 trustees. Said trustees to visit schools, make recommendations to county board, and otherwise act in advisory capacity to county school authorities. County school tax not to exceed 5 mills on the dollar may be levied; election to determine tax question is called on petition of one-fourth of qualified voters; two-thirds majority necessary to vote tax; incorporated towns operating local school systems shall not be included with rest of county tax, but may elect to abolish their local systems by official act of the legislature. School district may supplement by taxation the funds received from the State; two-thirds vote necessary to carry election. Any municipality authorized by law to maintain a system of public schools by local taxation may submit question of taxation to a vote of people, and two-thirds vote determines. Local school tax may be repealed by two-thirds vote of those voting at election. Any city of over 2,000 population and any county or town may organize an independent school system; local laws now in force are not repealed. In district levying a local tax the trustees shall make rules and regulations governing the schools and shall build and equip schoolhouses subject to approval of county board. Tax in such district shall not exceed 5 mills on the dollar. Taxation of corporate property is regulated.

Schoolhouses in local tax districts.—On petition of one-fourth of qualified voters, election on school-bond issue shall be called by trustees or boards of education of such districts; two-thirds vote necessary to carry election. County school bonds may likewise be authorized.

County superintendent of schools.—County superintendent substituted for county school commissioner. Term of county superintendent, 4 years; elected by qualified voters of territory outside of independent districts; county board of education to fill vacancies. Educational qualifications prescribed for county superintendents. Superintendent to receive \$600 per annum from State funds and such additional pay as county board may determine. Said superintendent may be removed for cause by county board, but appeal lies to State superintendent. County superintendent shall be the medium of communication between State superintendent and subordinate school officers, shall be the agent of the county board, and shall enforce all rules and instructions of State superintendent and county board. He shall visit and superintend the schools and, with State superintendent, supervise county normals and institutes. He may suspend teacher, subject to appeal to county board.

Teachers' licenses.—These are of first, second, and third grade and are issued by county superintendent. Rules made by State board of education. Questions prepared by State superintendent, examinations conducted by county superintendents, and papers graded by county superintendent in accordance with rules of State board. County board may in emergency order a special examination, in which case county superintendent may prepare questions and conduct examination, county board to grant licenses to successful applicants. In case of municipal school system maintaining an approved standard of ex-

annuation of teachers, State board may delegate to such system the right to license its own teachers. First-grade license valid for 3 years; second grade valid for 2 years; third grade for 1 year; license may be validated in another county than where issued by endorsement of county superintendent of such other county. County superintendent may revoke certificate for cause, but appeal lies to county board. In vocational agriculture, trade and industrial, and home economics education the certification of teachers shall be as authorized by State board for vocational education.

Health regulations.—County and municipal boards of health may make health rules and regulations not inconsistent with law. Handling of communicable diseases and disease-infected books, etc., in schools is regulated. Periods of quarantine or isolation for several communicable diseases are regulated.

Compulsory attendance.—Parent or guardian having charge of child between ages of 8 and 14 shall cause such child to attend a public school for 6 months each year. Exemptions: Child attending other school giving instruction in English branches; child having completed work of seventh grade; child excused "for good reasons" by county or city or town school board. Temporary absence may be excused by principal or teacher in charge. Penalties provided for violations. Notice before prosecution. Teachers required to report absences. Each county and municipal board shall employ an attendance officer. Any county or municipality failing or refusing to employ such officer shall not be entitled to receive State school funds. Fines and forfeitures collected under this provision shall be paid to county school fund.

Vocational education.—Provisions of "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress accepted. State board for vocational education shall consist of 7 members, as follows: Chancellor of the University, State superintendent of schools, 1 member from manufacturing and commercial interests, 1 from agricultural interests, 1 representative of labor, and 2 members from the district agricultural schools. Members other than chancellor and State superintendent shall be appointed by the governor. State treasurer is made custodian of funds.

No. 214, p. 288, Aug. 19, 1919.

Illinois: To assemble a convention to revise, alter, or amend the constitution of the State.

To meet on January 6, 1920. To be composed of 102 delegates, elected November 4, 1919. Sum of \$500,000 appropriated.

S. B. 232, p. 60, June 21, 1919.

Montana: To amend various sections of ch. 76, Laws of 1913, being an act codifying the school laws of the State and providing for the establishment and maintenance of a general, uniform, and thorough system of public free schools.

Providing for 4 meetings annually of State board of education; State certification of graduates of the institutions of the university; additions to the staff of State superintendent; State meetings of county superintendents; employment of physicians to examine sanitary conditions of schools and health conditions of pupils; at least 4 months of school for children in isolated sections; continuation, part-time, and night schools for persons over 21 years old; State certification of teachers and State board of educational examiners; approval of schoolhouse sites by county superintendent and county health officer; increase of county common-school levy from 4 mills to 6 mills; expenditure of district school funds for the erection of a teacherage and a barn; holding of county meetings of trustees.

Ch. 190, Mar. 10, 1919.

New Hampshire: Amending the laws relating to the public schools and establishing a State board of education.

State board shall consist of governor, ex officio, and 5 members appointed by governor and council. Appointive members, no more than 3 of whom shall be of same political party, shall not be "technical educators nor professionally engaged in school work"; term, 5 years, one member appointed each year; governor and council may remove a member for cause. State board shall (1) have general administration of public schools, including "Americanization" work; (2) make regulations for the State's cooperation under the "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress, and (3) prescribe qualifications of deputy commissioners, superintendents, assistant superintendents, and teachers, and also subjects and minimum standards for public schools. Board shall appoint a

commissioner of education as executive officer and four deputy commissioners, one of whom shall promote agricultural and other vocational education and one of whom shall assist in abolishing illiteracy and promoting Americanization. State board shall succeed to functions of State superintendent, trustees of normal schools, and State board for vocational education. Additional duties of board (through commissioner) are as follows: (1) To combine school districts into supervisory unions; (2) to supervise expenditure of moneys appropriated under this act; (3) to prepare a budget for such expenditures and to give information to the public; (4) to establish standard schools in unorganized territory or otherwise provide for children therein; (5) to certify annually to State treasurer the number of pupils enrolled in public schools; (6) to report biennially to the State legislature; (7) to employ union superintendents on nomination of local boards; (8) to fix salaries of superintendents of supervisory unions and to pay such salaries, except such as may be added from local funds; (9) to employ necessary inspectors, supervisors, etc.; (10) to hold conferences of superintendents and teachers; (11) to prepare and publish programs, courses of study, etc.; (12) to employ competent persons to care for pupils' health. For State school supervision each district shall pay annually to State treasurer \$2 for each pupil enrolled in its schools the previous year. Unions of districts provided for the employment of superintendents. Teachers to be employed by district board on nomination of superintendent. English language shall be used exclusively in both public and private schools in teaching fundamental subjects. A foreign language may be taught in the elementary schools, provided the regular prescribed course of study be not abridged. Persons between 16 and 21 years of age who can not read and speak understandingly the English language must attend part-time school. When 15 or more such persons reside or are employed in any district, such district must provide an evening or part-time school. District must likewise provide for 20 or more persons over 21 who can not read and speak understandingly the English language. Employment of persons between 16 and 21 is regulated. Standard elementary school to be of 36 weeks' duration; district must maintain standard school unless State board reduces the term in the district; transportation to be provided for pupils below the ninth grade who reside more than 2 miles from school. Minimum and maximum tax rates are fixed. State aid for weak districts. State appropriation for (1) elimination of illiteracy; (2) Americanization of immigrants; (3) equalizing educational opportunity; (4) health promotion; (5) determination of mental and physical defects; (6) training of teachers; (7) administration of department of education; (8) vocational education; (9) high-school tuition; (10) aid of dependent mothers.

Ch. 103, Mar. 28, 1919.

North Carolina: To amend certain sections of the Revisal of 1905 and certain chapters of the Laws of 1907, 1911, 1913, 1915, and 1917, all being parts of the public-school law.

State board of education may loan money for farm-life school buildings. Subjects prescribed for public schools; civil government must be taught in school having more than one teacher. Sheriff must submit annually to county board of education a statement showing insolvencies, etc., in tax collections. Section of Revisal (4116) governing apportionment of funds is repealed. County superintendent must secure from State board of examiners a superintendent's certificate. No school committeeman shall be eligible as a teacher. Teachers of public-school branches in private school must have State teacher's certificate. County treasurer's commissions on school funds shall be paid on order of board of education. Treasurer to keep accounts with school districts; no township accounts. Special school tax may be levied on personal as well as real property. Date of child's birth to be shown in school census. Manner of reducing special tax is prescribed. Teachers to be elected after conference with county superintendent. Manner of enlargement of special tax district is prescribed.

Ch. 254, Mar. 10, 1919.

West Virginia: To amend and reenact Barnes' Code of 1916, all relating to education.

State board of education.—Enacts a new school code. State board of education, a corporation; shall consist of State superintendent, ex officio, and 6 members appointed by the governor; term of appointive members, 6 years, one appointed each year; not fewer than 3 appointive members shall be actively

engaged in school work, nor shall more than three be of same political party; governor may remove appointive member for cause; compensation of each appointive member, \$1,000 and expenses. Advisory council created to assist in policies for the education of colored youth. State superintendent to be chief executive officer of State board. State board of education to have the general control and management of the educational affairs of the West Virginia University, the State normal schools, the West Virginia Trades School, the West Virginia Vocational School, the West Virginia Collegiate Institute, the Bluefield Colored Institute, the schools for the deaf and the blind, and of any other State educational institution hereafter created by law. Said board shall succeed to powers and duties of the State board of regents, the State board of education as now constituted, the State schoolbook commission, and the State vocational board, which are abolished by this act. The training of teachers shall be under the general direction and control of the State Board. Board shall make rules for the standardization of all schools and shall determine minimum standards for conferring degrees and granting diplomas. State board authorized to accredit institutions for purpose of granting teachers' certificates. Board shall prescribe minimum standards for courses of study for the schools; shall have authority to approve or disapprove plans for schoolhouses in school districts of less than 5,000 population; shall adopt a uniform series of textbooks for the public schools.

State superintendent.—State superintendent of schools elected by qualified voters; term, 4 years. He shall be a school administrator of recognized ability, training equal to graduation from standard university or college, and at least 5 years' experience in school work; annual salary, \$5,000. He shall have general supervision of schools; shall cause to be instituted proceedings for the enforcement of the school law; may hold conferences of local superintendents; shall give interpretations of the school laws; shall prepare and publish manual of course of study prescribed by State board; cause school laws to be printed and distributed; cause to be published lists of books suitable for school libraries and publish special reports and bulletins; shall make biennial report; shall employ assistants and perform other duties required by law or State board.

County superintendent.—County superintendent of schools elected by qualified voters; term, 4 years. Must hold a supervisor's certificate or normal-school diploma or equivalent, except that holder of first-grade elementary certificate of 10 years' standing in 1922 shall be eligible. State board of education may remove county superintendent for cause. Vacancy filled by presidents of local district school boards. Salary of county superintendent based on number of schools under his supervision. He shall be chief executive officer of the schools of county, except in independent districts; shall visit schools and may suspend teacher for cause; may hold conferences of school-board members and principals and supervisors; shall be county financial secretary for school funds; shall make annual report and perform other duties required by law or State board.

District school board.—District board of education to consist of 3 members elected by qualified voters. Board is declared a corporation; shall hold school property; shall provide school sites and buildings, furniture, and equipment. Board may appoint 1 school trustee for each subdistrict. Minimum school term required as follows: 1919-20, 120 days; 1920-21, 130 days; 1921-22, 140 days; 1922-23, 150 days; 1923-24, 160 days; if insufficient funds for providing said term, voters may vote additional tax. Schools open to all persons between 6 and 21 years of age.

Teachers.—Minimum salaries for teachers fixed as follows: First-grade certificate, \$75; second grade, \$80; third grade, \$45; school board may fix higher rates. Board of education of any district may appoint a district supervisor, and where 50 or more principals and teachers employed, 1 or more assistants may be appointed. Board of education shall employ teachers and fix their salaries; may dismiss teacher for cause after 10 days' written notice, but teacher may appeal to State superintendent if board's action is not unanimous; teacher breaking contract without just cause shall not be employed in any other public school during term of such contract. If school is closed on account of contagious or infectious disease, teacher holding himself in readiness to teach shall be paid for time schools are closed. District board to have general control of schools; may consolidate two or more small schools and provide transportation for pupils. Board may provide means of education for children residing over 2 miles from school. Board to determine what schools in district pupils shall attend and shall regulate transfers of pupils.

Kindergartens.—Board of education of any district may establish kindergartens for children between the ages of 4 and 6 years. Kindergarten teachers shall hold special kindergarten certificates issued by State superintendent under regulations of State board of education.

Powers of school boards.—The board of any district or independent district may establish evening schools, part-time day schools, or vocational schools, and shall admit thereto adults and other persons not required to attend day schools. Board may also provide for community use of school property. Board may provide school libraries. Books, except in independent districts and high schools, shall be selected from lists prepared by State superintendent. Boards may provide United States flags for school buildings and require the same to be displayed. Boards of independent districts shall, and boards of districts may, provide for medical and dental inspection of pupils. Such boards may also employ school nurses. Board of district or independent district may provide free textbooks for public-school pupils; may establish a teachers' retirement fund under rules of State board of education; shall provide separate schools for colored pupils. District board shall perform other duties prescribed by law and State board of education. District board shall appoint a secretary; duties defined. It shall certify tax levy made by district board to county superintendent, who shall report the same to proper county taxing authorities. Secretary shall make annual report to county superintendent.

High schools.—A high school may be established and maintained in a district or independent district by vote of the qualified voters. Boards of two or more contiguous districts in same county may, if authorized by vote of the people, establish and maintain a joint high school; control thereof is vested in boards of districts so uniting, and county superintendent is ex officio a member of such board. County high-school board or district board may establish a normal training department in the high school; State board of education to prescribe course of study for such department; State aid to amount to \$400, but for not exceeding 10 high schools in the State. Board of education of any district not maintaining a high school or assisting in the maintenance of a county high school shall pay high-school tuition of pupils in its district who have completed elementary school course and attend high school elsewhere; district maintaining high-school course of less than 4 years shall in like manner pay tuition of its high-school pupils who have completed its course. High schools classified as first class, having 4-year course; second, 3-year course; third class, 2-year course. State aid: First class, \$800; second class, \$600; third class, \$400. District and county boards may erect dormitories for high schools. High school may be discontinued on petition of at least 75 per cent of the taxpayers. Provision made for "intermediate" or "junior" high schools to be a part of a 6-3-3 plan of school organization.

Teachers' contracts. authority, duties, etc., are regulated. Teachers to be paid monthly, but pay may be withheld until required reports are made. Teachers shall make annually, before April 1, an enumeration of the youth of the subdistrict between the ages of 6 and 21.

Teachers' certificates.—Public-school teacher must be holder of certificate, of good moral character, and over 18 years of age. Examinations for certificates and powers necessary thereto are vested in State superintendent of free schools. Examination questions prepared in State department of education and forwarded to county superintendents for holding examination; applicants' manuscripts sent to State department for grading. Elementary certificates are of first grade, second grade, and third grade. High-school certificates and supervisors' certificates also provided for. Short-course certificates provided for those completing the short course in State normal schools and other approved institutions. Special certificates provided for teachers of special subjects: librarians, kindergartens, primary teachers, special teachers and supervisors of music, drawing, physical training, home economics, manual training, agriculture, and other vocational subjects. Emergency certificates may be issued by State superintendent. Said superintendent may accept in lieu of examination credits made in an approved college, normal school, or first-class high school. Renewal and revocation of certificates regulated.

Institutes.—Annual county teachers' institutes shall be held throughout the State at such times and places as State superintendent may direct. Each teacher must attend at least 5 days. County superintendent shall also conduct district or joint district institutes. Teachers shall be encouraged to form reading circles.

Compulsory attendance.—Children not less than 7 nor more than 14 years of age shall attend school. Exemptions: (a) Those attending private or

parochial schools; (b) those receiving approved instruction at home; (c) the physically or mentally incapacitated; (d) pupil in whose immediate family a death occurs; (e) cases of extreme destitution of parents; (f) cases where attendance is hazardous to pupil's life, health, or safety; (g) pupil residing more than 2 miles from school unless transportation is furnished; (h) cases of observance of regular church ordinances; (i) reasons accepted as valid by county superintendents. District attendance officers provided for. Children between 14 and 16 who are not lawfully employed must attend school. Every child between 14 and 16 lawfully employed shall attend evening or part-time day school at least 5 hours a week for 20 weeks if such school is in session and is maintained within 2 miles of child's residence. Employers must permit attendance. Mentally normal minors over 8 years of age who are defective in sight or hearing must be sent to the West Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind.

Vocational education.—"Smith-Hughes Act" providing Federal aid for vocational education is assented to. State treasurer is made custodian of funds. State board of education is made board for vocational education.

State university.—West Virginia University is under control of State board of education. President to be executive head of the university; shall make biennial reports. State board shall establish colleges, schools, and departments of the university as may be expedient. State board has approval of rules of admission and graduation. Agricultural extension department provided for. Male students shall enroll in the department of military science. State board of education may organize and conduct general extension work in the university. Investment of endowment of agricultural college is regulated. Legislature is directed to make appropriations for support of university. Acts relating to State normal school and branches shall remain in full force and effect.

Other State institutions.—Government and conduct of other State educational institutions are regulated. These include the preparatory branch of the State university, West Virginia Trades School, West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Bluefield Colored Institute, West Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind, West Virginia Industrial School for Boys, Industrial Home for Girls. State board of education shall make, through State superintendent, an annual report to governor.

School bonds.—Any district or independent district may issue bonds for sites, buildings, etc., by three-fifths vote of the votes cast. Aggregate indebtedness not to exceed 2½ per cent of property valuation of the district; tax must be levied to pay interest and to retire annually a proportionate amount of the principal. School elections are regulated.

County sheriff shall collect and disburse school moneys for the county and the several districts and independent districts therein. He shall make annual settlement with the county financial secretary; method of such settlement regulated. His liabilities are defined.

C. 2, Feb. 25, 1919.

Wyoming: To amend and reenact ch. 120, Session Laws of 1917, relating to the State department of education.

General supervision of public schools is entrusted to superintendent of public instruction, who shall administer the school system according to law, but nothing herein shall limit or contravene the powers or functions of the trustees of the University of Wyoming. County educational matters shall be under supervision of county superintendent of schools. District educational matters shall be under care of district board of school trustees.

State board of education.—To be composed of 7 members, at least 2 of whom shall be actually engaged in educational work. State superintendent a member ex officio; 6 members appointed by State superintendent, with approval of governor; term, 6 years, 2 being appointed every 2 years; not over 4 members shall belong to same political party. Superintendent, with approval of governor, may remove a member for cause. Board to meet semiannually; State commissioner of education to be secretary.

State superintendent.—He shall exercise general control and supervision over the public schools. He shall, through the commissioner of education, advise with county and district school officers and boards. He shall explain and enforce the school law and the rules of the State board. He shall furnish contract forms to publishers desiring to enter contracts with school district boards for supplying textbooks and shall require each such publisher to give bond for not less than \$2,000; he may suspend the right of any publisher not complying to

sell books in the State. State superintendent, with advice of State board, shall have annual school census taken. Superintendent and State board shall report biennially to governor. Superintendent, with advice of board, shall assume powers and duties of State board of examiners. Superintendent shall advise with trustees of State university in relation to normal department thereof; he and State board shall be trustees of other teacher-training institutions. State board shall have general oversight of vocational and other special schools. State board shall prescribe standards regulating the general course of study and provide for printing and distribution of a suggestive course. Board shall prescribe course of reading for teachers and may adopt means of assuring itself that such reading is done; other means of improving teachers in the service may be adopted. Board shall prescribe rules and regulations for certifying superintendents, supervisors, and teachers. State department of education shall be provided with adequate office assistants. Field agents may be employed for supervisory, advisory, and inspectorial purposes.

Commissioner of education.—State board of education, with approval of governor, shall appoint a commissioner of education. He shall, under general supervision and direction of the State superintendent, execute the educational policies of the State board. He shall prepare and publish bulletins, etc.; shall make tours of inspection; shall foster professional growth and enthusiasm in teaching; shall in person and through assistants examine accounts, methods, etc., of boards and superintendents; shall advise with boards and superintendents; shall, with approval of State board, prepare suggestive courses of study for elementary and high schools; shall prepare for State board rules for standardizing and grading schools and for sanitary buildings and sites; shall have printed and distributed the school law and forms for school officers' reports; shall publish lists of textbooks from which superintendents and school officers may select books for their respective schools.

Certificates.—A certification division is created in the State department of education; commissioner of education shall be chief of this division. Said chief shall also conduct the State teachers' employment bureau. Certificates shall be issued by two methods: (1) Upon examination, (2) upon credentials. All certificates shall be issued from office of State superintendent on the recommendation of the certification division. Said division shall prepare a list of approved institutions whose graduates may receive certificates without examination; said division shall also provide for the recognition of certificates issued in other States. All certificates shall be State certificates and valid in any county where registered according to law. Examinations shall be uniform, and county superintendents shall cooperate by holding examinations, grading papers, etc. Certificates shall be (1) elementary city school, (2) rural school, (3) high school, (4) administrative, and (5) special certificates. Certificate must be registered annually with county superintendent, and evidence must be given that required professional study has been pursued. State superintendent may revoke a certificate for cause.

Ch. 127, Feb. 27, 1919.

A (b1). State Boards.

Alabama: To create a State board of control and economy; to provide members thereof, their tenure of office, salaries, duties, and mode of appointment, and to prescribe rules and regulations governing the said board.

Board of 3, appointed by governor, to devote full time to their duties. Board to have business control over State charitable and eleemosynary institutions. To buy supplies for educational institutions.

Act No. 47, p. 43, Feb. 13, 1919.

Alabama: Appropriating \$5,000 annually as a contingent fund for the State department of education.

No. 546, p. 804, Sept. 30, 1919.

Alabama: To make an appropriation for the State board of education.

Appropriation of \$50,000 for fiscal year beginning October 1, 1919, and \$100,000 annually thereafter. At least 80 per cent of same must be expended for lengthening term of rural schools. Further sum of \$50,000 appropriated if governor finds state of treasury warrants it.

No. 705, p. 1025, Sept. 30, 1919.

Alabama: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general; H (g), Child labor; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.; N (a), Child welfare, general.

Arizona: Creating a Board of Directors of State Institutions, defining its powers, authority and duties; providing for reports; repealing ch. 89, Session Laws of 1917, relating to commission of State Institutions, and making an appropriation for carrying out the provisions of this act.

Applies to Industrial school and to other charitable, reformatory, or penal institutions of the State. Ch. 64, Mar. 17, 1919.

Arizona: See also F (c), Teachers' pensions; M (b), Kindergartens.

Arkansas: Resolution providing for a State school commission to be composed of a limited number of representatives of various civic and social organizations selected by the governor, to study the educational conditions and needs of the State, and to work out and recommend to the State board of education a thorough, comprehensive and progressive program of education.

S. C. R., No. 3, p. 495, Jan. 28, 1919.

Arkansas: See also O (a), Vocational education, general.

California: Senate concurrent resolution No. 21, relative to a legislative investigation of the problem of meeting the needs of and furnishing support for the schools and educational institutions of the State.

Committee created to consist of 6 members of senate and 3 members of the house and to report to next session of legislature. Expenses not to exceed \$3,500.

Resolutions and Constitutional Amendments, ch. 49, filed April 23, 1919.

California: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; J (a), Health, general.

Colorado: To create and establish a child-welfare bureau, defining its duties, and making an appropriation therefor.

Created under the State department of public instruction. Said bureau to be responsible for promotion of community organization in every county. The work of these parent and teacher groups shall be: (1) To secure wiser and better trained parenthood, but no part of appropriation shall be used for teaching sex-hygiene in public schools; (2) to bring home and school into closer relations; (3) to assist in the Americanization of homes of foreigners; (4) to distribute helpful literature relating to child welfare; (5) to cultivate a healthy and happy childhood. Bureau to be under board of control of 5 members; 2 appointed by State superintendent and 3 by governor; appointments from a list submitted by executive committee of Colorado Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association; term, 5 years, one appointed each year; serve without pay. Public school buildings to be used for community meetings for the purposes of this act. Annual appropriation, \$4,000.

Ch. 19, Apr. 9, 1919.

Colorado: See also B (b), State school lands; T (c), Schools for the blind.

Connecticut: Concerning the appointment, terms, and duties of the members of the State board of education.

State board to consist of governor and lieutenant governor, ex officio, and 9 other members. Three members to be appointed by the governor for terms of 2 years, 3 for 4 years, 3 for 6 years; thereafter all appointments to be for 6 years. Vacancies filled by governor. Board to appoint a secretary and an assistant secretary. Board to fix compensation of employees with approval of board of control.

Ch. 344, May 21, 1919.

Connecticut: See also A (d), District boards and officers; F (b), Teachers' salaries; H (f), Compulsory attendance; I (b), History, civics, and patriotism; S (a), Libraries and museums.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; L (c), Physical education; S (a) Libraries and museums.

Florida: See L (c), Physical education; O (a), Vocational education, general.
Georgia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Idaho: See G (b), State normal schools; J (a), Health, general; O (a), Vocational education, general.

Illinois: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; O (d), Continuation schools; S (a), Libraries and museums.

Indiana: Establishing an investigating commission on child-welfare and social legislation and prescribing its powers and duties.

Ch. 197, Mar. 15, 1919.

Indiana: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; L (c), Physical education; O (a), Vocational education, general.

Iowa: To amend section 2682m, Supplement to the Code, 1913, relating to mileage paid to members of the State board of education.

Increases from 2 to 3 cents a mile the mileage allowed.

Ch. 74, Mar. 20, 1919.

Iowa: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates; O (d), Continuation schools.

Kansas: To amend sections 8871, 8873, and 8876, General Statutes of 1915, relating to the State board of education, its powers and duties.

Said board to be composed of State superintendent, ex officio chairman, chancellor of State university, president of State agricultural college, president of normal school at Emporia, president of manual-training normal school at Pittsburg, president of Fort Hays Normal School at Hays, 2 county or city superintendents, and 1 county superintendent from any county in which none of the foregoing institutions may be located; county or city superintendents to be appointed by the governor; each member shall receive necessary expenses, and each appointed member shall receive \$5 per diem additional. Board shall elect a secretary for a term of 4 years and at a salary of \$2,400 per annum. He shall be a graduate of a 4-year course in a university, college, normal school, or institution of like rank, and must have had not less than 5 years' experience in educational work. He shall be subject to direction of State superintendent; shall inspect colleges and universities accredited by State board; shall have charge of matters relating to State teachers' certificates, and shall perform other duties required by superintendent or board. State superintendent may appoint not more than 4 assistants who shall serve as supervisors of the public schools, including rural, graded, and high schools; such assistants shall be allowed necessary expenses and salaries of not over \$2,000 each.

Ch. 256, Mar. 22, 1919.

Kansas: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; G (c), County and local normal schools; K (c), Uniformity of textbooks; P (c), State universities and colleges.

Kentucky: Appropriating \$25,000 annually for the benefit of the Kentucky Literacy Commission.

Ch. 53, Mar. 26, 1918.

Kentucky: See also E (e), Recognition of college and normal diplomas; H (b), School census; K (c), Uniformity of textbooks; O (a), Vocational education, general; P (c), State universities and colleges.

Louisiana: See A (b2), State officers; H (g), Child labor; U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Maine: See S (a), Libraries and museums.

Maryland: See L (c), Physical education.

Massachusetts: To organize in departments the executive and administrative functions of the Commonwealth.

Department of education.—State board of education existing under authority of ch. 89 of the Revised Laws, as amended, and bureau of immigration existing under ch. 321, General Acts of 1917, are abolished, and powers, duties, etc., are transferred to the department of education created by this act. Trustees of Massachusetts Agricultural College, board of commissioners of the Massachusetts Nautical School, trustees of Bradford Durfee Textile School, trustees of

Lowell Textile School, trustees of New Bedford Textile School, the teachers' retirement board, the board of free public library commissioners, and the commission for the blind are hereby placed in and shall hereafter serve in the department of education. The said department shall be under the supervision and control of a commissioner of education and an advisory board of education, all of whom shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council. Commissioner shall be appointed at first for 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 years, as governor may determine; term of commissioner thereafter 5 years. Term of advisory board members 3 years, 2 being appointed every year. Governor to fill vacancies and, with consent of council, may remove commissioner or member of board. Commissioner shall be the executive and administrative head of the department and shall organize it in divisions and supervise the same as herein provided. He shall receive not over \$7,500 per annum, as governor and council may determine. Board shall meet once a month and oftener when requested by commissioner or 3 members; no compensation, but necessary expenses paid. Among divisions shall be a division of public libraries, a division of education of aliens, and a division of the blind, each under a director. Teachers' retirement board shall hereafter consist of commissioner of education, a member of the retirement association to be elected for a term of 3 years by the association, and 1 other person annually chosen by aforesaid 2 members. Commissioner shall be ex officio a member of board of trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and he or a member of the advisory board of education designated by him shall be a member of board of trustees of each of the textile schools. (Ch. 350, p. 307, July 23, 1919.)

Massachusetts: To organize in departments the executive and administrative functions of the Commonwealth.

Department of public welfare.—State board of charity and the homestead commission are abolished, and their powers, duties, etc., are transferred to department of public welfare. Such department to be under a commissioner of public welfare and an advisory board of 6 members. Department shall be organized in division of aid and relief, a division of child guardianship, and a division of juvenile training, each under a director. The board of trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital School is placed in the division of child guardianship. The division of juvenile training shall consist of the board of trustees of the Massachusetts training schools as now organized and existing.

(Ch. 350, p. 316, July 23, 1919.)

Massachusetts: See also A (b2), State officers; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; B (f), State aid for secondary education; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.; R (b), Educational corporations; T (e), Schools for feeble-minded, retarded children.

Michigan: See E (e), Recognition of normal and college diplomas; O (a), Vocational education, general; O (d), Continuation schools.

Minnesota: To establish a department of education, to create a State board of education, to define the powers and duties of such board, to abolish certain boards and offices.

State department created under direction of State board of education. Said board to consist of 5 members appointed by governor; term, 5 years. Compensation, \$10 per day each and expenses. No member to be president longer than 2 years. Annual meeting in August and quarterly meetings provided for; special meetings may be held. Member shall hold no office (except notary public) nor be employed in any State institution. Board may make complete organization of the department and adopt necessary rules therefor. Board may appoint a commissioner of education, at \$5,000 salary; a deputy commissioner, at \$3,500; 1 head of department, at \$4,000; 4 heads of departments, at \$3,500 each; 5 heads of departments or assistants, at \$3,000 each; 4 assistants, at \$2,500 each; 2 assistants, at \$1,500 each; and clerks and stenographers as appropriated for by legislature; board to designate titles. Commissioner of education to be executive officer of board; term, 6 years. He shall nominate necessary officials and other employees of the department; shall succeed to duties and functions of State superintendent of education; shall be charged also with powers and duties prescribed by board. Powers and duties now vested in State superintendent and his assistants, State high-school board and its appointees, and State library

commission and its appointees shall hereafter be exercised by State board of education; said board shall administer all laws relating to State superintendent, libraries, and other public educational institutions, except laws relating to State university and State normal schools. State board shall report biennially to governor. Board to make investigations and report with recommendations to governor, to submit biennial budget. Nothing in this act shall apply to State university or State normal schools or their boards. Ch. 334, Apr. 21, 1919.

Minnesota: See also O (n), Vocational education, general.

Mississippi: See B (e), State aid for elementary education; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.; O (n), Vocational education, general.

Missouri: See J (n), Health, general; O (d), Continuation schools.

Montana: See A (n), Administration and supervision, general; N (a), High schools; O (n), Vocational education, general; O (d), Continuation schools; U (c), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Nebraska: See O (n), Vocational education, general; U (n), Dependents and delinquents, general.

Nevada: See O (n), Vocational education, general; O (d), Continuation schools.

New Hampshire: Repealing part of ch. 176, Laws of 1915, as amended by ch. 112, Laws of 1917, relating to the management and control of State institutions and the appointment and duties of a purchasing agent, and amending ch. 73, Laws of 1917, relating to public printing.

The general authority and supervision over the State hospital, the school for feeble-minded, the industrial school, State sanatorium for consumptives, and the State prison is vested in the governor and council. Board of trustees created for each of said institutions shall consist of governor and 1 member of council and 5 persons appointed by governor and council; term of appointive members, 5 years, one being appointed each year. Governor shall appoint a purchasing agent for term of 3 years; such agent shall purchase materials and supplies for said institutions, State normal schools, State library (except books and periodicals), and State departments. Ch. 14, Feb. 27, 1919.

New Hampshire: See also A (n), Administration and supervision, general.

New Jersey: See C (c), Local taxation; F (c), Teachers' pensions; O (d), Continuation schools.

New Mexico: To establish a child-welfare service for the State of New Mexico. Ch. 147, Mar. 17, 1919.

New Mexico: Proposing an amendment to the State constitution providing for a board of control for State educational and certain other public institutions. Joint Res. No. 13, Mar. 18, 1919.

New Mexico: See also H (f), Compulsory attendance.

New York: See F (c), Teachers' pensions.

North Carolina: To continue in force the provisions of ch. 197, Public Laws of 1917, until 1921, to enlarge the powers of the State educational commission, to make an appropriation for the expenses of said commission, and to extend the time for said commission's final report until 1921.

Ch. 327, March, 1919.

North Carolina: See also A (n), Administration and supervision, general; H (c), School year, etc., minimum term; H (f), Compulsory attendance; O (n), Vocational education, general; O (b), Agricultural schools; U (n), Dependents and delinquents, general.

North Dakota: Creating the "board of administration" for the general supervision and administration of all State penal, charitable, and educational institutions and the general supervision of the public schools of the State, defining its powers and duties, making an appropriation, and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith.

Heads of such institutions and State superintendent of public instruction shall be responsible to said board. Board to consist of State superintendent and commissioner of agriculture and labor, ex officio, and 3 members appointed by the governor; term of appointive members, 6 years, one being appointed every 2 years. Appointive members shall devote entire time to their duties and shall receive \$3,000 salary each and necessary expenses. Board may employ a secretary at a salary of not over \$3,000 and may employ other administrative assistants, officers, directors of vocational training, school inspectors, business managers, accountants, and employees as may be necessary. Said board of administration shall assume all the powers and perform all the functions of the State board of education, the State board of regents, and the State board of control and shall succeed to their records, documents, etc. Board may appoint a "temporary school commission" to investigate the kinds and cost of library books and school textbooks and the question of uniformity of textbooks and to report thereon before July 1, 1920. To "carry out the details of the work of administration and supervision," board shall appoint an "educational commission," to consist of State superintendent, ex officio chairman, and 4 other members as follows: One county superintendent, 1 city superintendent, 1 representative of normal schools, and 1 representative of the university and the agricultural school alternating. Said commission to have charge of the certification of teachers, standardization of schools, examinations of eighth-grade and high-school pupils, preparation of courses of study for public schools, and other work assigned to it by the board. Board shall devise a system of accounting and auditing for the several institutions. Powers and duties of State superintendent shall be subject to board of administration only in so far as such powers and duties have heretofore been subject to the 3 boards to which the board of administration is successor. Board of administration shall report annually to the governor.

Ch. 71, Mar. 6, 1919.

North Dakota: Amending section 225, Compiled Laws of 1913, relating to the duties of the State examiner.

Said examiner shall once a year, and may oftener, examine the books and accounts of (among others) the department of university and school lands, county treasurers, and county superintendents.

Ch. 127, Feb. 28, 1919.

Ohio: See E (c), Teachers' certificates, special; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.; O (a), Vocational education, general.

Oklahoma: See O (d), Continuation schools; S (a), Libraries and museums.

Oregon: See O (a), Vocational education, general; O (d), Continuation schools; U (a), Dependents and delinquents, general.

Pennsylvania: Reorganizing the department of agriculture, creating bureaus therein, and providing for the proper administration thereof.

Act No. 101, May 8, 1919.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 102, School Code of May 18, 1911, by providing that the State superintendent shall be "Chief executive officer" as well as president of the State board of education.

Act No. 281, June 26, 1919.

Pennsylvania: See also G (b), State normal schools; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Rhode Island: See M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

South Carolina: See A (d), District boards and officers; H (f), Compulsory attendance; N (a), High schools.

South Dakota: Proposing an amendment to Art. XV of the constitution of the State, creating a board of control, and submitting the same to the electors of the State.

Proposes said board to supervise the State board of charities and corrections; board may be invested by the legislature with the supervision and control of any or all of the educational, charitable, and penal institutions of the State.

Ch. 138, Session Laws, 1919.

South Dakota: See also O (a), Vocational education, general; U (a), Dependents and delinquents, general.

Tennessee: To amend secs. 1 and 3, ch. 51, Public Acts of 1917, so as to make the governor ex officio a member of the State board of education, and vesting him with the power to appoint the superintendent of public instruction, with the advice and consent of the senate.

Prior to this enactment, governor was not a member of State board, and State superintendent was appointed by State board. Ch. 11, Feb. 5, 1919.

Tennessee: To repeal ch. 72, Public Acts of 1917, entitled "An act to amend the textbook law, the same being ch. 206 of the Acts of 1899."

Repealed law transferred the duties in connection with the adoption of textbooks from the State textbook commission to the State board of education.

Ch. 23, Feb. 11, 1919.

Tennessee: To provide for the management and control of the penal reformatory and charitable institutions of the State; to repeal ch. 20, Public Acts of 1915, and to abolish the State board of control and all other offices created and established by said chapter 20.

Creates a State board of administration to consist of governor, State treasurer, and the general manager of State institutions provided for in this act. Applies to schools for the blind, school for the deaf, State industrial school, training and agricultural school for boys, vocational reformatory for girls, as well as certain hospitals, etc.

Ch. 39, Feb. 21, 1919.

Tennessee: See also K (c), Uniformity of textbooks; U (c), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Texas: To create a State board to be known as the "State board of control."

Provides that the board shall be composed of 3 citizens of the State and the method of their appointment; defining the method of qualifying such officers, fixing their terms of office and compensation; defining the duties and conferring authority on the board; prescribing in what manner the board may administer its department and fixing the status of certain officers and employees to be appointed by the board in administering its affairs; abolishing certain offices and consolidating various departments of the government and placing the administration thereof under the State board of control; abolishing the offices and duty of the board of public printing, State expert printer, State purchasing agent, superintendent public buildings and grounds, State Inspector of masonry, public buildings, and works, and the board of managers for each and all of the asylums of the State, including the Blind Asylum, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind for Colored Youths, the State Colony for Feeble Minded, Confederate Home, Confederate Women's Home, State Epileptic Colony, Anti-Tuberculosis Colony, Home for Lepers, State Juvenile Training School, and the Girls' Training School, and providing that all laws applicable and relating to the governing of the asylums, institutions, and departments named shall be administered by the State board of control; in addition to the duties prescribed for the board under this consolidation additional duties relating to purchase of supplies for all State institutions, schools, and departments are herein prescribed; making it the duty of the board to audit all departments and institutions of the State government and prescribing regulations relative to the same; making it the duty of the board to design certain buildings and prescribing the board's duty relative to the design, construction, and maintenance of public buildings and grounds and State parks; making it the duty of the board to prepare and publish before the meeting of each session of the legislature an estimate of appropriations for the State government and its institutions, and prescribing certain duties for the heads of departments, institutions, and the prison system relative to such budget of appropriations; making appropriations heretofore made available for expenditure by the State board of control and making an appropriation; prescribing where and in what courts suits may be brought against the board; creating and defining offenses for violations of this act, and prescribing the punishment therefor, and declaring an emergency.

Ch. 107, Apr. 5, 1919.

Texas: See also K (b), Free textbooks.

Utah: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; J (a), Health, general; N (a), High schools; O (a), Vocational education, general; Q (d), Continuation schools; S (a), Libraries and museums.

Vermont: See A (d), District boards and officers; J (a), Health, general; L (c), Physical education.

Virginia: To provide for a commission to study educational conditions in Virginia and elsewhere and to report to the next general assembly its findings, together with recommendations for a revision of the school laws and amendments to Article IX of the constitution, and authorizing the State board of education to meet the expenses thereof. Ch. 203, Mar. 16, 1918.

Virginia: See also O (a), Vocational education, general.

Washington: See L (c), Physical education; N (a), High schools; O (a), Vocational education, general; Q (d), Continuation schools.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wisconsin: To amend subsection 1, section 38.01, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to the State board of education.

State board of education to consist of 10 members, as follows: Governor and State superintendent ex officio; 5 members, 1 of whom shall be a woman, shall be appointed by the governor; 1 member appointed by regents of the university, 1 appointed by regents of the normal schools, and 1 appointed by State board for vocational education. The last 3 shall be from the membership of their respective appointing boards. Ch. 154, May 13, 1919.

Wisconsin: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; O (a), Vocational education, general.

Wyoming: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; N (a), High schools.

A (b2). State Officers.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Alaska: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; G (c), County and local normal schools.

Arkansas: See O (a), Vocational education, general.

California: To amend section 1877 of the Political Code, relating to printing and binding for school officers and institutions by the department of State printing.

State printer to do printing for State superintendent, State board of education, and State-supported educational institutions, except University of California. Ch. 114, May 2, 1919.

California: To amend sections 314 and 515 of the Political Code, relating to the appointment and salaries of assistants in the office of the State superintendent of public instruction.

Superintendent may appoint following officers at salaries indicated: Deputy superintendent, \$3,000; statistician, \$2,400; bookkeeper, \$2,100; secretary, \$1,800. Ch. 648, May 27, 1919.

California: See also B (c), State aid for elementary education; G (d), Institutes and summer schools.

Colorado: Providing for the employment of an assistant State librarian.

Ch. 191, Apr. 5, 1919.

Colorado: See also A (b1), State boards; T (c), Schools for the blind.

Connecticut: See A (b1), State boards.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Florida: See E (c), Recognition of normal and college diplomas.

Georgia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; L (b), History, civics, and patriotism; S (a), Libraries and museums.

Hawaii: Amending sections 262, 273, and 305, Revised Laws of 1915, defining the powers and duties of the department of public instruction. Act 72, Apr. 12, 1919.

Hawaii: Repealing sections 264 and 265, Revised Statutes of 1915, relating to the department of public instruction.

Repealed sections provided for the appointment and duties of an inspector general under said department. (Act 71, Apr. 12, 1919.)

Hawaii: See also F (b), Teachers' salaries.

Idaho: See O (a), Vocational education, general.

Illinois: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Indiana: Amending section 8, Article VIII, of the constitution of the State, relating to the office of State superintendent of public instruction.

Proposed amendment directs the general assembly to provide for the appointment of such superintendent. (Now elected.) Ch. 250, Mar. 10, 1919.

Iowa: To amend section 2027c, Supplement to the Code, 1913, for the purpose of extending the duties of the State superintendent of public instruction relative to furnishing information as to teaching and vacancies in teachers' positions.

Duties connected therewith: (a) To assist in the placement of teachers; (b) to enroll properly certificated persons on application by them; (c) to furnish information to boards of education, superintendents, etc., desiring to employ teachers and to furnish information as to vacancies to teachers enrolled; (d) to employ necessary help. Appropriation of \$2,500 annually.

Ch. 298, Apr. 22, 1919

Iowa: See also B (c), State aid for elementary education.

Kansas: Relating to the salaries of State officers and employees.

Authorizes State superintendent to appoint an assistant State superintendent at salary of \$2,200, chief clerk at \$1,650, statistical clerk at \$1,200, and stenographers at aggregate salaries of \$2,000, no stenographer receiving more than \$1,200.

Ch. 284, p. 384, May 10, 1919.

Kansas: See also A (b1), State boards.

Kentucky: See K (c), Uniformity of textbooks; O (a), Vocational education, general; P (c), State universities and colleges.

Louisiana: To require all State boards, commissions, and institutions of the State to pay premium on bonds required of their employees.

Act No. 55, June 27, 1918.

Maine: To amend section 20, chapter 117, of the Revised Statutes, as amended by ch. 179, Public Laws of 1917, relating to the employing of clerks and agents by the State superintendent of public schools.

Authorizes employment of a deputy, such agents as may be authorized by law, and such clerical assistants as he may deem necessary.

Ch. 147, Apr. 1, 1919.

Maine: See also G (d), Teachers' institutes and summer schools; H (a), School population and attendance; L (a) Course of study, general; L (c) Physical education; M (c) Evening schools, Americanization, etc.; N (a) High schools; R (b) Educational corporations.

Maryland: Amending section 18, article 77, of the Annotated Code, as amended by ch. 500, Acts of 1916, relating to the qualifications of the State superintendent of schools.

Requires that said superintendent be a graduate of a standard college and in addition must have not less than 2 years of special academic and professional graduate preparation in a standard university.

Ch. 138, Apr. 13, 1918.

Maryland: See also L (c), Physical education; L (1), Other special subjects.

Massachusetts: Amending chapter 457, Acts of 1900, as amended, relating to the commissioner of education.

State board of education shall appoint a commissioner of education for 5 years and may fix his salary, with approval of governor and council; 2 deputies to be appointed. By vote of 6 members, board may remove commissioner or deputy. Agents, clerks, and other assistants may be employed, conferences and teachers' associations may be held, and expenses may be paid as the legislature may appropriate for them. General Acts, 1918, p. 292.

Massachusetts: See also A (b1), State boards.

Michigan: To regulate the purchase of supplies, except material for manufacturing on State account for the various State institutions; to create the office of State purchasing agent and the advisory board in the matter of State purchasing, and to define their powers and duties; and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of this act. Act No. 282, May 13, 1919.

Michigan: To amend section 5641 of the Compiled Laws, relating to the powers and duties of the superintendent of public instruction.

Said superintendent to have general supervision of general instruction in public schools and in following State educational institutions: University, agricultural college, institution for deaf and dumb, school for blind, industrial school for boys, industrial home for girls, State public school for dependent and neglected children, home for feeble-minded, and similar institutions that may be created. Instruction for first 8 grades in all schools, public and private, shall be given in English language; this provision not to apply to high schools nor to religious instruction given in private schools in addition to regular instruction. Duties of superintendent: (a) To visit State institutions and meet with their governing boards; (b) to direct supervision of county normal training classes; (c) to require boards of education to observe the laws; (d) to examine accounts of school districts and require corrections; (e) to require school districts to maintain schools as provided by law; (f) to make annual report; (g) to supervise teachers' institutes; (h) to request governor to remove for cause any county commissioner of schools or member of board of school examiners; (i) to remove for cause members of school boards, except city boards; (j) to do other things necessary for welfare of the public schools.

Act No. 402, May 13, 1919.

Michigan: See also M (c), University and school extension; O (a), Vocational education, general; T (c), Schools for the blind; U (c), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Minnesota: To provide that the positions of director of the State teachers' employment bureau and the secretary of the board of trustees of the teachers' insurance and retirement fund may be held by the same person, and that his salary may be paid one-half from the department of education maintenance appropriation and one-half from the teachers' insurance and retirement fund.

Ch. 378, Apr. 23, 1919.

Minnesota: See also A (b1), State boards; T (c), Schools for the blind.

Mississippi: Amending sec. 4824, Code of 1906, as amended by ch. 192, Laws of 1916, so as to provide for an assistant and an additional clerk for the State superintendent of public instruction, and to fix salaries.

Ch. 146, Mar. 28, 1918.

Missouri: Authorizing the State superintendent of public schools to employ a chief clerk. S. B. 807, p. 696, May 27, 1919.

Missouri: See also G (c), County and local normal schools; H (g), Child labor.

Montana: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.; O (a), Vocational education, general.

Nebraska: Fixing qualifications of State superintendent of public instruction. He must hold a certificate equal to the highest grade of certificate which State superintendent is authorized to issue. Ch. 258, Apr. 15, 1919.

Nebraska: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; N (a), High schools; O (a) Vocational education, general.

Nevada: Authorizing the superintendent of public instruction to appoint a deputy in his office. Ch. 89, Mar. 25, 1919.

Nevada: To amend sec. 13 of "An act concerning public schools," etc., approved Mar. 20, 1911.

Fixes salary of each deputy State superintendent at \$2,400; traveling expenses allowed to amount of \$900 each, and office expenses to amount of \$500 each. Ch. 90, Mar. 25, 1919.

Nevada: See also O (a), Vocational education, general.

New Hampshire: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; A (b), State boards; H (f), Compulsory attendance.

New Jersey: Amending the general school law of 1903, as amended, by increasing the salary of assistant commissioners of education from \$4,500 to \$5,000. Ch. 241, Apr. 17, 1919.

New Jersey: Placing head of business division of department of education under the supervision of State commissioner of education.

Ch. 161, Apr. 15, 1919.

New Jersey: See also A (c2), County officers; O (d), Continuation schools; S (a), Libraries and museums.

New Mexico: See G (b), State normal schools; H (f), Compulsory attendance.

New York: See F (b), Teachers' salaries; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

North Carolina: Fixing at \$4,000 per annum the salary of the State superintendent of public instruction. Ch. 293, Mar. 11, 1919.

North Carolina: See also H (c), School year, etc., minimum term; H (f), Compulsory attendance; J (b), Medical inspection; O (a), Vocational education, general.

North Dakota: To provide for nonpartisan nomination and election of all elective county officers, judges of the supreme and district courts, State superintendent of public instruction, and county superintendents of schools.

Ch. 117, Mar. 6, 1919.

North Dakota: See also A (b1), State boards.

Ohio: See E (c), Teachers' certificates, special; G (c), County and local normal schools; L (a), Course of study, general; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Oklahoma: See B (c), State aid for elementary education; D (c), Sanitation, etc., of schoolhouses.

Oregon: See O (a), Vocational education, general; O (d), Continuation schools.

Pennsylvania: To amend sec. 1 of an act approved April 15, 1907, relating to the salary of the State superintendent of public instruction and deputy superintendents.

Fixes salary of State superintendent at \$12,000 per annum.

Act No. 155, May 27, 1919.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 1009, School Code of May 18, 1911, by providing that the salaries of deputy superintendents of public instruction shall be \$7,500 and \$6,000 per annum, respectively. Act No. 280, June 20, 1919.

Pennsylvania: See also A (b1), State boards; E (c), Teachers' certificates, special; F (b), Teachers' salaries; G (b), State normal schools; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; L (b), History, civics and patriotism.

Porto Rico: See G (c), County and local normal schools.

Rhode Island: Amending sec. 2, ch. 64, of the General Laws, entitled "Of the commissioner of public schools," as amended by ch. 726, Public Laws of 1911.

Provides for two clerks—one at \$1,000 and one at \$900—for the said commissioner's office; also for additional clerical help at a cost of not over \$100.
Ch. 1631, Apr. 19, 1918.

Rhode Island: To amend sec. 2, ch. 64, as last amended by ch. 1631, Public Laws of 1918, relating to allowance for State commissioner of public schools for clerical assistance.

Has effect of raising salaries of clerical force in the office of the commissioner.
Ch. 1748, Apr. 23, 1919.

Rhode Island: To amend sec. 13, ch. 64, of the General Laws, as last amended by ch. 828, Public Laws of 1912.

State board of education to fix salary of commissioner of public schools at not exceeding \$5,000 per annum and the salary of the assistant commissioner at not exceeding \$3,000.
Ch. 1740, Apr. 23, 1919.

Rhode Island: See also O (a), Vocational education, general.

South Carolina: To establish in the office of the State superintendent of education a bureau for the registration and employment of teachers and to make an appropriation therefor.
No. 484, Mar. 9, 1918.

South Carolina: Fixing the compensation of State officers. State superintendent's salary fixed at \$2,500.
Act No. 5, Jan. 20, 1919.

South Carolina: To authorize the comptroller general, the State superintendent of education, the State treasurer, and the State bank examiner to prepare and distribute among county officers a system of uniform blanks and reports.
Act No. 51, Feb. 21, 1919.

South Carolina: See also F (a), Teachers' employment, etc.

South Dakota: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; G (c), County and local normal schools; H (f), Compulsory attendance; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.; O (a), Vocational education, general.

Tennessee: See A (b1), State boards.

Texas: See E (d), Teachers' certificates, endorsement, etc.; K (b), Free textbooks.

Utah: See J (a), Health, general; O (a), Vocational education, general.

Vermont: See A (d), District boards and officers; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Virginia: See O (a), Vocational education, general.

Washington: For the amendment of Art. III of the constitution of the State, relating to the salaries of State officers.

Fixes annual salary of State superintendent of public instruction at \$5,000.
Ch. 162, Mar. 18, 1919.

Washington: See also O (a), Vocational education, general.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; O (c), Local taxation.

Wisconsin: To amend subsec. (1), sec. 20.21, of the statutes, and to repeal the unexpended balances in the appropriations made by subsecs. (1) and (2), sec. 20.21, relating to the State superintendent of public instruction.

Annual appropriation of \$96,500 to enable superintendent to execute his functions.
Ch. 600, July 25, 1919.

Wisconsin: See also A (b1), State boards.

Wyoming: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; U (a), Dependents and delinquents, general.

A (b3). State Inspection of Schools.

Alabama: See R (b), Educational corporations.

Kansas: See L (n), Modern languages.

Wyoming: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

A (c1). County Boards.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Arkansas: To provide for a county board of education in each county, to prescribe the method of election of members thereof, to define the powers and duties of the board, and to establish the office of county superintendent of schools in each county, to prescribe the method of election, duties, powers, and qualifications, and fixing the salary of the superintendent.

Public schools of each county, except those of incorporated cities and towns having superintendents devoting their time to supervision, shall be under the direction and supervision of a county board of education consisting of 5 members. Members elected by qualified voters at annual school election in May; term, 5 years, one elected each year. Board to elect one member chairman; county superintendent to be secretary and executive officer. Board shall apportion school funds, form local school districts, change district boundary lines, transfer children, dissolve local districts on petition, transfer and attach territory not in any school district to the proper district or districts, set aside funds for salary and expenses of county superintendent and for expenses of board members on official duty. Board to meet at least 4 times a year. Board shall elect county superintendent and contract with him as with teachers. After July 1, 1920, all county superintendents shall have at least 2 years' professional training or its equivalent in some normal school, college, or university, and no person shall be elected superintendent unless such person holds a professional teacher's license or license of higher grade. All county superintendents and examiners shall serve out their present terms. Superintendents elected under this act shall begin their duties January 1, 1921. Board may, by vote of 4 members, discharge county superintendent for cause. Board shall keep account of and administer county school funds; shall establish and control county high school when funds are provided for such purpose; shall see to enforcement of school laws; shall receive and properly apply Federal and other funds apportioned to the county. Board shall fix salary of county superintendent at not over \$1,800 in county having less than 32,000 population and not over \$2,400 in any other county. Superintendent shall execute orders of board and perform other duties prescribed by law. Returns of school elections shall be made to county board, which shall determine results and decide controversies. Board shall fill vacancy in its membership until next school election.

Act 234, p. 177. Mar. 11, 1919.

California: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; O (d), Continuation schools.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Florida: See H (f), Compulsory attendance; L (j), Agriculture; O (a), Vocational education, general.

Georgia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Iowa: To amend the law as it appears in sec. 2831, Supplement to the Code, 1913, and sec. 2833 of the Code, and sec. 1072, Supplement to the Code, 1913, pertaining to the election of a county board of education and defining its duties.

* Strikes out provision that county auditor shall be secretary of said board. At a county convention, at which each school township, city, town, or village independent district, or each independent consolidated district is entitled to one vote, a county superintendent is elected. Said convention shall also elect

from outside its membership 6 persons, who, with county superintendent, shall constitute a county board of education. Said persons shall, after first election, hold office for 6 years, 3 to be elected every 3 years. Members (except county superintendent) to serve without compensation, but expenses to be paid, not to exceed \$30 each per annum. Duties: (1) To select textbooks in counties having county uniformity; (2) to pass on boundaries of proposed consolidated districts in case of appeal from county superintendent; (3) to advise with county superintendent. (Ch. 56, Mar. 14, 1919.)

Iowa: See also H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Kentucky: See K (e), Uniformity of textbooks.

Louisiana: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Minnesota: Relating to the clerk of the county board of education of unorganized territory and providing for the publication of the annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of such board. (Ch. 314, Apr. 21, 1919.)

Minnesota: See also N (a), High schools.

Montana: An act to provide for the creation of a rural school district in each county, composed of third-class common-school districts and parts thereof as a unit for the purposes of taxation and issuance of bonds; providing for the creation of subdistricts of said rural districts for the purpose of local administration and control; providing for boards of trustees for rural school districts, and prescribing the manner of election, number, terms, powers, and duties of said boards of trustees; providing for the taking over of funds, property, and indebtedness of third-class districts by the rural school district; providing for the assumption and payment of all indebtedness of third-class districts by the rural school districts; providing for bonding of rural school districts, and providing the manner of acceptance of the provisions of this act by the people of the several counties; providing for the creation of second-class districts from the territory of the rural school district; providing for traveling expenses, salary, organization, and time of meetings of board of trustees of the rural school district.

Provides for "county unit" of school administration in modified form. Applies to districts of the third class, i. e., those having less than 1,000 population. Becomes operative in a county when majority of voters at an election so determine; voters in third-class districts entitled to vote.

(Ch. 211, Mar. 13, 1919.)

Nebraska: See H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

New Jersey: See O (d), Continuation schools.

North Carolina: To amend sec. 4119, Revisal of 1905, relating to the election of county boards of education.

Makes ineligible for membership on such boards teachers in public schools and persons teaching in or conducting private schools with which there is in any manner conducted a public school. (Ch. 100, Mar. 3, 1919.)

North Carolina: To appoint members of the county boards of education of the respective counties of the State.

The legislature appointed members of boards of education of the several counties, as provided by law. (Ch. 184, Mar. 11, 1919.)

North Carolina: To provide for appointment of the county boards of education in the several counties of the State.

Legislature to appoint. To consist of 5 members in certain specified counties and 3 members in all other counties. Terms and manner of filling vacancies prescribed. (Ch. 315, Mar. 11, 1919.)

North Carolina: See also C (e), Local taxation; H (e), School year, etc., Minimum term; C (a), Dependents and delinquents, general.

Ohio: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; G (e), County and local normal schools.

Oklahoma: See N (n), High schools.

Oregon: Establishing a county school district in all counties having 25,000 or more children of school age; providing for the organization and maintenance of such districts; prescribing the duties of school boards in such districts; prescribing the duties of the county superintendent as to such districts and repealing conflicting acts.
Ch. 92, Feb. 22, 1919.

Oregon: See also C (c), Local taxation.

Pennsylvania: See T (t), Schools for feeble-minded, backward children.

South Carolina: See A (d), District boards and officers; B (e), State aid for elementary education; H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Tennessee: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Utah: See A (d), District boards and officers; N (a), High schools.

Wisconsin: See K (c), Uniformity of textbooks.

A (c2). County Officers.

Alabama: See A (n), Administration and supervision, general.

Arizona: To amend secs. 5, 6, and 7, ch. 61, Acts of 1917, relating to the classification of counties and the salaries of county officers.

Classification: First class, \$50,000,000 of assessed valuation; second class, \$15,000,000 to \$50,000,000; third class, \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000; fourth class, less than \$12,000,000. Salaries of county superintendents of schools: First class, \$2,400; second class, \$2,400; third class, \$2,000; fourth class, \$1,800; deputy superintendent in county of first class, \$1,800.
Ch. 162, Mar. 26, 1919.

Arizona: See also C (c), Local taxation; H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Arkansas: See A (c1), County boards.

California: To amend sec. 1578 of the Political Code, relating to duties of county superintendents of schools.

Regulates such duties in relation to petitions for changing boundaries of school districts.
Ch. 91, Apr. 21, 1919.

California: To amend sec. 1533 of the Political Code, relating to superintendents of schools.

Providing for annual State convention of county and city superintendents. Expenses of county superintendents paid by counties and expenses of city superintendents paid by their respective cities.
Ch. 254, May 8, 1919.

California: To amend sec. 4022 of the Political Code, relating to the official bonds of county and township officers.

Regulates bonding of county superintendents of schools.

Ch. 319, May 10, 1919.

California: To amend sec. 1548 of the Political Code, relating to expenses of county superintendents of schools.

County board of supervisors shall allow and pay out of general county funds expenses for stationery, blank books, postage, expressage, freight, telephone, telegraphing, and other necessary office expenses.
Ch. 369, May 20, 1919.

California: See also N (a), High schools.

Colorado: Fixing fees and salaries of county officers.

Counties classified and county superintendents of schools to receive salaries as follows: First class, division A, \$3,000; first class, division B, \$2,800; second class, \$2,000; third class, \$1,500; fourth class, \$1,100; fifth class, \$900; sixth class, \$700; seventh class, \$100. Expenses not to exceed \$300.

Ch. 109, Apr. 9, 1919.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Florida: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Georgia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Illinois: Fixing the salaries of county superintendents of schools.

Annual salary based on population of county, as follows: Not exceeding 12,000, \$1,900; 12,000 to 20,000, \$2,100; 20,000 to 28,000, \$2,400; 28,000 to 36,000, \$2,600; 36,000 to 50,000, \$2,800; 50,000 to 75,000, \$3,000; 75,000 to 500,000, \$3,400; more than 500,000, \$9,000. County commissioners may increase these amounts in their respective counties. S. B. 162, p. 539, July 11, 1919.

Illinois: See also B (d), State taxation; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; H (c), consolidation of districts, etc.; H (f), compulsory attendance.

Indiana: Authorizing board of county commissioners to increase salary of county superintendent of schools on petition of 400 resident freeholders of the county, not more than 100 to be from the same township, and a majority of the township trustees of the county. Ch. 78, Mar. 12, 1919.

Iowa: To repeal and reenact sec. 2742, Supplement to the Code, 1913, relating to the compensation of county superintendents.

Salaries based on population of county, as follows: Less than 10,000 population, \$1,600; 10,000 to 20,000 population, \$1,700; 20,000 to 30,000 population, \$1,800; 30,000 to 40,000 population, \$1,900; 40,000 to 50,000 population, \$2,000; 50,000 or more, \$2,500. Office and traveling expenses paid out of county treasury. Where superintendent is already paid more than above specified salary, this act shall not be construed as reducing the same.

Ch. 263, sec. 6, Apr. 22, 1919.

Iowa: To amend sec. 2734, Supplemental Supplement to the Code, relating to the expenses of county superintendents for visiting schools.

Ch. 303, Apr. 22, 1919.

Iowa: Fixing annual salary of deputy county superintendent of schools at not less than \$750.

Ch. 311, Apr. 22, 1919.

Iowa: To amend sec. 2740 of the Code relating to duties of county superintendents of schools.

Extends his duties to matters connected with the enforcement of the compulsory-attendance law and the act requiring the exclusive use of the English language in instruction.

Ch. 340, Apr. 23, 1919.

Iowa: See also A (c1), County boards; A (d), District boards and officers; B (e), State aid for elementary education; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Kansas: Relating to the duties of county superintendents of public instruction, their compensation and clerk hire.

Compensation as follows: School population of less than 500, \$4 per day for not over 180 days in a year; school population between 500 and 1,000, \$4 per day for not over 200 days; school population between 1,000 and 1,500, annual salary of \$1,200; school population of over 1,500, exclusive of titles of first and second classes, annual salary of \$1,200 plus \$20 for each 100 of school population in excess of 1,500, but not to exceed aggregate of \$1,600; in counties of 4,500 population or more the salary shall be \$2,000. Superintendent supervising 100 to 200 teachers shall be allowed \$500 for clerk hire; more than 200 teachers, \$600 for clerk hire. In addition superintendents shall be allowed certain amounts for expenses.

Ch. 201, Mar. 22, 1919.

Kansas: See also A (b1), State boards; D (c), U. S. flag in schools.

Kentucky: See H (b), School census.

Maryland: See C (a), Local finance and support, general; F (a), Teachers' employment, etc.; H (f), Compulsory attendance; M (d), Vacation schools, playgrounds, social centers.

Michigan: To amend sec. 11, ch. 2, Act No. 203, Public Acts of 1917, relating to the election of the county commissioner of schools.

To be elected by popular vote in 1919 and every 4 years thereafter; but this act shall not repeal or modify any existing act which designates another time of such election or beginning of term.

Act No. 2, Feb. 4, 1919.

Michigan: See also A (b2), State officers; A (d), District boards and officers.

Minnesota: Fixing compensation of certain county officers in counties having an assessed valuation of more than \$250,000,000, exclusive of money and credit, and an area of more than 5,000 square miles.

County superintendent of schools to receive \$3,500.

Ch. 149, Mar. 31, 1919.

Minnesota: To amend sec. 1016, General Statutes of 1913, relating to the traveling expenses of county superintendents of schools.

County to pay such expenses. If superintendent provides his own automobile or other conveyance, county shall allow him 7 cents a mile for such expenses.

Ch. 245, Apr. 15, 1919.

Minnesota: See also C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness; J (b), Medical inspection; N (a), High schools.

Mississippi: See B (b), State school lands; B (c), State aid for elementary education.

Missouri: To repeal sec. 10938, Revised Statutes of 1909, relating to the salaries of county superintendents of schools, and to enact new sections in lieu thereof.

Salaries as follows: Counties having less than 12,000 population, \$1,050; 12,000 to 15,000 population, \$1,200; 15,000 to 18,000 population, \$1,350; 18,000 to 21,000 population, \$1,500; 21,000 to 24,000 population, \$1,650; 24,000 to 27,000 population, \$1,800; 27,000 to 30,000 population, \$1,950; 30,000 to 50,000 population, \$2,100; 50,000 or more, \$2,250. State to pay each county \$400 annually for such purpose.

S. B. 324, p. 694, Mar. 28, 1919.

Missouri: To provide salary of county superintendent in county having 80,000 population or more and which adjoins a city having 200,000 population or more.

Annual salary, \$4,000.

S. B. 599, p. 605, Mar. 29, 1919.

Missouri: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; H (f), Compulsory attendance; H (g), Child labor.

Montana: To fix the salaries of the county superintendents of the State.

Salaries as follows: Counties of first, second, and third classes, \$2,100; fourth, fifth, and sixth classes, \$1,800; seventh and eighth classes, \$1,500.

Ch. 219, Mar. 14, 1919.

Montana: To provide for the creation, organization, and classification of new counties. Prescribes duties of county superintendents of schools and regulates apportionment of school funds.

Ch. 226, p. 575, Mar. 21, 1919.

Montana: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Nebraska: To amend sec. 2452, Revised Statutes of 1913, as amended by ch. 47, Session Laws of 1917, relating to county superintendents.

Salaries of county superintendents as follows: School population of 15,000 or more, not less than \$2,500; 7,000 to 15,000 school population, not less than \$2,400; 6,000 to 7,000 school population, not less than \$2,100; 4,000 to 6,000 school population, not less than \$1,900; 2,500 to 4,000 school population, not less than \$1,700; 2,000 to 2,500 school population, \$1,500; 1,500 to 2,000 school population, \$1,300; less than 1,500 school population, not less than \$7 per day, but in aggregate not over \$1,200. County board to fix salaries above prescribed minimum. Clerk hire and traveling expenses at 10 cents per mile also provided.

Ch. 74, Mar. 24, 1919.

Nebraska: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; I (a), Course of study, general; N (a), High schools; R (b), Educational corporations.

New Jersey: Amending sec. 232, Acts of 1911, relating to clerical assistants to county superintendents.

Not exceeding \$1,200 in a county of the first class, \$1,000 in a county of the second class, and \$800 in other counties shall be appropriated annually by the county fiscal board for clerical assistance to the county superintendent.

Ch. 117, Feb. 23, 1918.

New Jersey: Amending an act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free public schools and to provide for the maintenance, support, and management thereof, approved October 13, 1903.

Provides for the payment of expenses of county superintendents on submission of itemized statements to commissioner of education.

Ch. 248, Mar. 4, 1918.

New Mexico: See G (b), State normal schools.

North Carolina: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

North Dakota: In counties having 50 or more teachers under supervision of county superintendent, said superintendent may appoint an office deputy at a salary equal to 60 per cent of that of superintendent—not to exceed \$100 nor less than \$75 per month. In counties having 150 or more teachers under county superintendent's supervision, he or she shall be allowed a field deputy for each additional 100 teachers. Deputy must possess qualifications of county superintendent and shall be entitled to salary 80 per cent of that received by superintendent.

Ch. 104, Mar. 7, 1919.

North Dakota: To amend sec. 1137, Compiled Laws of 1913, relating to the salaries and expenses of county superintendents of schools.

County superintendent shall receive 15 cents per mile for distance necessarily traveled by him or his field deputy in discharge of duties, and 10 cents per mile when attending meetings of county superintendents called by State superintendent.

Ch. 105, Mar. 6, 1919.

North Dakota: See also A (b1), State boards; A (b2), State officers; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Ohio: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; G (c), County and local normal schools.

Oklahoma: Amending sec. 19, art. 2, ch. 219, Laws of 1913.

Making the salary of county superintendent of schools the same as that of county clerk.

Ch. 39, Feb. 17, 1919.

Oklahoma: Authorizing certain county officers to appoint deputies and authorizing the county commissioners to fix the salary thereof.

County superintendents may, with approval of county commissioners, appoint deputies at salaries as follows: County having population up to 20,000, monthly salary, \$50; 20,000 to 30,000, monthly salary, \$75; over 30,000, \$100.

Ch. 187, Mar. 24, 1919.

Oklahoma: Providing for deputy county superintendents in counties of more than 80,000 inhabitants.

In such county an office deputy or assistant may be employed at a salary of \$25 per month.

Ch. 204, Mar. 26, 1919.

Oklahoma: See also A (d), District boards and officers; A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; B (c), State aid for elementary education; H (h), Separation of the races.

Oregon: Providing the method of appointment of deputies and other employees in county offices, except Multnomah County; prescribing the methods of fixing the number and salary thereof, and repealing conflicting acts.

County court (fiscall) shall determine number and salaries of such deputies, where counties require same; deputy to be appointed by chief of office wherein deputy is employed.

Ch. 168, Feb. 26, 1919.

Oregon: See also F (b), Teachers' salaries; L (c), Physical education.

Pennsylvania: To amend secs. 1121 and 1130, School Code of May 18, 1911, as amended by act of July 6, 1917, relating to the compensation of county superintendents and assistant superintendents.

Provides that superintendents and assistant superintendents shall each be entitled to \$500 annually for expenses of visiting schools, attending educational meetings, and performing other duties required by law.

Act No. 160, May 27, 1919.

Pennsylvania: To amend sec. 207, School Code of May 18, 1911, by providing that no county superintendent or assistant county superintendent shall be eligible to the office of school director.

Act No. 256, June 20, 1919.

Pennsylvania: See also M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

South Dakota: Amending secs. 5818, 5819, and 5820, relating to the salaries of certain county officers, and repealing sec. 5936, South Dakota Revised Code of 1918.

Salaries of county superintendents based on population of counties.

Ch. 148, Mar. 12, 1919.

South Dakota: To amend secs. 7414, 7419, 7420, Revised Code of 1919, relating to county superintendents and deputy county superintendents.

County superintendent must be the holder of a State certificate or certificate of higher grade at time of induction into office and for 1 year prior thereto and must have had at least 2 years of experience in teaching. County superintendent allowed expenses of attending meetings of superintendents called by State superintendent and of visiting schools, teachers' meetings, etc., in the county; but expenses shall not exceed \$400 in county having fewer than 100 schools nor over \$800 in county having over 100 schools. In county having 50 or more schools a deputy superintendent may be employed, and in county having over 400 an additional deputy.

Ch. 172, Feb. 15, 1919.

South Dakota: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Tennessee: See B (c), State aid for elementary education; H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Texas: Increasing salaries of county superintendents of schools and providing for office expenses.

Salaries as follows: County of 2,000 scholastic population or less, \$1,000; 2,000 to 3,000 scholastic population, \$1,200; 3,000 to 4,000, \$1,400; 4,000 to 5,000, \$1,500; 5,000 to 6,000, \$1,600; 6,000 to 7,000, \$1,700; 7,000 to 8,000, \$1,800; 8,000 to 10,000, \$2,000; over 10,000, \$2,100.

Ch. 41, 4th called sess., Apr. 2, 1918.

Washington: Classifying counties according to population, fixing the salaries of county officers according to class of county, and repealing secs. 3884-1, 3888, 4031, and 4033 to 4061, Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes, and ch. 88, Laws of 1917, and other conflicting acts.

Salaries of county superintendents fixed as follows: Class A, \$3,000; counties of first class, \$3,000; second class, \$2,400; third class, \$2,250; fourth class, \$2,000; fifth class, \$1,800; sixth class, \$1,500; seventh class, \$1,200; eighth class, \$900.

Ch. 168, Mar. 19, 1919.

Washington: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; C (c), Local taxation.

Wisconsin: To amend subsecs. (1), (2), and (4), sec. 39.14, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to salaries and duties of supervising teachers in counties.

Minor amendments as to dates and nominations by county superintendent or superintendent elect. The salary of supervising teacher shall be not less than \$80 nor more than \$100 per calendar month. It is made an additional duty of supervising teacher to attend an institute once a year when called by State superintendent. Ch. 37, Apr. 24, 1919.

Wisconsin: To amend subsecs. (2) and (3), sec. 39.04, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to the salaries of county and district superintendents of schools.

Following fixed as minimum salaries of superintendents of counties or county superintendent districts: Fewer than 100 teachers, \$1,200; 100 to 150 teachers, \$1,400; more than 150 teachers, \$1,600. In counties where fewer than 60 teachers are employed, board of supervisors may provide that the county superintendent shall devote not less than 100 school days to the duties of his office and be paid not less than \$900 per annum. Ch. 253, May 29, 1919.

Wisconsin: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; H (c), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Wyoming: Relating to the salaries of deputy county officers; amending sec. 1306, ch. 99, Compiled Statutes of 1910.

In counties of first, second, and third classes, county superintendent, with consent of county commissioners, may appoint a deputy at \$3 per diem, but aggregate annual compensation shall not exceed \$900 in county of first class, \$800 in county of second class, or \$400 in county of third class.

Ch. 139, Feb. 27, 1919.

Wyoming: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

A (d). District, Township, and Municipal Boards and Officers.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Alaska: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

California: Amending sec. 1670 of the Political Code, prescribing the duties of clerks of school districts. Ch. 132, May 21, 1919.

California: See also A (c2), County officers.

Colorado: Prescribing the general powers and duties of the president, secretary, and treasurer of school district boards.

Relates to presiding, giving bond, and other minor functions of such officers. Ch. 176, Mar. 29, 1919.

Colorado: Amending secs. 5915, 5918, 5919, and 5920, Revised Statutes of 1908, concerning schools and school elections.

Regulates the election of district school boards and boards of education. Ch. 176, Mar. 29, 1919.

Connecticut: Providing for the appointment of superintendents of schools.

Town school committee, board of school visitors, or board of education of any town employing more than 20 and not more than 30 teachers may employ a superintendent of schools. Such superintendent must have a certificate of approval by the State board of education. Ch. 163, Apr. 24, 1919.

Connecticut: See also M (d), Vacation schools, playgrounds, social centers.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Florida: See O (a), Vocational education, general.

Georgia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Illinois: To amend secs. 126 and 126a of an "Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1900, as amended.

Regulates the election of boards of education.

H. B. 240, p. 804, June 21, 1919.

Illinois: Regulating the giving of bond by the township treasurer and the approval of same by county superintendent.

S. B. 104, p. 807, June 12, 1919.

Illinois: See also H. (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Indiana: Regulating the election of school trustees in cities and incorporated towns.

Common council in a city or board of trustees of incorporated town shall elect 3 school trustees, 1 of whom shall be a woman and not more than 2 of whom shall be adherents of the same political party. Term, 3 years, 1 elected each year.

Ch. 210, law without governor's signature (1919).

Indiana: See also H. (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Iowa: To amend sec. 2771, Supplement to the Code, 1913, relating to filling vacancies on the board of directors of school corporations.

"When not elected or not qualifying as provided by law, director shall be appointed by county superintendent."

Ch. 20, Apr. 10, 1919.

Kentucky: To amend sec. 3462, Subsec. IX, Art. IV, ch. 89, Kentucky Statutes, Carroll's edition of 1915, relating to the government of cities of the third class and providing for a system of public schools and the election, qualification, term of office, and meetings of the boards of education of said cities and the number that shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Ch. 78, Acts of 1918, p. 333.

Kentucky: To amend an act entitled "An act to amend the school laws and to create boards of education and to define their duties in cities of the first class," which was approved March 4, 1910.

Regulates work of construction, alteration, or repair done by contract or directly by the business director. Applies to Louisville.

Ch. 98, Acts of 1918, p. 436.

Kentucky: See also H. (b), School census; K. (c), Uniformity of textbooks.

Maine: To amend sec. 33, ch. 16, of the Revised Statutes, relating to vacancies in the membership of superintending school committees.

Vacancy declared when member moves from town or absent more than 90 days; if not filled by committee in 30 days, may be filled by election.

Ch. 155, Apr. 1, 1919.

Maine: See also B. (e), State aid for elementary education; H. (b), School census; L. (c), Physical education.

Maryland: See F. (a), Teachers' employment, etc.

Massachusetts: Amending sec. 32, Part I, ch. 267, General Acts of 1915, relating to the election of superintendents of schools.

Such superintendents to be elected annually, but after 3 years they, like teachers, are entitled to the benefits of the tenure-law.

General Acts, 1918, p. 288.

Massachusetts: To provide for the pensioning of public-school janitors in certain cities and towns.

Physically incapacitated janitors over 60 years old who have completed 25 years of service may be retired. Pension equal to one-half of salary to which pensioner would have been entitled for full employment during the last year of service, but not to exceed \$500 per annum. Pension by allotment from appropriation for support of schools, maintenance of buildings, or payment of jan-

toirs. This act not to apply to Boston, but shall apply to any other city upon acceptance by mayor and council thereof. May be accepted by town of over 10,000 population on being favorably voted by voters.

Ch. 143, May 1, 1919.

Massachusetts: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; B (e), State aid for elementary education; F (a), Teachers' employment, etc.

Michigan: To amend secs. 5820 and 5821 of the Compiled Laws, relating to county meetings of school officers.

County commissioner of schools shall call such meeting at least once every 2 years. School boards and boards of education to attend. To be allowed their expense for attending.

Act No. 46, Mar. 31, 1919.

Michigan: To amend sec. 5893 of the Compiled Laws, relating to the organization of township school districts in the Upper Peninsula.

Regulates the election of board of 5 trustees. Overlapping terms; 1 member to be elected each year after expiration of first terms.

Act No. 138, Apr. 25, 1919.

Michigan: See also Q (f), Other technical and professional schools.

Minnesota: Providing for the publication of proceedings of meetings of school boards of independent school districts.

Requires publication of proceedings in newspaper of district or of the county.

Session Laws, 1919, p. 652.

Montana: To amend sec. 3, ch. 84, Laws of 1913, as amended by ch. 73, Laws of 1915, relative to fees to be paid by incorporated cities and towns and school districts of first and second classes for examination of their accounts.

On request of school board of such district, State examiner shall examine the books and accounts thereof. Fees therefor to be paid to State treasury as follows: School districts of first class, \$100; school districts of second class, \$25.

Ch. 70, Mar. 1, 1919.

Montana: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Nebraska: To amend secs. 3 and 21, ch. 225, Session Laws of 1917, relating to schools in cities of more than 40,000 and less than 100,000 inhabitants.

Board of education to consist of 6 members elected at large; term, 6 years, 2 elected every 2 years. Tax levy shall not exceed 50 mills on the dollar, of which the proceeds in excess of 38 mills shall be for sites, buildings, and equipment. Board of education required to file building program with city clerk. On petition of 2,500 or more legal voters, building program shall be submitted to referendum.

Ch. 150, Apr. 9, 1919.

New Hampshire: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; H (f), Compulsory attendance.

New Jersey: Supplementing "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free public schools, and to provide for the maintenance, support, and management thereof," approved October 19, 1903.

Provides that any secretary or clerk of a school board may be removed from office after a hearing on written charges.

Ch. 200, Mar. 4, 1918.

New Jersey: Authorizing the reduction of number of members of school boards to 5 or 3; authorizing the increase of number from 3 to 5; providing that in a new township, incorporated town, or borough district number of members shall be 3, 5, or 9; providing that matter of number shall be determined at annual school meeting.

Ch. 102, Apr. 15, 1919.

New York: To amend the education law in relation to district superintendents. New subdivision added. Deputy to act for district superintendent in military or naval service.

Ch. 107, Mar. 28, 1918.

New York: To amend the education law relative to boards of education and schools in the several cities of the State.

Where city school boards are elected on the first Tuesday in May, terms of members shall be so arranged that, as nearly as may be, one-fifth of them shall expire each year. Where appointed by mayor, members' terms shall likewise be so arranged. Annual meeting of board to be on second Tuesday of May. This act also regulates the purchase and sale of real property.

Ch. 252, Apr. 17, 1918.

New York: To amend the Greater New York charter in relation to the duties of the trustees of the College of the City of New York to report to the city authorities and to prescribe regulations similar to those prescribed for the board of education.

Ch. 583, May 9, 1918.

New York: To amend the education law (sec. 321) relative to publishing the reports of boards of education.

Such reports to be published annually in the month of July.

Ch. 74, Mar. 20, 1919.

New York: To amend the education law (sec. 806, ch. 16) relative to members of boards of education or school commissioners in certain cities.

Adds subdivision 4a, regulating the choice of members of boards of education where such members are in part appointed by the common council and in part elected by qualified voters.

Ch. 106, Mar. 27, 1919.

New York: To amend the education law (sec. 381) in relation to change in supervisory districts.

Designates number of supervisory districts into which each county is to be divided. Transfers Clinton County from group having 3 to group having 4 districts each.

Ch. 300, May 3, 1919.

New York: To amend the education law, (sec. 389) in relation to the salary of district superintendents.

Increases from \$1,500 to \$1,800 the annual salary of district superintendents.

Ch. 559, May 12, 1919.

New York: See also F (b), Teachers' salaries; E (c), Teachers' pensions; L (b), History, civics, and patriotism; L (c), Physical education.

North Carolina: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

North Dakota: To amend sec. 1218, Compiled Laws of 1913, requiring school district treasurers to file copies of their annual reports with the Bank of North Dakota.

Ch. 50, spec. sess., Dec. 11, 1919.

Ohio: To amend sec. 7620 of the General Code relative to the powers and duties of boards of education.

General powers relative to provision of sites and buildings, equipment, playgrounds, fences, shade trees, supplies, etc.

S. B. 43, p. 187, May 7, 1919.

Ohio: To amend secs. 4608, 4609, and 4701 of the General Statutes, relating to city school districts.

In city of less than 50,000 population, school board shall consist of not less than 3 nor more than 5 members; 50,000 to 150,000 population, 2 to 7 members; over 150,000 population, 5 to 7 members; members elected at large; city of 50,000 to 150,000 may as alternative provide for board of "not less than 2 members nor more than 7 members elected at large and not more than 2 members elected from subdistrict by the qualified electors of their respective subdistricts"; provision for dividing such cities into subdistricts.

H. B. 25, p. 192, May 8, 1919.

Ohio: To amend sec. 4715 of the General Code, relating to the compensation of members of boards of education in rural school districts.

Each member to receive \$2 for each regular meeting attended in district of 16 square miles or more, \$1 per meeting in smaller districts.

H. B. 43, p. 500, May 20, 1919.

Ohio: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; I. (a), Course of study, general.

Oklahoma: To amend sec. 21, art. 5, ch. 219, Laws of 1913, relating to registering pupils and visitation of schools.

County superintendent required to furnish registers to teachers. District board must, in group or individually, visit schools of district at least twice each term. Ch. 226, Apr. 4, 1919.

Oklahoma: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Pennsylvania: Authorizing the board of school directors of each school district to appoint from among their number one delegate to any State convention or association of school directors held within the State and authorizing said board to pay the expenses of said delegate. Act No. 44, Apr. 18, 1919.

Pennsylvania: To amend sec. 329, School Code of May 18, 1911, by providing that school treasurers shall receive no commission for the repayment of any loan or redemption of bonds. Act No. 440, July 21, 1919.

Rhode Island: To define the powers and duties of superintendents of schools in towns and cities.

Under direction of school committee, he shall have the care and supervision of the public schools and be the chief administrative officer of the school committee. Other duties: To assist said committee in keeping records and accounts and making reports; to recommend teachers, principals, supervisors, and assistants for appointment; to recommend to the school committee courses of study, textbooks, supplies, furniture, repairs, and needed improvements; to make an annual and such special reports as the committee may direct.

Ch. 1637, Apr. 19, 1918.

Rhode Island: To amend secs. 8 and 9, ch. 66, of the General Laws, as amended by ch. 1234, Public Laws of 1915, relating to the powers and duties of towns.

Relates to superintendents of schools. In case of the union of two or more towns for the purpose of employing a superintendent, State shall pay half of his salary, but not exceeding \$1,000 to any one union. Where a town not in a union pays its superintendent \$1,500, State shall pay one-half of such salary, but not exceeding \$1,000. Town not subject to above provisions may arrange with the State for school supervision, but town must pay therefor at least \$15 for each school supervised.

Ch. 1725, Apr. 10, 1919.

South Carolina: Relating to the appointment of district school trustees.

Said trustees, after expiration of present terms, shall be appointed by county board of education; term, 3 years, one appointed each year. This act shall not apply in districts where trustees are now elected according to law.

Act No. 3, Dec. 28, 1918.

South Carolina: To amend sec. 1752, Civil Code, 1912, providing for the removal of school trustees, etc.

County board of education shall remove no trustee except for cause and after such trustee shall have had a hearing; such removed trustee may appeal to State board of education.

Act No. 136, Mar. 7, 1919.

South Carolina: See also II (f), Compulsory attendance.

South Dakota: Legalizing the acts, tax levies, appropriations, purchases, and payments of the governing boards of cities, towns, townships, counties, school districts, or other subdivisions incidental to the war with Germany and Austria.

Ch. 1, spec. sess., Mar. 23, 1918.

South Dakota: To provide for the publication of the proceedings of city councils and commissions and of boards of education in independent districts.

Ch. 252, Mar. 14, 1919.

Texas: Regulating suits brought by the State, county, city, or independent school district against any officer or depositor thereof.

Ch. 19, Feb. 19, 1919.

Texas: Regulating the keeping of records by the treasurers of independent school districts. Ch. 149, Mar. 31, 1919.

Texas: To amend ch. 104, Acts of 1917, by providing for registration and statistical reports of teachers, superintendents, principals, and other school officers in all schools supported wholly or in part by the State and providing for withholding the salary of said teachers, superintendents, principals, and other school officers until such reports are made, after due notice has been given, providing for penalties for failure to comply with the provisions of this act, and declaring an emergency. Ch. 71, 2d called sess., July 30, 1919.

Texas: See also K (b), Free textbooks.

Utah: Regulating the election of school board members in county school districts of the first class and in cities of the first and second class; amending secs. 4602, 4603, and 4606, Compiled Laws of 1917. Ch. 89, Mar. 13, 1919.

Vermont: To provide for the appointment and removal of school superintendents by the boards of school directors and to repeal sec. 1176 of the General Laws relating thereto.

State board of education shall divide State into supervisory districts. Commissioner of education shall present to directors of school districts composing such supervisory district a list of persons qualified to perform the duties of superintendent thereof whenever there is a vacancy. At meeting of school directors of such supervisory district superintendent shall be chosen from such list. Superintendent may be removed by majority vote of such directors, but vote on removal shall not be taken oftener than once in a school year. This act shall not apply to town school district or incorporated school district having 25 or more legal schools therein unless a majority of the school directors of such district so vote. No. 55, Mar. 26, 1919.

Vermont: To amend sec. 1187, relating to the election of school directors, and secs. 3974, 3997, and 4010 of the General Laws relating to town accounts and the duties of certain officers relating thereto. No. 98, Apr. 3, 1919.

Washington: Authorizing the compensation of clerks of second and third class school districts and amending sec. 4542, Remington and Bellinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes. Ch. 150, Mar. 18, 1919.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; C (c), Local taxation.

Wisconsin: To amend sec. 16, ch. 459, Laws of 1907, as last amended by ch. 5, Laws of 1918, relating to school boards and common and high schools in cities of the first class.

Permits a tax of not over 4 mills for school maintenance and three-tenths of 1 mill for the repair and keeping in order of school buildings, fixtures, and grounds and purchase of furniture and equipment and school sites. Requires school board to fix a minimum salary for teachers of not less than \$900 for a period of service not exceeding 200 days in one year. Ch. 46, Mar. 25, 1919.

Wisconsin: To amend subsec. 8, sec. 925-113, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to boards of education in cities of the fourth class.

Authorizes common council, by ordinance adopted by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected, to abolish school board memberships by wards and provide that the board of education shall consist of 3 members from the city at large. Ch. 243, May 27, 1919.

Wisconsin: To amend subsec. (9), sec. 39.07, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to the duties of county superintendent and compensation of school board members for attendance at school board conventions. Ch. 415, June 25, 1919.

Wisconsin: To create sec. 40.675 of the Statutes, defining the powers of school boards in cities of the second and third classes. Ch. 603, July 18, 1919.

Wisconsin: To amend subsec. (1), sec. 40.02, of the statutes, relating to the alteration of school district boundaries, to create sec. 40.135, and to amend subsec. (1), sec. 20.25, of the statutes, providing State aid for rural schools.

Regulates change of boundaries: no district to be left after change with assessed valuation of \$75,000 or less without consent of State superintendent. State aid to district of \$75,000 valuation or less. Such aid not to interfere with other State aid for rural schools. State aid under this act not to exceed \$15,000 annually.
(Ch. 622, July 23, 1919.)

Wisconsin: See also E (d), Teachers' certificates, indorsement, etc.

Wyoming: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

A (e). School Meetings; Elections; Qualifications of Voters.

Alaska: Defining the qualifications of voters in municipal and school elections in incorporated towns of the Territory.
(Ch. 14, Apr. 24, 1919.)

Arkansas: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Illinois: To regulate the manner of holding elections in school districts having boards of education and operating under special charters.

(S. B. 49, p. 527, May 21, 1919.)

Illinois: See also dl (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Indiana: See A (d), District boards and officers.

Kentucky: Regulating the voting and the holding of school offices by women.
(Ch. 146, Acts of 1916.)

Michigan: Regulating the holding of school elections in city school districts.
(Act No. 303, May 12, 1919.)

Michigan: An act to provide for the publication of the proceedings of the annual school meeting and an annual financial statement in graded-school districts in which a newspaper is published and to provide for the expense thereof.
(Act No. 350, May 13, 1919.)

Michigan: See also C (c), Local taxation.

Minnesota: See H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Montana: See A (c1), County boards.

Nebraska: Fixing qualifications of voters at school elections.

(Ch. 144, Feb. 20, 1919.)

New Jersey: Allowing school districts, where records have been lost, to prove that a proposition submitted to the voters has been adopted.

(Ch. 247, Apr. 17, 1910.)

New Jersey: See also A (d), District boards and officers.

New York: See A (d), District boards and officers.

Ohio: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

South Dakota: To amend sec. 7456, Revised Code of 1919, relating to district meetings in common-school districts.

Electors have authority to instruct the board in matters pertaining to the management of the schools for the coming year. Such matters are branches to be taught, time of school, tax levy, repair of schoolhouse and other property, erection of new school building or teachers' home, purchase of land, or "other subject pertaining to the schools."
(Ch. 176, Mar. 12, 1910.)

Utah: See A (d), District boards and officers.

Washington: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Wisconsin: To amend subsecs. (4), (5), and (13), sec. 40.00, and repealing subsec. (23), sec. 40.00, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to the powers of school district meeting.

Authorizes such meeting to vote tax for a teacherage. Meeting may authorize district board to purchase textbooks to be loaned or furnished free to pupils under such conditions as may be prescribed by the voters or required by law. Ch. 420, June 25, 1920.

Wisconsin: See also A (a), High schools.

A (f). Administrative Units—Districts, Townships, Municipalities, etc.; Formation, Division, Dissolution.

Alabama: To authorize the consolidation of contiguous territory in two or more adjoining counties into one school district and to provide for the control and support of the schools therein. No. 528, p. 791, Sept. 30, 1919.

Alabama: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Alaska: Relating to the establishment and maintenance of schools for white children of mixed blood outside of incorporated towns and incorporated school districts.

On petition of not less than 8 adults, citizens of the United States, clerk of the district court shall establish school district. Qualified voters shall elect a school board of 3 members to consist of a clerk, a treasurer, and a director. Board empowered to provide schoolhouse and to maintain school. Members elected annually. Board shall report to commissioner of education number of children between 6 and 17 years of age who will attend public school, the wages at which a teacher can be obtained, and at end of school term such other information as commissioner may prescribe. Commissioner may set apart to such district not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,800 for the construction and equipment of a schoolhouse. Funds shall also be apportioned for the payment of a teacher and for fuel and light for not more than 9 school months in a year. Schools established under this act shall be subject to provisions of ch. 64, Laws of 1917. Ch. 18, Apr. 20, 1919.

Alaska: To amend ch. 64, Laws of 1917, establishing a uniform school system in Alaska, by adding thereto secs. 41 to 48, inclusive, and repealing sec. 30 of said chapter.

Commissioner of education empowered to grant special teachers' certificates. Every district school board must procure and display on or near the schoolhouse a United States flag. School-teachers to report annually to commissioner of education. School day fixed at not less than 4 hours for first 2 grades and 5 hours for other grades; school month is 4 weeks of 5 days each. School holidays named. Plans for school buildings, etc., to be submitted to commissioner of education. Emergency drills must be given pupils. School boards to make annual census of children between 5 and 21 years of age. Ch. 27, Apr. 30, 1919.

Alaska: To provide for the maintenance of public elementary schools and high schools in incorporated towns, cities, and incorporated school districts and repealing conflicting acts. Ch. 28, Apr. 30, 1919.

Arkansas: To regulate the creation of rural special school districts, with same powers as are now granted to incorporated cities and towns for such purposes.

Such special district may be created out of territory comprising one or more common-school districts other than incorporated cities and towns. Petitions and maps to be presented to county judge, who shall designate time and place for election. Six directors to be elected, if voters vote for special school district. Such district may become indebted according to law, if voted by voters of district. Act 15, p. 8, Jan. 28, 1919.

Arkansas: To enable the county court of each county to correct all defects in organization, of improvement districts, school districts, and road districts, for changing the boundaries thereof, and for other purposes. Act 631, p. 457, Apr. 3, 1919.

California: To add 13 new sections to the Political Code, relating to union school districts.

Regulates the organization, government, dissolution, etc., of such districts.
Ch. 309, May 13, 1919.

California: See also A (c2), County officers.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Georgia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Idaho: Providing for an examination into the financial status of school districts of the State of Idaho, fixing the powers and duties of the boards of trustees and the board of education of the State in respect thereto, and providing for paying the expenses thereof.
Ch. 56, Mar. 14, 1919.

Indiana: Concerning common-school corporations in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants.

Regulates tax levies, powers of board of school commissioners, and the creation of indebtedness in Indianapolis.
Ch. 3, Feb. 10, 1919.

Iowa: Regulating the change of boundary line of contiguous school corporations.
Ch. 113, Mar. 29, 1919.

Louisiana: Amending sec. 1, Act 17, of 1914, relating to parish (county) boards of school directors and the creation of school districts.

Authorizes such boards to create "subschool districts" (as well as school districts).
Act No. 81, July 3, 1918.

Maine: Providing for the schooling of children in unorganized territory.

Ch. 127, Mar. 29, 1919.

Massachusetts: To make certain corrections in and additions to the laws relating to the public schools.

Various amendments to chapters and sections relating to the schools. Two or more towns authorized to form a union high-school district, subject to approval of State board of education. Two or more towns may vote to establish union schools for contiguous portions of such towns; management and control of such schools shall be determined by school committees of towns involved. Every city or town of 20,000 inhabitants or more shall maintain manual training and household arts as a part of both elementary and high-school system. School committees are authorized to supervise and control all athletic and other school organizations. State board may provide board in lieu of transportation for pupils living on islands within the Commonwealth which are not provided with school facilities.

Exercises in public schools may include calisthenics, gymnastics, and military drill, but pupil shall not be required to take part in military exercise if parent or guardian is scrupulous of bearing arms. Pupils to be permitted to purchase from the town textbooks which they have used. Parent or guardian of child living more than 2 miles from school may apply for transportation of such child, and, on refusal by school committee, may appeal to State board of education, who may require transportation to be furnished. School committees authorized to have prepared and to sell lunches to pupils and teachers. School superintendent may, unless school committee votes otherwise, close schools and permit teachers to attend meeting of county association of teachers or an institute under direction of State board of education. Employer of minor between 14 and 18 years of age must procure and keep on file employment certificate for such minor; special provisions for certificates for pupils in cooperative industrial courses. Evening classes and part-time classes more clearly defined; attendance upon part-time day classes is restricted to those over 14 years of age and upon evening classes to those over 16. Minor amendments to teachers' pension law.
Ch. 292, July 8, 1919.

Michigan: Relative to free schools of cities having a population of 250,000 or more and comprising a single school district.

Prescribes obligations of city in case of annexation of a portion of adjoining school district. Confers certain general powers and certain special powers. Among special powers are provision for a cafeteria for pupils, taking land by gift or bequest, and maintenance of truant school. The issuance of bonds and short-term loans is regulated.
Act No. 65, Apr. 14, 1919.

Michigan: To amend sec. 3262 of the Compiled Laws, relating to incorporated cities of the fourth class.

Such city to constitute a single school district, but school district having a special charter or extending beyond city limits shall remain a separate district.
Act No. 68, Apr. 15, 1919.

Michigan: To amend secs. 5656 and 5737 of the Compiled Laws, relating to school districts.

Provides manner of attaching territory to and detaching territory from school districts. By township board, with approval of taxpayers, or, in case of graded district, with approval of board of trustees. In case of graded district, appeal lies to judge of probate.
Act No. 351, May 13, 1919.

Michigan: To provide for the organization and disbandment of township school districts. (Amendment to secs. 5909-33, Compiled Laws.)

Provides manner of disbandment of such districts. May be disbanded by majority of qualified electors.
Act No. 354, May 13, 1919.

Minnesota: Authorizing county boards to grant petitions of school boards to have lands adjacent to or projecting into school districts set off and made a part of such districts.
Ch. 236, Apr. 12, 1919.

Minnesota: To provide in certain cases for the separation from cities containing 10,000 inhabitants or less, and from school districts contained in such cities, of unplotted agricultural lands included in the corporate limits of such city, and for attaching the same to an adjoining town and school district in the county.
Ch. 239, Apr. 12, 1919.

Mississippi: Providing for the attendance of children of a county school district upon the school of a separate school district (Independent district).

Children may so attend on payment for their tuition by county district and with the consent of the school trustees concerned and the county superintendent.
Ch. 180, Mar. 21, 1918.

Mississippi: Directing the mayor and board of aldermen of any municipality constituting a separate school district to release from said district any part of the added territory lying outside of the corporate limits of the municipality when petitioned by a majority of the qualified electors of the said territory unless the municipal district has bonded indebtedness.
Ch. 191, Mar. 27, 1918.

Mississippi: Providing the manner of discontinuance or abolition of a separate school district (Independent district).
Ch. 244, Mar. 22, 1918.

Mississippi: To authorize children of separate school districts (Independent districts) to attend county public schools.
Ch. 255, Mar. 21, 1918.

Montana: See A (c1), County boards.

Nebraska: Regulating the merging of cities and villages with metropolitan cities.

School districts also merged.

Ch. 154, Apr. 16, 1919.

New Jersey: To amend "An act creating a department of municipal accounts and the office of commissioner of municipal accounts, and defining his duties and powers," approved March 27, 1917.

Provides for the examination of the accounts of municipalities, counties, and school districts, for the establishment of a uniform system of accounting in counties and municipalities, and for ordering budgets corrected.
Ch. 266, Mar. 4, 1918.

New York: To repeal article 11a of the education law, relating to town boards of education and certain provisions of the chapter by which such article was added, and to provide for the restoration of former conditions with respect to school districts.

Under the provisions of ch. 328 of the Laws of 1917 the township system of school administration was substituted for the district system. Chapter 328 of the Laws of 1917 is here repealed and the district system is restored.

Ch. 199, Apr. 13, 1918.

New York: To amend ch. 199, laws of 1918, which act repealed art. 11a of the education law, relating to town boards of education.

Regulates the financial affairs of town boards abolished by such repealing act.

Ch. 561, May 12, 1919.

New York: See also A (d), District boards and officers; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

North Carolina: To amend ch. 136, Public Laws of 1917, relating to municipal corporations.

Amends Part V, providing for a plan to operate under a mayor, city council, and city manager, by adding thereto sec. 15. This section provides that the council may place the public school system under a board of education of not less than 3 nor more than 7 members appointed by council, but in any city adopting this plan and having a board of education acting under powers conferred by the voters such board shall continue to exercise such powers, but be appointed by council. When board of education has hitherto been elected by the voters, it shall continue to be so elected. Powers conferred on city manager shall not be construed as applying to public schools or their financial management.

Ch. 60, Feb. 18, 1919.

North Carolina: Relating to the incorporation and boundaries of graded-school districts.

Graded-school district made coterminous with municipality. Every graded-school district is hereby incorporated.

Ch. 143, Mar. 5, 1919.

North Dakota: Regulating the formation of new common-school districts.

County commissioners and county superintendent may form such district on petition of two-thirds of school voters residing in proposed district.

Ch. 197, Mar. 7, 1919.

North Dakota: See also H (c), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Ohio: To amend sec. 4747 of the General Code, providing for the transfer of territory to or from a centralized school district.

H. B. 163, p. 235, May 9, 1919.

Ohio: To amend secs. 4688, 4688-1, 4696, 4714, 4729, 4730, 4731, 4732, 4734, 4736, 4744-1, 4747-1, 4782, 7730, and 7731-1 of the General Code, to correct errors in various sections of the General Code, which are also a part of the school laws of the State, and in certain instances to clarify said sections and add thereto.

Board of education of a village school district containing a village of 3,000 population or more may elect to be exempt from supervision of county board of education. Board of education may, and shall on petition of 100 electors, order a census of village district. On petition of a majority of freeholders of territory affected, county board of education may transfer territory to exempted village district or city district or to another county school district, or county board may accept a transfer to county district under its supervision; in such transfers county board shall make equitable distribution of assets and liabilities. School elections regulated. Presidents of village and rural school districts shall meet annually and elect 1 member of county board of education for a term of 5 years; members of county board to take oath of office; boards to meet on third Saturday in January each year; members to receive \$3 per day and mileage. Board may create a new district, but such creation shall not take effect if majority of electors of territory affected file remonstrance within 30 days; members of school board of such district shall be appointed by county board at first, and thereafter elected. County board of education to fix salary of county superintendent, but at not less than \$1,200; State to pay one-half up to \$2,000; county board may allow \$300 annually for expenses.

Provision for annual meeting of school boards of county. When depository is provided, county treasurer of school funds may be dispensed with. Suspension of village or rural school is regulated. School boards may designate depots at which to gather children where transportation is provided.

H. B. 348, p. 704, June 21, 1919.

Ohio: See also A (d), District boards and officers.

Oklahoma: To amend sec. 34 art. 5, ch. 219, Laws of 1913, by providing that county treasurer shall be the treasurer of school funds for districts other than independent; providing for filling vacancies in the office of treasurer of the board of education in cities; providing for dissolution of school districts having a school population less than 8; providing for filling a vacancy in board of education in city of over 25,000 population and abolishing representation from outlying portion of such city school district.

Ch. 97, Mar. 29, 1919.

Oklahoma: Regulating the formation of school districts.

County superintendent to divide county into school districts. Minimum size and minimum amount of assessed valuation are prescribed. Appeal may be taken from county superintendent to county commissioners.

Ch. 223, Apr. 3, 1919.

Oregon: To amend sec. 3967, Lord's Oregon Laws, relating to the boundaries of school districts.

All territory within any corporate city or village must be in one school district, but territory outside the municipal corporation may be included in the school district.

Ch. 32, Feb. 11, 1919.

Pennsylvania: To amend sec. 453, School Code of May 18, 1911, by providing that in a district of the fourth class when the average attendance is less than 10 the directors shall close the school and provide transportation to pupils living 1½ miles or more from school, unless the State board of education permits the continuance of the school.

Act. No. 453, July 22, 1919.

South Carolina: See N (n), High schools.

South Dakota: Regulating the division or formation of a district situated in more than one county.

Ch. 178, Mar. 14, 1919.

Texas: Providing for elections for the purpose of authorizing towns and villages to take control of schools within their limits.

Ch. 9, 2d called sess., July 19, 1919.

Texas: Providing that the extension of the limits of a city or town which constitutes an independent school district extends the limits of the school district.

Ch. 44, 2d called sess., July 25, 1919.

Vermont: To amend sec. 1206 of the General Laws, relating to the definition of a rural school.

"Rural school" shall mean "any elementary school having not more than 4 teachers and offering instruction prescribed for the rural-school course."

No. 56, Feb. 26, 1919.

Vermont: To amend sec. 1232 of the General Laws, relating to the location and construction of schools.

When 3 or more residents of any community having 5 or more pupils of school age petition for the establishment of a school, school directors of the town may, after conference with State commissioner of education, establish a school in such community.

No. 58, Feb. 18, 1919.

Vermont: See also A (d), District boards and officers.

Washington: Amending secs. 4445, 4470, 4481, 4482, 4487, 4493, 4494, 4500, 4500, 4500, 4575, 4580, 4607, 4600, 4607, 4608, 4600, 4670, 4671, 4672, 4675, 4685, 4684, 4707, and adding new sec. 4482A, and replacing secs. 4674, 4670, 4677,

4679, 4680, 4681, and 4682, Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes, all relating to education and the public schools.

An omnibus act relating to various subjects. Requires consolidated district to elect a superintendent or principal, subject to provisions of school code for districts of the second class. Provides for dissolution of district having average attendance of less than 4 pupils (amended section, 5 pupils). Authorizes district directors to expend funds for commencement exercises. Requires that flag displayed on schoolhouse shall be replaced with a new one when it becomes tattered, torn, or faded. New sec. 4482A makes it a misdemeanor to refuse or neglect to display flag as required by law. Provision is made for paying expenses of directors attending authorized directors' meetings and of superintendents or other school representatives attending certain educational meetings. Requires county superintendent, in approving plans of schoolhouses, to give special attention to heating, lighting, and ventilation. Secretary of first-class district may also be authorized, among other duties, to act as superintendent of buildings and janitors. Under powers of boards in first-class districts this act strikes out the requirement of a 3-month summer vacation of schools, but allows credit for apportionment purposes for only 183 days of school; authorizes the employment of a business manager, and strikes out the requirement that pupils be vaccinated. The time allowed for teachers' institutes is reduced from 5 to 3 days. District bond issues are further regulated. The act also regulates the holding of elections in first-class districts. Repealed sections relating to elections in first-class districts.

Ch. 90, Mar. 12, 1919.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision.

Wisconsin: To amend subsec. (1), sec. 40.06, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to the dissolution of school districts for neglect.

Town board shall, on recommendation of county superintendent, attach to any adjoining district any district neglecting for 2 or more years to maintain school as required by law.

Ch. 103, Apr. 24, 1919.

Wisconsin: To amend subsec. (2), sec. 40.01, Wisconsin Statutes, regulating the formation of school districts.

The failure or refusal of any town board, village board or city council to act on a proposed change of districts within 15 days after receiving request or petition shall constitute a denial, and appeal therefrom may be taken according to law.

Ch. 202, May 20, 1919.

Wisconsin: To create sec. 40.275 of the statutes relating to the naming of schools and the provision of mail boxes therefor.

Ch. 208, May 21, 1919.

Wisconsin: To repeal subsec. (3), sec. 40.04, and sec. 672, Wisconsin Statutes, and to amend subsec. (3), sec. 40.15, and sec. 944, relating to apportionment of debts and liabilities of school districts, towns, villages, cities, and counties.

Ch. 276, June 4, 1919.

B. STATE FINANCE AND SUPPORT.

(a) General.

Georgia: Appropriating \$3,500,000 for the support and maintenance of the common schools.

An increase of \$300,000 over the appropriation of the previous year.

Georgia Laws, 1918, p. 28.

Minnesota: To authorize and direct the State auditor to transfer \$5,000 for the year ending June 30, 1920, and \$5,000 for the year ending June 30, 1921, from the teachers' training and institute fund of the department of education to the contingent fund.

Ch. 22, spec. sess., Sept. 22, 1919.

North Carolina: To authorize the State treasurer to borrow money for the permanent enlargement and improvement of certain educational and charitable institutions of the State.

Treasurer authorized to borrow for 2 years \$946,000. Among other purposes, \$300,000 is to be borrowed for the Caswell Training School and \$60,000 for certain higher institutions for negroes.

Ch. 328, Mar. 11, 1919.

Oklahoma: Providing for a State budget system.

Ch. 142, Mar. 18, 1919.

Texas: Defining the purposes for which the public free school funds may be expended.

Ch. 122, Mar. 24, 1919.

Washington: Providing for the disposition of fines and forfeitures for violations of the provisions of Initiative Measure No. 3, enacted by the people November 3, 1914, as amended, and amending sec. 4606, Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes.

One-half of fines collected under said measure shall be placed to the credit of the State school fund and one-half to the county wherein the violation occurred for the purpose of obtaining evidence for the enforcement of said measure (prohibition law).

Ch. 30, Feb. 14, 1919.

West Virginia: Relating to claims against the State, county courts, boards of education, and municipalities and the allowance and payment thereof.

Ch. 14, Feb. 12, 1919.

B (b). State School Lands.

Arizona: Regulating the leasing of State lands, including school lands.

Ch. 166, Mar. 26, 1919.

Arkansas: Regulating the sale of sixteen-section land in any congressional township in which no inhabitants reside.

Act 330, p. 243, Mar. 22, 1919.

Arkansas: To increase the permanent school fund and to provide for the sale of State lands.

Funds derived from the sale of certain State lands credited to the common-school fund. Regulates the sale of such lands.

Act No. 344, p. 256, Mar. 22, 1919.

Arkansas: To increase the minimum sale price of school lands and tax lands within the Arkansas and Ozark National Forests and to permit the sale of such lands to the United States.

Minimum price fixed at \$2.50 per acre.

Act 533, p. 396, Mar. 28, 1919.

Colorado: Relating to the State board of land commissioners, and to provide for the selection, location, approval, sale, and validating sales heretofore made, leasing and management of State and school lands. Providing for the disposition of the funds derived from such sale and leasing; creating certain officers of the State board of land commissioners, fixing their salaries and defining their duties; providing for the exchange of lands with the United States; providing for the venue of suits brought in relation to school lands; providing for and authorizing the equity in State or school lands to be taxed, together with the improvements; providing for the location of mineral claims upon State or school lands and securing of title thereto; making appropriations to carry out the provisions of this act; providing penalties for the violation of this act, and repealing all acts or parts of acts in conflict therewith, and also the act of the general assembly, Session Laws of 1905, pages 319 to 343, inclusive, same being chapter 134, and also the act of the general assembly, Session Laws of 1917, pages 485 to 504, inclusive, same being chapter 134.

Ch. 187, Mar. 31, 1919.

Idaho: To provide for the apportionment of forest-reserve funds received by counties for the construction of roads and the construction, support, and maintenance of public schoolhouses and schools and for the apportionment by county superintendents of schools of the said funds to districts.

Provides that 75 per cent go to roads and 25 per cent to schools.

Ch. 68, Mar. 15, 1919.

Illinois: Regulating the sale of the common-school lands.

H. B. 214, p. 921, June 30, 1919.

Iowa: Authorizing the executive council to sell certain lands belonging to the State.

Certain designated lands to be sold and proceeds to be used to purchase land for training school for boys.

Ch. 17, Feb. 25, 1919.

Louisiana: To authorize the sale of the sixteenth-section lands, the sale of timber thereon, and the lease of the mineral rights of said lands; to designate the proper officials to execute the contract of sale or lease, and to repeal Acts 214 of 1912 and 39 of 1910.

Act No. 142, July 10, 1918.

Minnesota: Relating to the leasing of school, university, and other State lands for the purpose of taking therefrom sand, clay, rock, etc., and for certain other purposes.

State auditor may lease lands for not over 25 years, but contract shall contain a provision for cancellation on three months' written notice.

Ch. 405, Apr. 23, 1919.

Mississippi: Regulating the use of funds derived from the leasing of sixteenth-section lands.

Ch. 144, Mar. 28, 1918.

Mississippi: Designating the county superintendent of schools as collector of rents on sixteenth-section school lands and of interest and principal, when due, of loans made from sixteenth-section funds.

Ch. 249, Mar. 28, 1918.

Mississippi: To provide that lessees of sixteenth-section school land shall have credit for valuable permanent improvements put on the land after the passage of this act.

Ch. 252, Mar. 27, 1918.

Montana: Amending secs. LIII, LIV, and LV, ch. 147, Laws of 1909, as amended by ch. 118, Laws of 1911, relating to the management and control of State lands.

Ch. 26, Feb. 18, 1919.

Regulates the sale of timber on such lands.

Montana: Amending sec. 4465, Revised Codes of 1907, relating to the leasing of State agricultural lands.

Ch. 172, Mar. 7, 1919.

Nebraska: Regulating the leasing of school lands.

Ch. 149, Apr. 17, 1919.

New Mexico: Providing for the classification and valuation of State lands and authorizing the commissioner of public lands to make such classification and valuation.

Ch. 78, Mar. 15, 1919.

New Mexico: Providing for the leasing of State lands for mineral purposes and providing for the issuance of limited patents for mineral lands and for other purposes.

Ch. 98, Mar. 17, 1919.

North Dakota: See A (b1), State boards.

Ohio: To amend sec. 5330 of the General Code, so as to provide a definite rule for valuation of school and ministerial lands held under perpetual lease.

H. B. 255, p. 612, June 5, 1919.

Ohio: Regulating the lease and sale of school and ministerial lands.

H. B. 407, p. 618, June 5, 1919.

Oklahoma: Providing for a secretary for the commissioners of the State land office.

Ch. 9, Feb. 15, 1919.

South Dakota: To amend secs. 5657, 5658, 5666, Revised Code of 1919, regulating the advertisement and sale of school and public lands, and relating to setting aside of sale contracts.
Ch. 306, Feb. 20, 1919.

South Dakota: Relating to the sale of school and public lands and providing for the extension and plan of payments in certain cases.
Ch. 307, Mar. 14, 1919.

South Dakota: To reserve to the State of South Dakota all deposits of coal, ores, metals, and other materials, asphaltum, oil, gas, and other like substances in the lands sold or leased by the State and the right to remove the same; also providing compensation to the owner or lessee thereof for damages resulting from such removal; providing for the disposition of funds derived from sale or lease under this act, and declaring an emergency.
Ch. 308, Feb. 21, 1919.

South Dakota: See also D (a), Buildings and sites, general.

Texas: Providing for the leasing of salt-water lakes, bays, etc., and of unsurveyed public free-school lands for the production of oil and gas.
Ch. 19, 2d called sess., July 23, 1919.

Texas: To promote the development of oil and gas resources of the State of Texas in asylum, university, and public free-school lands, constituting the owner of the soil, the agent of the State in procuring said development in certain instances and in the manner provided herein, and in consideration for said services, relinquishing to and vesting in the owner of the soil an undivided fifteen-sixteenths of all oil and gas and the value of the same that may be within or upon all surveyed public free-school and asylum land and portions of same which have heretofore been sold and which may hereafter be sold with a mineral classification or a mineral reservation, and reserving to the public free school and asylum funds the remaining undivided one-sixteenth and the value of same; authorizing the owner of the soil to sell or lease same for the development of the oil and gas that may be therein and securing to said funds their proportion thereof; providing for the drilling of offset wells; providing for the forfeiture of oil and gas rights for failure to comply with the law and for the reinstatement of forfeited rights; providing for a combination of oil and gas permits and for the extension of time in which to begin and complete development upon payment of sums due under the terms of the permits; providing for the assignment of permits and leases; providing for the relinquishment of the whole or part of a permit; providing that permits on university land shall come within certain provisions of this act; providing that payment per acre and obligations to pay royalty shall, when paid, be in lieu of damages to the soil; providing that rights secured under former law shall not be affected except as changed or modified by this act and declaring an emergency.
Ch. 81, 2d sess., July 31, 1919.

Texas: Providing for the sale, lease, transfer, patenting, and forfeiture of lands belonging to the free-school fund and other funds, with reservation of minerals.
Ch. 103, Apr. 3, 1919.

Washington: Regulating the leasing and releasing of State lands for the mining and extraction of petroleum and natural gas.
Ch. 153, May. 18, 1919.

Wisconsin: To create secs. 1458-10 and 20.82, Wisconsin Statutes, creating a land-settlement board, defining its powers and duties, and making appropriations.
Ch. 500, July 18, 1919.

B (c). Permanent State School Funds: Composition and Investment.

Arizona: Amending sec. 109, ch. 5, Second Special Session of Second Legislature, relating to State lands and the investment of permanent funds.

Regulates the investment of funds in farm lands. Ch. 95, Mar. 18, 1919.

Arkansas: See B (b), State school lands.

Montana: An act to submit to the qualified electors of the State of Montana an amendment to sec. 5 of art. 11 of the constitution of the State of Montana, providing that 95 per cent of all the interest received on the school funds of the State and 95 per cent of all the other income from the school funds of the State shall be apportioned to the several school districts of the State, and further providing that the remaining 5 per cent of all the interest received on the school funds of the State and the remaining 5 per cent of all the other income from the school funds of the State shall be added to the public-school funds of the State and become a permanent part thereof.

Ch. 149, Mar. 7, 1919.

North Carolina: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

North Dakota: Proposing an amendment to the constitution of the State, regulating the investment of the State permanent school funds.

Ch. 95, Feb. 26, 1919.

North Dakota: To amend sec. 287, Compiled Laws of 1913, as last amended by ch. 204, Laws of 1917, regulating the investment of university and school land funds.

Ch. 198, Feb. 25, 1919.

Utah: Regulating the investment of funds derived from sale of public lands of the State.

Ch. 100, Feb. 28, 1919.

Wisconsin: To amend subsec. (3), sec. 25.01, Wisconsin Statutes, regulating the investment of trust funds, and subsec. (3), sec. 40.11, relating to borrowing money by school districts.

Adds the erection of teacherages to purposes for which school-land funds may be loaned to districts; authorizes school districts and high-school districts to erect teacherages.

Ch. 119, Apr. 29, 1919.

B (d). State Taxation for School Purposes.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Arizona: To amend sec. 2815, Ch. XVIII, Title 11, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to State taxation for school purposes.

Increases from \$500,000 to \$750,000 the annual State tax for school purposes.

Ch. 30, Feb. 28, 1919.

Arkansas: See O (h), Vocational education, general.

Florida: To provide for the levy of taxes for the years 1919 and 1920.

Provides for a State tax of 1 mill for school purposes and authorizes counties to levy a school tax of not less than 3 mills nor more than 10 mills.

Ch. 7807, June 8, 1919.

Georgia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Illinois: To provide for the necessary revenue for State and school purposes.

Provides for State school tax sufficient to produce \$6,000,000 per annum.

H. B. 450, p. 804, June 28, 1919.

Illinois: To amend secs. 210 and 211 of an "Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1909, as amended.

Reduces State tax for common school fund from 2 mills to 1½ mills on the dollar. State apportionment as follows: (a) For teachers' pensions under

act of May 27, 1915; (b) for teachers' pensions under act of June 27, 1913; (c) for salaries of county superintendents; (d) for paying State's proportion of cost of school in district where State institution is located; (e) balance of fund distributed to counties on basis of number of persons under 21 years of age. S. B. 556, p. 858, June 30, 1919.

Indiana: See B (e), State aid for elementary education; O (a), Vocational education, general.

Kentucky: Amending sec. 1 of an act relating to revenue and taxation approved at a special session of the legislature, 1917.

This act slightly reduces the State tax rate for the common schools, but provides a larger proportion for the State university and adds a tax for the State normal schools. "Five-eighths of 1 cent on the hundred dollars for the support and erection of buildings for the Eastern State Normal School, located at Richmond, and five-eighths of 1 cent for the support and erection of buildings for the Western State Normal School, located at Bowling Green," are provided as a State tax. Certain appropriations for the university and the State normal schools are discontinued. Ch. 4, Mar. 5, 1918.

Louisiana: Amending sec. 9, Act 145 of 1916, levying a license tax on persons, corporations, etc., engaged in taking natural products from the soil, as timber, turpentine, and minerals.

Provides that one-fourth of all license taxes collected under this act shall be credited to the current school fund. No. 124, Acts of 1918.

Louisiana: Proposing an amendment to the constitution of the State, levying a special State tax not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar for the benefit of public education. No. 226, Acts of 1918.

Maryland: Amending sec. 24, art. 81, of the Annotated Code, as amended by ch. 621, Acts of 1916, fixing rates of State taxation.

Provides a tax of 15 cents on the hundred dollars "to aid in the support of the public schools"; 2 cents on the hundred dollars "to aid in the support of the public schools, and for governmental requirements," and two-fifths of 1 cent for the "Maryland State Normal School loan."

Ch. 210, Apr. 10, 1918.

Nebraska: See G (b), State normal schools.

New Mexico: To provide for taxation of incomes, prescribing penalties, and enforcement of delinquent income-tax assessments.

"Income taxes collected shall be paid into the State treasury and distributed for the support and maintenance of the State educational and other institutions ratably to the respective amounts appropriated therefor by the legislature for the year for which such taxes are paid."

Ch. 123, Mar. 17, 1919.

New Mexico: See also C (e), Local taxation.

North Carolina: See H (e), School year, etc., minimum term.

Tennessee: To provide rates of taxation upon property in the State.

For each year after 1919 taxes on every \$100 worth of property shall be 35 cents for State purposes, 15 cents for school purposes to remain in county where collected, 10 cents for State highways, and 5 cents for the development and maintenance of the university, provided if total assessed property subject to tax, exclusive of merchants' capital, shall in any year be nine hundred million dollars and less than ten hundred million school tax shall be $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents and university tax 4 cents; ten hundred million to eleven hundred million, school tax 12 cents and university tax 4 cents; eleven hundred million to twelve hundred million, school tax 11 cents and university tax $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents; twelve hundred million to thirteen hundred million, school tax 10 cents and university tax $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents; thirteen hundred million, school tax $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents and university tax $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents; fourteen hundred million to fifteen hundred million, school tax $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents and university tax 3 cents; fifteen hundred million to sixteen hundred million, school tax $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents and university tax 2 cents; six-

teed hundred to seventeen hundred million, school tax 7½ cents and university tax 2½ cents. For higher valuations tax rates to be proportionately reduced.
Ch. 2, Jan. 24, 1919.

Tennessee: See also B (c), State aid for elementary education.

Texas: See K (b), Free textbooks.

Utah: To provide revenue for the support of the government of the State, for district school purposes, and for high-school purposes for the fiscal years 1919 and 1920.

State tax for district schools, 2½ mills on the dollar; for high schools, two-tenths of 1 mill on the dollar.
Ch. 118, Mar. 18, 1919.

Utah: Proposing an amendment to sec. 7, art. 13, of the Constitution of the State, relating to tax rates for State purposes.

State tax not to exceed 8 mills. To be apportioned as follows: Not over 4½ mills for general State purposes; not over 3 mills for district-school purposes; not over one-half mill for high-school purposes.

S. J. R., No. 5, Mar. 18, 1919.

Virginia: To raise revenue for the support of the Government and to provide for an additional fund for the maintenance of public free schools of primary and grammar grades, from the first to the seventh, inclusive.

Provides an additional tax of 8 cents on the hundred dollars for roads, schools, and health. Of this tax, one-half (4 cents on the hundred) is for the schools and constitutes a fund in addition to other school funds.

Ch. 384, Mar. 16, 1918.

Washington: See G (b), State normal schools.

Wisconsin: See P (b), Finance, lands, support.

B (c). General Apportionment of State School Funds: Special State Aid for Elementary Education.

See also H (b), School census.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Alaska: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

California: To amend sec. 1696a of the Political Code, relating to schools.

Provides for substitutes for destroyed school records; also provides for computing average daily attendance in case of conflagration, epidemic, and the like.
Ch. 70, Apr. 18, 1919.

California: To amend sec. 443 of the Political Code, relating to the State school fund.

Amount equal to \$1750 for each elementary-school pupil in average daily attendance shall be transferred from general State funds to State school fund. This amount shall be in addition to funds provided by the constitution.

Ch. 402, May 25, 1919.

California: To amend sec. 1532 of the Political Code, relating to the powers and duties of the State superintendent of public instruction.

Increases from \$250 to \$350 the annual State apportionment for each teacher in the schools; balance of State school fund apportioned on basis of average attendance.
Ch. 403, May 25, 1919.

California: To amend sec. 606 of the Political Code, relating to the apportionment of the elementary-school funds and the counting of attendance in the elementary and secondary schools of the State.

Relates to apportionment by county superintendent. Sum of \$800 (amended law, \$550) for each teacher allowed under the law. Regulates counting of average attendance in high school maintaining four terms in the year.

Ch. 600, May 27, 1919.

Connecticut: See F (b), Teachers' salaries; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Georgia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Illinois: To amend an "Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1909, as amended.

Regulates distribution of State common-school fund. Fund distributed as follows: (a) An amount to meet the requirements of a teachers' retirement act of May 27, 1915; (b) an amount to meet the requirements of a retirement act of June 27, 1913; (c) for salaries of county superintendents; (d) for paying State's proportion of cost of school in district where State institution is located; (e) balance of fund distributed on basis of number of persons under 21 years of age.

S. B. 136, p. 854, June 23, 1919.

Illinois: See also B (d), State taxation; O (d), Continuation schools.

Indiana: Regulating the apportionment of State school fund derived from State school tax levy.

State superintendent to apportion 81.8 per cent on basis of school census and 8.2 per cent to townships and school towns unable to maintain elementary schools for minimum term required by law.

Ch. 233, Law without governor's signature (1910).

Iowa: To amend sec. 2783, Supplement to the Code, 1913, as amended, relating to the use of the general fund for school supplies.

Allows expenditure of \$200 for dictionary, school library, maps, charts, etc.

Ch. 345, Apr. 24, 1919.

Iowa: Providing for standardization of rural schools and granting State aid and providing for an appropriation therefor.

Every standard school before it may be designated as such shall have been maintained for 8 school months during the previous year and shall conduct school for 8 months of each succeeding year. It shall have a suitable school-house, grounds, and outbuildings in proper condition and repair; be equipped with needful apparatus, textbooks, supplies; an adequate system of heating and ventilation; have done efficient work, and have complied with such requirements as shall be specified by the superintendent of public instruction.

State superintendent to prescribe minimum and other requirements. County superintendent to furnish data to State superintendent. State aid of \$3 for each pupil attending standard school at least 6 months during previous year. Teacher must hold at least a first-grade uniform county certificate. Average attendance must be 10 or more. Standard school must be provided with door-plate or other suitable mark. Annual appropriation of \$100,000.

Ch. 364, Apr. 25, 1919.

Iowa: Making an appropriation of \$50,000 for relieving the situation in coal-mining camps as to school facilities.

Ch. 373, Apr. 24, 1919.

Iowa: See also H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; L (1), Agriculture; O (d), Continuation schools.

Kansas: Relating to the distribution of State and county aid to school districts and amending sec. 9431, General Statutes of 1915.

Increases from \$450 to \$600 the amount which a district may make its necessary expenditures and still receive such State and county aid.

Ch. 273, Mar. 22, 1919.

Kentucky: Repealing and reenacting secs. 15, 16, and 104, ch. 24, Acts of 1916, relating to the distribution of State school funds and county school funds, length of school term, and payment of teachers' salaries.

Teachers to be paid once a month during the term of school. School term to be not less than 6 months, and State superintendent may extend term to

7 or 8 months if resources warrant. Teacher of second-class school to receive not less than \$45 per month, teacher of first-class school not less than \$50 per month.
Ch. 139, Acts of 1918.

Louisiana: See C (c), Local taxation.

Maine: To amend secs. 20 and 21, ch. 8, of the Revised Statutes, as amended by ch. 261, Public Laws of 1917, relating to moneys received from the sale of timber and grass on reserved lands.

Money to go to "unorganized townships fund" and "organized townships fund." State to allow interest on former at 4 per cent and on latter at 6 per cent.
Ch. 15, Feb. 27, 1919.

Maine: To amend par. 1, sec. 57, ch. 16, Revised Statutes, as amended by ch. 188, Public Laws of 1917, relating to payment of State aid to superintendents of unions of towns.

Provides State aid (in addition to amount paid for salaries) for traveling and like expenses of union superintendents, but not to exceed \$350 in any case; aggregate amount paid for such expenses shall not exceed one-fifth of appropriation made for superintendents of unions.
Ch. 18, Feb. 27, 1919.

Maine: See also L (c), Physical education; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.; O (d), Continuation schools.

Massachusetts: Amending sec. 6, ch. 41, of the Revised Laws, relating to the apportionment of the State school fund.

Eliminates certain conditions on which such fund is apportioned to towns.
General Acts, 1918, p. 291.

Massachusetts: Relative to the reimbursement of small towns for salaries paid to superintendents of schools.

When union of such towns has employed a superintendent and paid a salary of not less than \$1,900, State shall reimburse said towns to the extent of \$1,250.
Ch. 109, Mar. 27, 1918.

Massachusetts: Relative to the distribution of the Massachusetts school fund.

Income from school fund to be distributed as follows: To town having less than \$500,000 valuation, \$500, but it shall receive \$75 additional if its tax rate is \$18 or more on the thousand; to town having between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 valuation, \$300; between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 valuation, \$150; between \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000 valuation, \$75. Remainder to be distributed to towns of less than \$2,500,000 valuation in proportion to their local expenditure for school purposes.
Ch. 186, May 2, 1918.

Massachusetts: To provide for the distribution of a portion of the income tax and of the income of the Massachusetts school fund for the purpose of improving the public schools.

PART I.

State treasurer shall annually set aside from the proceeds of the income tax a sum sufficient to provide for the purposes of Part I of this act. He shall annually distribute said sum to the several cities and towns as reimbursement in part for expenditures for salaries of teachers, supervisors, principals, assistant superintendents, or superintendents for service in public day schools.

Sec. 3. For each person employed for full-time service for the entire school year as teacher, supervisor, principal, assistant superintendent, or superintendent of schools the city or town shall be reimbursed as follows: (1) Two hundred dollars for every such person who has received as salary not less than \$850 and who is a graduate of an approved normal school or college and has had at least 2 years' teaching experience or who possesses preparation and teaching experience accepted in lieu thereof; (2) \$150 for every such person, not included in the foregoing classification, who has received as salary not less than \$750 and (a) who has satisfactorily completed one year of professional training in an approved normal school or teachers' training school and has had at least 8 years of teaching experience, or (b) is a graduate of an approved normal school or college and has had at least 1 year of teaching

experience, or (c) who possesses preparation and teaching experience accepted in lieu of either of the foregoing requirements in this paragraph; (3) \$100 for every such person, not included in either paragraph (1) or (2), who has received as salary not less than \$650.

Proportionate distribution shall be made for any teacher, supervisor, etc., employed less than full time. No town in a superintendency union shall receive reimbursement under this act for part-time employment of a superintendent if such town is entitled to reimbursement for such employment under laws relating to superintendency unions.

Sec. 5. Every city or town in which the valuation of its real and personal property, including omitted assessments, for the city or town fiscal year next preceding the date of distribution, when divided by the net average membership of its public day schools, as defined in section 6 of this act, for the year ending on the 30th day of June next preceding the date of distribution, yields a quotient less than \$4,500, shall receive supplementary reimbursements determined as follows: For each person for whom the city or town received reimbursement for full-time service, in accordance with section 3, the supplementary reimbursement shall be as follows: (1) Three hundred dollars if said valuation per pupil is less than \$2,000; (2) \$250 if said valuation per pupil is less than \$2,500 but not less than \$2,000; (3) \$200 if said valuation per pupil is less than \$3,000 but not less than \$2,500; (4) \$150 if said valuation per pupil is less than \$3,500 but not less than \$3,000; (5) \$100 if said valuation per pupil is less than \$4,000 but not less than \$3,500; (6) \$50 if said valuation per pupil is less than \$4,500 but not less than \$4,000. For each person for whom the city or town received reimbursement for part-time service, in accordance with section 4, the supplementary reimbursement shall be such a fractional part of the corresponding supplementary reimbursement provided for full-time service as that service bore to full-time service.

"Net average membership" is defined. Foregoing provisions shall not apply to teachers in State-aided vocational schools or departments. Superintendents required annually to report necessary data to commissioner of education.

PART II.

The income of the Massachusetts school fund shall be annually apportioned by the commissioners of said fund to the several towns as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 10. For the purposes of Part II of this act the following words and phrases shall be defined as follows: The word "valuation" shall mean the valuation of the town as determined by the last preceding assessors' valuation thereof, exclusive of omitted assessments. The words "assured minimum" shall mean the amount by which the sum of the following items for the last preceding town fiscal year exceeded the amount received during that year by that town under the provisions of Part I of this act and for the tuition of non-resident pupils, including State wards: (1) Salaries paid during that year to principals and full-time teachers, not including any amounts by which any such salary was at a rate in excess of \$850; (2) \$250 for each teaching position occupied by one or more principals or full-time teachers for that year, to defray expenses of operation and of various other items in connection with the support of schools; (3) the actual expenditures made during that year for the transportation of children to the schools of that town; (4) the actual expenditures, if any, made during that year for the tuition and transportation of children to elementary schools in adjoining cities or towns. In determining the assured minimum, expenditures or allowances for State-aided vocational education shall not be included.

Sec. 11. Each town whose valuation is less than \$500,000 shall receive one-half of the assured minimum in case the assured minimum is greater than the amount that would have accrued from a tax of \$10 per thousand dollars' valuation. If the assured minimum in such a town is less than the proceeds of such a \$10 tax, but greater than the proceeds of a \$5 tax, the town shall receive the amount by which the assured minimum exceeds the proceeds of such a \$5 tax.

Sec. 12. Each town whose valuation is less than one million dollars but not less than five hundred thousand dollars shall be allotted one-third of the assured minimum in case the assured minimum is greater than the amount that would have accrued from a tax of \$7.50 per thousand dollars of valuation. If the assured minimum in such a town is less than the proceeds of such tax of \$7.50, but greater than the proceeds of a \$5 tax, the town shall be allotted

the amount by which the assured minimum exceeds the proceeds of such a \$5 tax. Said allotments shall be paid in full in case their sum does not exceed the amount available after making the payments provided for by section 11; otherwise they shall be reduced proportionally so much as may be necessary.

Sec. 13. Each town whose valuation is less than two million five hundred thousand dollars but not less than one million dollars shall be allotted one-half of the amount by which the assured minimum exceeds the amount that would have accrued from a tax of \$5 per thousand dollars of valuation. If the sum of the said allotments exceeds the balance of the income of the fund available after the distribution provided for by sections 11 and 12, then the treasurer and receiver-general shall add to said balance, from the proceeds of the income tax, the amount required, but shall not add more than \$200,000 in any one year. In any year in which the addition of said \$200,000 does not permit of the payment of said allotments in full the treasurer shall add said \$200,000 and make the payments to the several towns proportional to their allotments.

If in any year there shall remain a balance of the income of said fund after the aforementioned distribution is made, said balance shall be divided in amounts proportional to the payments provided for in said distribution among the towns having a valuation of less than \$2,500,000. Superintendents of schools shall file necessary data with commissioner of education. Certain conflicting laws repealed.

Ch. 363, July 24, 1919.

Minnesota: To amend secs. 2896 and 2897, General Statutes 1913, relating to payment of school funds to counties by State treasurers and to apportionment thereof by county auditors.

Regulates method of distribution of funds apportioned, including special State aid to schools.

Ch. 412, Apr. 2, 1919.

Minnesota: See also H (c), Consolidation of districts, etc.; T (b), Schools for the deaf; T (c), Schools for the blind.

Mississippi: Amending sec. 4489, ch. 125, Code of 1906, so as to make more definite the duties of the State board of education.

Board to audit claims on the common-school fund and to pass upon appeals by school trustees from decisions of county superintendents as to distribution of State funds within counties.

Ch. 142, Mar. 26, 1918.

Missouri: Providing for the apportionment of school funds and distribution of State aid in any year following a condition of infectious disease, epidemic, contagion, or plague.

S. B. 335, p. 696, May 27, 1919.

Missouri: See also T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Montana: See A (c2), County officers; B (c), Permanent school funds; O (d), Continuation schools.

Nebraska: See H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; O (a), Vocational education, general.

Nevada: To amend secs. 151, 152, 152½, and 153 to 157 of "An act concerning public schools," etc., approved Mar. 20, 1911.

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Has general effect of changing apportionment of State distributive school fund, so that it will hereafter be apportioned to counties and thence (with county funds) to districts, instead of directly to districts. No radical change in basis of apportionment. District-school trustees must annually expend not less than \$5 for school library books.

Ch. 88, Mar. 23, 1919.

Nevada: See also O (d), Continuation schools.

New Hampshire: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

New Jersey: See O (d), Continuation schools; T (d), Crippled and deformed children.

New York: See F (b), Teachers' salaries; L (b), History, civics, and patriotism; L (c), Physical education.

North Carolina: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

North Dakota: See H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Ohio: To amend secs. 7730, 7595-1, and 7595-2, of the General Code and to supplement the same with secs. 7594-1, 7595-3, 7595-4, and 7595-5 of the General Code, providing State aid for weak school districts.

District applying for State aid shall be allowed to levy tax of 4 mills or more. District must meet certain prescribed conditions, including the placing of two-thirds of local fund and all of State fund in tuition fund, the payment of specified salaries, according to training and experience (lowest \$80), the maintenance of 8-month term, and the nontransference of tuition fund to any other fund.

H. B. 406, p. 431, May 19, 1919.

Oklahoma: To promote and improve the rural schools by making supplementary appropriations; to provide plan of distribution and control.

Sum of \$100,000 appropriated annually. Aid distributed to rural school districts in discretion of State board of education, but not exceeding \$500 shall be allowed to district in any year, and district must, before aid is allowed, levy tax up to constitutional limit of 15 mills on the dollar. State and county superintendent must assist such district and county superintendent must make prescribed reports thereon.

Ch. 62, Mar. 29, 1919.

Oregon: See F (b), Teachers' salaries.

Pennsylvania: See F (b), Teachers' salaries; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; T (e) Schools for feeble-minded, backward children.

Rhode Island: See F (b), Teachers' salaries; M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

South Carolina: Providing for improved school conditions in industrial technical communities.

Schools in such communities which receive State or county aid shall maintain at least 8 grades, provided the county board of education determines the necessity therefor.

Act No. 1, Dec. 28, 1918.

South Carolina: To provide an equalization fund for needy schools and to repeal Act No. 43, p. 97, Acts of 1917.

Guarantees a minimum school term of not less than 7 months in any school district voting an 8-mill tax for current expenses, employing one certificated teacher to instruct not fewer than 25 or more than 50 pupils, maintaining under each teacher in each classroom an average monthly attendance of at least 15 pupils, and paying to each teacher the minimum salary herein provided. Maximum salaries are fixed for principals and teachers; in order to receive the State aid district must not pay more than these maxima. Annual State appropriation of \$125,000 for the purpose of this act.

Act No. 37, Feb. 21, 1919.

South Carolina: To relieve the school districts of the State of all disabilities and disqualifications for State aid resulting from the influenza epidemic and the consequent health quarantine.

Act No. 189, Feb. 14, 1918.

South Dakota: Appropriating \$20,000 annually in aid of the common schools in districts having within their borders indemnity and endowment lands owned by the State.

Ch. 48, Feb. 21, 1919.

South Dakota: Appropriating money for the encouragement of education in the rural and consolidated school districts of the State.

Appropriates \$85,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and \$100,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921. State aid granted on basis of classification of districts. Schools classified as State rural; State consolidated, first class; State consolidated, second class; and State consolidated high schools.

Ch. 49, Mar. 14, 1919.

South Dakota: See also M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.; G (a), Vocational education, general.

Tennessee: For the improvement of the system of public education of the State, providing an increase of revenue therefor, and for the disbursement of a part of the school funds now received under the provisions of ch. 294, Acts of 1900, and acts amendatory thereof.

Under said ch. 264 and amendatory acts one-third of the gross revenue of the State is appropriated to the schools. Sixteen per cent of such fund shall be used for the support of the State normal schools, the agricultural and industrial normal for negroes, and the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute. Said 16 per cent shall be distributed as follows: 3 1/2 per cent to each of three State normals; 1 1/2 per cent to said normal for Negroes; 3 per cent to said polytechnic institute. Five per cent of said 33 1/2 per cent of said gross revenue shall be used for supervision for rural schools, for buildings for consolidated schools, and for part payment of county superintendents. Sec. 2, ch. 130, Public Acts of 1917, providing 14 per cent of the general fund (ch. 264, 1909) for an equalizing fund for schools having short terms, is repealed. Fifteen per cent of said 33 1/2 per cent shall be used to encourage the counties to establish and maintain public high schools. Two per cent of said 33 1/2 per cent shall be used for vocational education. An additional State tax of 5 cents on the hundred dollars is levied for elementary schools. One-third of fund from said tax shall be distributed on basis of scholastic population; one-third shall be distributed equally among the counties, each county receiving one ninety-sixth; one-third shall be used as a special equalizing fund for rural schools in counties having school term less than 140 days and levying school tax not less than 30 cents on the hundred dollars. Ch. 111, Apr. 11, 1919.

Texas: Providing for aid for rural schools by appropriating \$2,000,000 each year and providing the manner and conditions for giving such aid.

Ch. 65, Mar. 15, 1919.

Utah: See B (8), State taxation; O (a), Vocational education, general.

Vermont: See H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Washington: Regulating the apportionment of State and county funds where district school has been closed by health officer.

Ch. 15, Feb. 14, 1919.

Washington: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; O (d), Continuation schools.

West Virginia: See C (c), Local taxation.

Wisconsin: To amend subsec. (2), sec. 40.41, Wisconsin Statutes, prescribing conditions for State aid to State graded schools.

Ch. 126, Apr. 30, 1919.

Wisconsin: To amend par. (b), subsec. (5), sec. 20.23, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to appropriations for common schools.

Apportionment to be made only when city, village, or town maintains common school at least 8 months and pays each teacher not less than \$60 per month, but city of first class must pay each teacher not less than \$90 per month.

Ch. 257, May 31, 1919.

Wisconsin: See also A (d), District boards and officers.

B (f). Special State Aid for Secondary Education.

See also N (n), High schools.

Alabama: See A (n), Administration and supervision, general.

Arizona: See O (a), Vocational education, general.

Connecticut: See O (a), Vocational education, general.

Delaware: See A (n), Administration and supervision, general.

Georgia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Indiana: See O (a), Vocational education, general.

Kansas: See G (c), County and local normal schools.

Maine: To provide a State equalization fund for secondary schools.

State superintendent may recommend to governor and council and they may allow to such high schools and academies as appear to merit the same special aid for the purpose of increasing the length of school term, improving the equipment and instruction, and for purposes other than new buildings. Sum of \$40,000 annually appropriated.

Ch. 228, Apr. 4, 1919.

Massachusetts: Relative to high schools in towns of less than 500 families and to State aid therefor.

State aid to such town when maintaining a high school approved by State board of education, such aid not to exceed \$1,250, to be determined as follows: For principal and for each full-time teacher, \$250; for part-time teacher, aid in proportion to time devoted to teaching. Provision for payment by town of tuition of its high-school pupils attending school in another town or city and for the transportation of such pupils; State board of education may enforce this provision; State aid provided for such transportation; also provision of State to towns of low valuation for the tuition of their pupils attending high schools in other cities and towns. State aid for payment of teachers and for tuition is conditioned on town's expending for public schools its proper proportion on property valuation. Ch. 198, May 10, 1918.

Michigan: See O (a), Vocational education, general.

South Carolina: Providing State aid for any rural high school whose enrollment is 40 or more and whose average attendance is 30 or more. If such school complies with other requirements of the law. Act No. 152, Mar. 7, 1919.

South Dakota: See G (c), County and local normal schools; O (a), Vocational education, general.

Tennessee: See B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Utah: See B (d), State taxation.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wisconsin: See O (a), Vocational education, general.

C. LOCAL (COUNTY, DISTRICT, MUNICIPAL) FINANCE AND SUPPORT.

(a) General.

Kansas: Relating to auditing of accounts of cities of the first class and of boards of education in such cities and providing for the appointment of accountants and the duties and compensation of such accountants and the publication of such accountants' reports. Ch. 120, Mar. 18, 1909.

Kansas: Declaring automobiles, and other vehicles used in transporting intoxicating liquors to be common nuisances, providing for the seizure and sale thereof by order of the court, and for the payment of the proceeds of such sale into the county treasury for the support of the common schools. Ch. 217, Mar. 15, 1919.

Louisiana: To provide for the protection of frogs and for other purposes.

Fines collected under this act to be paid to the treasurer of the parish [county] school fund. Act No. 89, July 3, 1913.

Louisiana: To provide for the protection of crabs and for other purposes.

Fines collected under this act to be paid to the treasurer of the parish school fund. Act No. 104, July 5, 1913.

Maryland: Adding sec. 78A to art. 77, Annotated Code, providing for the deposit at interest by the county superintendent of schools of all county school funds coming into his hands as treasurer of the county board of education. Ch. 473, Apr. 18, 1918.

New Mexico: See J (a), Health, general.

North Carolina: To authorize public school districts to retain in their treasuries surplus funds from shortened school terms. Ch. 242, Mar. 10, 1919.

Ohio: To amend sec. 7004 of the General Code relative to the deposit of school funds and limitation of amount any bank may receive.

No bank shall receive deposit larger than its paid-in capital stock, and in no case exceeding \$1,000,000. H. B. 137, p. 20, Mar. 13, 1919.

Pennsylvania: Authorizing the transfer by township poor districts to the township school districts of certain poor funds.

Act No. 161, May 27, 1919.

Rhode Island: In amendment of and in addition to ch. 67 of the General Laws.

School committee may expend balances of previous year.

Ch. 1804, Apr. 24, 1919.

Virginia: To provide for deposit and disbursement of donations for public free school purposes.

Ch. 371, Mar. 16, 1918.

West Virginia: See B (a), State finance and support, general.

Wyoming: Authorizing the investment of public funds in United States bonds and authorizing the sale of such bonds.

Counties and school districts may so invest their surplus funds.

Ch. 80, Feb. 24, 1920.

C (b). Local (County, District, Municipal) Bonds and Indebtedness.

Alabama: To amend sec. 6 of an act authorizing counties to levy special school tax of 30 cents on the hundred and authorizing school districts in such counties to levy a like tax, approved Feb. 13, 1919.

Relates to interest-bearing warrants. Such warrants may be issued for enlargement as well as for erection, repair, and equipment of schoolhouses. Minor amendment as to property valuation.

No. 192, p. 100, Aug. 5, 1919.

Alabama: Regulating the issuance of bonds by municipal corporations.

Names purposes for which bonds may be voted. Among these purposes are "(14) for establishing free public libraries and reading rooms".

No. 473, p. 706, Sept. 25, 1919.

Alabama: See also A (u), Administration and supervision, general.

Arkansas: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

California: Regulating the expenditure of excess school-building funds.

Ch. 151, May 3, 1919.

California: To amend sec. 1884 of the Political Code, relating to the issuance of school bonds.

Two-thirds vote necessary; votes canvassed on seventh day after election; amount of bonds not to exceed 5 per cent of taxable property of district.

Ch. 252, May 8, 1919.

California: To amend sec. 1887 of the Political Code, relating to the redemption of school bonds.

Required for interest and redemption of bonds.

Ch. 253, May 8, 1919.

California: Regulating the issuance of bonds by high-school districts.

Ch. 268, May 9, 1919.

California: Regulating the issuance of bonds in high-school districts.

Ch. 374, May 21, 1919.

Colorado: Regulates the contracting of indebtedness and the issuance of bonds by school districts.

Ch. 181, Mar. 31, 1919.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Georgia: See A (u), Administration and supervision, general.

Idaho: Giving independent and rural high school districts the power until September 1, 1919, to issue funding bonds to take up their outstanding indebtedness and declaring an emergency.

Ch. 55, Mar. 14, 1919.

Idaho: Amending sec. 213, ch. 38, of the Compiled Laws of Idaho, relating to the issuance of bonds by independent school districts.

Bonds for schoolhouses, grounds, furniture, apparatus, and fixtures may be issued in amount not to exceed 6 per cent (was 5 per cent) of assessed valuation of property. Ch. 78, Mar. 12, 1919.

Illinois: Regulating the issuance of school bonds.

H. B. 115, p. 896, June 28, 1919.

Indiana: Regulating the issuance of bonds by school townships for the purpose of purchasing grounds and erecting school houses.

Ch. 42, Mar. 3, 1919.

Indiana: Regulating the issuance of bonds and the levy of tax to pay the same in cities of the second class.

Ch. 66, Mar. 11, 1919.

Iowa: Regulating the issuance of school bonds.

Ch. 134, Apr. 3, 1919.

Iowa: Authorizing indebtedness of 5 per cent of taxable property valuation in independent school districts.

Ch. 314, Apr. 22, 1919.

Kansas: Relating to registration and cancellation of all bonds issued by cities, counties, townships, school districts, or other municipal corporations within the State; providing for certified transcripts of the proceedings leading up to the issuance of such bonds to be filed with the auditor of state; amending sec. 645, General Statutes of 1915, and repealing secs. 635, 636, and 645 of said General Statutes.

Ch. 93, Mar. 11, 1919.

Kansas: Regulating the investment of county, township, city, or school-district sinking funds and amending sec. 680, General Statutes of 1915, and repealing such original section.

Ch. 94, Mar. 22, 1919.

Kansas: Regulating the refunding of outstanding indebtedness by the various counties, townships, cities, and school districts.

Ch. 95, Mar. 15, 1919.

Kansas: Relating to the floating indebtedness of townships and school districts and providing for the retirement thereof by the issuance of bonds or the levy of a tax.

Ch. 96, Feb. 27, 1919.

Kansas: To enable boards of education in cities of the second class to complete the construction of and to equip and furnish school buildings where the funds now provided are insufficient.

Additional bonds authorized.

Ch. 139, Mar. 3, 1919.

Kansas: Amending ch. 268, Laws of 1917, regulating the issuance of bonds by boards of education in cities of the first class.

Ch. 262, Feb. 27, 1919.

Kansas: Limiting bonded indebtedness of boards of education in cities of the second class.

Total indebtedness shall not exceed 24 per cent of property valuation.

Ch. 264, Feb. 27, 1919.

Kansas: Authorizing the State board of school fund commissioners to make an order enabling any city or school district to vote bonds for the erection of school buildings to an amount not more than 100 per cent in excess of the amount that may be voted under laws now in force.

Ch. 275, Mar. 11, 1919.

Kansas: See also N (a), High schools.

Kentucky: See C (c), Local taxation.

Michigan: To amend sec. 5712 of the Compiled Laws, relating to school-district bonds.

Regulates elections on question of bond issue. Amount of bonds not to exceed 10 per cent of assessed valuation of district. Period of indebtedness not to extend beyond 15 years. Act No. 43, Mar. 31, 1919.

Michigan: To amend sec. 5865 of the Compiled Laws, relating to the power to borrow money by districts having 15,000 to 100,000 population.

Amount of bonds, including all outstanding indebtedness, shall not exceed 8 per cent of property valuation. Act No. 113, Apr. 23, 1919.

Michigan: To authorize school district in any city having a population of 250,000 or more and comprising a single school district to borrow money to make permanent improvements by the issue and sale of bonds.

Act No. 226, May 12, 1919.

Michigan: See also S (a), Libraries and museums.

Minnesota: Authorizing county boards of education for unorganized territory containing 75 or more townships or fractions thereof to issue bonds for the purpose of refunding outstanding floating indebtedness.

Ch. 255, Apr. 15, 1920.

Minnesota: See also H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Mississippi: Amending ch. 197, Laws of 1914, the same being an act to amend ch. 159, Laws of 1912, being an act to authorize county boards of supervisors to issue bonds for the erection, repair, and equipment of school buildings and to levy taxes for fuel and other incidental expenses in certain cases, so as to provide minimum valuation of district.

District must have property valuation of \$100,000 or more.

Ch. 172, Mar. 28, 1918.

Montana: To provide a statute of limitation of 60 days within which any action must be brought to restrain the issuance and sale of bonds or the levy of taxes for the payment of bonds of any school district, county, city, or town in the State.

Ch. 114, Mar. 4, 1919.

Montana: See also N (a), High schools.

Nebraska: To amend sec. 451, Revised Statutes of 1913, as amended by H. R. 321, present session, relating to the amount of bonds that may be issued by a school district.

Said amount shall be "such amount as may be agreed upon not to exceed 20 per cent of the assessed valuation of the last completed assessment."

Ch. 23, Apr. 10, 1919.

Nebraska: To amend sec. 6743, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to school-district tax for building purposes where bonds are not issued.

Warrants may be issued in anticipation of tax, but interest thereon must be paid annually.

Ch. 146, Apr. 15, 1919.

Nebraska: To amend sec. 6801, Revised Statutes of 1913, as amended by ch. 121, Session Laws of 1917, relating to tax levies and bond issues in school districts having 150 or more persons between 5 and 21 years of age.

Such districts may issue bonds at not exceeding 6 per cent interest.

Ch. 148, Apr. 9, 1919.

Nebraska: To authorize school districts in cities of the metropolitan class (Omaha) to borrow money and deliver their promissory notes in evidence thereof and regulating the manner of payment.

Ch. 245, Mar. 7, 1919.

Nebraska: See also C (c), Local taxation.

Nevada: To amend secs. 5 and 11 and to repeal sec. 15 of "An act regulating the fiscal management of counties, cities, towns, school districts, and other governmental agencies," approved March 22, 1917.

Regulates making of temporary loans.

Ch. 223, Apr. 1, 1919.

New Jersey: To amend "An act concerning sinking funds and sinking fund commissions," approved March 27, 1917.

Prescribes composition of sinking-fund commissions in municipalities, counties, and school districts having bonded indebtedness and regulates the handling of sinking funds.

Ch. 243, Mar. 4, 1918.

New Jersey: Amending sec. 76, General School Law of 1903, permitting consolidated bond issue to cover purchase of land, erection of buildings, and equipment.

Ch. 186, Apr. 15, 1919.

New Jersey: See also O (d). Continuation schools.

New Mexico: To authorize boards of education in municipal school districts to issue bonds for the purchase of school sites and for the construction, enlargement, and repair of school buildings and providing for the levy of taxes to pay therefor.

Ch. 105, Mar. 17, 1919.

New York: To amend ch. 199, Laws of 1918, entitled "An act to repeal article 11a of the education law, relating to town boards of education and certain provisions of the chapter by which such article was added, and to provide for the restoration of former conditions with respect to school districts," by providing for reimbursement for expenditures made by a town board of education on account of the bonded indebtedness of a school district.

Ch. 183, Apr. 11, 1919.

North Carolina: Relating to the incorporation of road, school, and other districts.

Provides that school districts for which bonds or other evidence of indebtedness are authorized by law to be issued shall, for purposes of payment thereof, constitute bodies corporate.

Ch. 308, Mar. 11, 1919.

North Dakota: To amend sec. 1331, Compiled Laws of 1913, providing for the bonding of school districts for building schoolhouses when warrants have been issued.

Ch. 51, spec. sess., Dec. 11, 1919.

North Dakota: See also C (c). Local taxation.

Ohio: To authorize the taxing authorities of counties, municipal corporations, townships, and school districts to fund deficiencies in operating revenues for the year 1919 and to levy taxes in addition to all other taxes for such purpose.

S. B. 185, p. 694, Jan. 18, 1919.

Ohio: To authorize the taxing authorities of counties, municipal corporations, townships, and school districts to fund deficiencies in operating revenues for the year 1919, issue bonds and levy taxes for such purposes.

H. B. 797, p. 709, June 21, 1919.

Oklahoma: Regulating the investment of sinking funds.

Ch. 207, Mar. 20, 1919.

Oregon: See C (c). Local taxation.

Pennsylvania: See M (d). Vacation schools, playgrounds, social centers.

South Dakota: Regulating the issuance of bonds by boards of education in independent school districts and consolidated school districts.

Ch. 174, Mar. 14, 1919.

South Dakota: Regulating the issuance of bonds in common-school districts and the levy of taxes therefor.

Ch. 177, Mar. 5, 1919.

Texas: To authorize the investment of the sinking funds of counties, cities, towns, school districts, or school communities in United States bonds, war savings certificates, certificates of indebtedness issued by the United States Government, and in State, city, or town bonds.

Ch. 75, 4th called sess., Apr. 3, 1918.

Utah: To amend sec. 4590, Compiled Laws of 1917, relating to the creation of indebtedness by boards of education.

Regulates the creation of temporary short-term indebtedness for sites, buildings, etc. Strikes out "school district," so that such unit is no longer authorized to become indebted. Substitutes for "school district" the term "county school district of the first class."

Ch. 88, Mar. 13, 1919.

Utah: To amend sec. 4635, Compiled Laws of 1917, regulating the redemption, cancellation, and refunding of school bonds and the issuance of refunding bonds. Ch. 91, Mar. 13, 1919.

Virginia: Authorizing district or city school boards to borrow money on short-time loans. Ch. 352, Mar. 16, 1918.

Washington: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

West Virginia: See A (u), Administration and supervision, general.

Wisconsin: See B (c), Permanent school funds; O (a), Vocational education, general.

Wyoming: Proposing to amend sec. 5, art. 16, of the constitution of the State, relating to limitation of municipal debt.

School district may become indebted to extent of 2 per cent of property valuation, but may create additional debt of 4 per cent for the purpose of erection or enlargement of school buildings therein.

S. J. R. No. 6, Feb. 17, 1919.

C (c). Local (County, District, Municipal) Taxation for School Purposes.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Arizona: Providing that in case of epidemics the county school superintendent or other officer estimating amount of school funds needed for ensuing year shall use the estimate of previous year. Ch. 32, Mar. 1, 1919.

Arizona: See also S (a), Libraries and museums, general.

California: Amending sec. 1838 of the Political Code, relating to the powers and duties of the governing boards of school districts in levying taxes for building purposes.

For grounds, buildings, repairs, and the like school district may levy not exceeding 15 cents on the hundred dollars. Ch. 295, May 11, 1919.

California: To amend sec. 1817 of the Political Code, relating to county school tax for elementary schools.

Such tax to be sufficient to raise \$550 per teacher or in any case \$21 per pupil in average attendance, but levy shall not exceed 50 cents on the hundred dollars of property valuation. Ch. 545, May 25, 1919.

California: See also M (b), Kindergartens.

Colorado: See F (b), Teachers' salaries; N (a), High schools.

Connecticut: See F (b), Teachers' salaries.

Delaware: To amend ch. 71, Revised Statutes, with respect to the assessment and levying of taxes for free school purposes and providing for the performance of certain official duties connected with the assessment of property and levying of taxes for school purposes.

Regulates the assessment of property in school districts for white persons; capitation tax of \$2 on each male over 21 years old. Assessment values based on county assessment values. Ch. 150, Mar. 20, 1919.

Delaware: See also A (u), Administration and supervision, general.

Florida: See B (d), State taxation for school purposes; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Georgia: To allow any county which operates a county system of public schools, which has within its boundaries a city of 100,000 or more inhabitants and maintaining an independent school system, and which is now levying a tax of 5 mills to levy a special school tax of 7½ mills.

No. 154, p. 63, Aug. 18, 1919.

Georgia: Proposing an amendment to par. 1, sec. 4, art. 8, of the State constitution, granting authority to the counties of this State to levy local tax for

the support of public schools by requiring the county and municipal authorities to levy a local tax for such purpose.

Authorizes a county tax of not less than 1 nor more than 5 mills, and also authorizes a levy additional to that already allowed, not to exceed 5 mills, in independent local districts. No. 279, p. 66, Aug. 18, 1919.

Georgia: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Idaho: See S (a), Libraries and museums.

Illinois: To amend sec. 180 of "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1909, as amended.

Minimum school term is raised from 6 to 7 months. Ordinary tax limitation is 1 per cent of property valuation for "educational purposes" and 1 per cent for "building purposes," but voters may vote to levy a tax of not more than 1½ per cent for educational purposes, and a building tax in addition thereto, but aggregate not to exceed 2½ per cent. S. B. 422, p. 856, June 30, 1919.

Illinois: To amend sec. 189 of "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1909, as amended.

Minimum school term raised from 6 to 7 months. Ordinary tax limitation is 1½ per cent of property valuation for "educational purposes" and 1½ per cent for "building purposes," but voters may vote to levy a tax of not more than 3 per cent for educational purposes, and building tax in addition thereto, but aggregate not to exceed 4 per cent. H. B. 85, p. 852, Apr. 2, 1919.

Illinois: See also M (d), Vacation schools, playgrounds, social centers; N (a), High schools; S (a) Libraries and museums; U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Indiana: Amending sec. 1 of "An act to authorize the school trustees of the several townships, towns, and cities to levy a tax for school purposes and repealing all laws in conflict therewith," approved Mar. 9, 1903.

Permits tax not exceeding 75 cents on the hundred dollars of taxable property and 25 cents on each poll. Ch. 45, Mar. 4, 1919.

Indiana: See also J (a), Health, general; M (b), Kindergartens; O (a), Vocational education, general.

Iowa: To amend sec. 9, ch. 336, Acts of 37th General Assembly (1917), relative to estimate for general fund of school corporations.

In making estimates, not exceeding \$60 for each pupil of school age may be fixed, but for each school so much as \$650 may be fixed.

Ch. 77, Mar. 20, 1919.

Iowa: See also D (a), Buildings and sites, general; H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; O (d), Continuation schools; S (a), Libraries and museums.

Kansas: Relating to limit of tax levy by boards of education in cities of the first class.

Such levy shall not exceed 8 mills for support of schools or 2 mills for sites and buildings, but in a city whose assessed valuation is over \$90,000,000 and whose population is over 85,000, such levy shall not exceed 7½ mills for support or 1½ mills for sites and buildings. Ch. 308, Feb. 28, 1919.

Kansas: Providing for the issuance of warrants and an increase in tax levies for emergency cases. Ch. 310, Mar. 22, 1919.

Kansas: Concerning assessment and taxation and to provide for an increase in tax levies for emergency cases. Ch. 311, Mar. 22, 1919.

Kansas: See also N (a), High schools; S (a), Libraries and museums.

Kentucky: Relating to dogs, the promotion of live-stock industries, and the protection of live stock and poultry from damage by dogs, providing for the licensing of dogs, and for other purposes.

Provides that license tax be applied to the reimbursement of owners of live stock and poultry killed or injured by dogs and that any surplus be appropriated to the public schools. Ch. 112, Nov. 28, 1918.

Kentucky: To amend ch. 9, Acts of Extraordinary Session of 1917, which act imposes a license or franchise on any person, firm, corporation, or association engaged in the production of crude petroleum in this State, and authorizing county officials to impose such tax for roads, schools, and county purposes; providing methods of determining the amount of tax due and prescribing the manner of payment of State tax, and imposing penalties for the violation of the act.

Ch. 122, Mar. 29, 1918.

Kentucky: Amending subsec. 12, sec. 3290, ch. 89, Kentucky Statutes, relating to the government of third-class cities.

School-tax limit of 50 cents on the hundred dollars may be exceeded when necessary to pay bonded indebtedness incurred for school buildings or property.

Ch. 160, Acts of 1918.

Kentucky: Amending sec. 26 and repealing sec. 27, ch. 137, Acts of 1912, relating to schools in cities of the second class.

Tax rate for school purposes not to exceed 65 cents on the hundred dollars.

Ch. 167, Acts of 1918.

Kentucky: See also H (b), School census.

Louisiana: Proposing an amendment to the constitution of the State limiting the rate of State, parish, municipal, public board, and special taxation.

No. 191, Acts of 1918.

Louisiana: Proposing an amendment to the constitution of the State requiring each parish (county) and the city of New Orleans to levy annually a tax for the support of public schools in each parish and in the said city.

Act No. 218, Acts of 1918.

Maryland: Amending secs. 195 to 201, art. 81, Annotated Statutes, providing for the protection of sheep, poultry, and live stock and imposing license fees on dogs.

Funds derived from dog license used to reimburse owners of stock killed or injured by dogs; surplus in excess of \$1,000 in any county may be used for schools or for roads.

Ch. 497, Apr. 18, 1918.

Michigan: Relative to voting, assessing, and collecting school taxes in city school districts and to provide for the collection of school taxes with the city taxes therein.

In school district composed of territory in any city of less than 60,000 population taxes voted at meeting of qualified electors thereof; to be assessed and collected by same proceedings as for general city taxes. Except as provided in this act, general schools laws and special charter provisions shall govern school taxation. This act to take effect in any city school district when qualified electors so vote.

Act No. 337, May 13, 1919.

Michigan: To amend secs. 9 and 16 of Act No. 141, Public Acts of 1917, relating to the organization of school districts in cities having a population of over 100,000 and less than 250,000 (Grand Rapids).

Regulates registration of school electors; also regulates preparation of tax estimates. Tax not to exceed 6 mills for general school purposes nor 4 mills for sites, buildings, equipment, and payment of bonds.

Act No. 405, May 13, 1919.

Michigan: See also M (c), University and school extension; N (a), High schools.

Minnesota: Authorizing special school districts of not less than 10,000 nor more than 20,000 inhabitants to levy a tax of not over 20 mills for general school purposes.

Ch. 9, Feb. 6, 1919.

Minnesota: Authorizing school districts of not less than 20,000 nor more than 50,000 inhabitants to levy a tax of not over 16 mills for general school purposes.

Ch. 27, Feb. 20, 1919.

Minnesota: Authorizing any school district having not less than 20,000 nor more than 50,000 inhabitants to levy a tax of not over 16 mills for general school purposes.

Ch. 90, Mar. 24, 1919.

Minnesota: Providing for the levy of additional school taxes in school districts in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants not operating under a home-rule charter.

Minneapolis may levy additional taxes as follows: (1) For sites, buildings, teachers' salaries, and general maintenance, 7 mills; (2) for upkeep, repair, and maintenance of school buildings and equipment, 1 mill; (3) for evening and summer schools, four-tenths mill; (4) for existing indebtedness, one-half mill; (5) for Americanization and removal of illiteracy, one-fourth mill; (6) for additional salaries, 2½ mills.

Ch. 253, Apr. 15, 1919.

Minnesota: Providing for county school tax levies in certain counties and for the apportionment, distribution, and expenditure thereof.

In each county "in which a majority of the rural schools, and not less than one-third of the total school enrollment, are or shall be in one or more school districts each of which embrace 10 or more townships, the per capita assessed valuation of which district or districts is or shall be less than one-half of the per capita assessed valuation of the entire county," county auditor shall make a school-tax levy of 10 mills on taxable property of county. Tax to be apportioned to districts on basis of school enrollment.

Ch. 271, Apr. 16, 1919.

Minnesota: To amend sec. 2917, General Statutes of 1913, relating to taxation in common and special school districts.

In common-school district school tax shall not exceed 25 mills on the dollar for support and not exceeding 10 mills for sites, buildings, and equipment, but in district where 10 mills will not produce \$600 a greater tax, not exceeding 25 mills, but not producing over \$600, may be levied. In common district having fewer than 10 voters school tax shall not exceed \$400 in amount. In independent districts no tax in excess of 8 mills shall be levied for sites, building, and equipment. In special districts such amount may be levied as allowed by special law. In common-school district, where a high or graded school is maintained, tax for support of schools shall not exceed 25 mills.

Ch. 520, Apr. 25, 1919.

Minnesota: See also F (c), Teachers' pensions; M (d), Vacation schools, playgrounds, social centers; S (a), Libraries and museums.

Mississippi: Providing for the levying of a per capita fuel tax on the patrons of the school in any public-school district.

Ch. 257, Mar. 28, 1918.

Mississippi: See also C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness.

Missouri: To amend sec. 10707, Revised Statutes of 1909, relating to increase of tax levy for erecting schoolhouses and similar purposes.

Such increase may be made by two-thirds vote of qualified voters at an election.

H. B. 391, p. 690, May 21, 1919.

Missouri: Submitting to the voters of the State an amendment to sec. 11, art. 10, of the constitution of Missouri.

For school purposes, in cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more, the annual rate shall not exceed 60 cents on the hundred dollars; in other districts 40 cents. But such rates may be increased in cities and other districts to \$1 on the hundred by majority vote of the taxpayers. Amount may be increased for buildings and the like by two-thirds majority vote of qualified voters.

S. J. and C. R. 18, p. 755, Laws of 1919.

Montana: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; N (a), High schools.

Nebraska: To amend sec. 6971, Revised Statutes of 1913, as last amended by ch. 129, Session Laws of 1917, relating to tax limits in cities of over 1,500 inhabitants.

The aggregate of school tax, exclusive of school bond and special warrant taxes, shall not exceed in any year 100 mills on the dollar. School board may

issue bonds or special warrants on petition of 51 per cent of the legal voters and without submitting question to an election. Ch. 143, Mar. 24, 1919.

Nebraska: To amend sec. 6801, Revised Statutes of 1913, as amended by ch. 121, Session Laws of 1917, relating to school tax in districts containing more than 150 persons between 5 and 21 years of age.

Tax for maintenance of schools (exclusive of bond and warrant debts) shall not exceed 35 mills, but voters may, by vote of 60 per cent of those voting, levy a tax not exceeding 100 mills. Ch. 145, Mar. 1, 1919.

Nebraska: To amend sec. 7028, Revised Statutes of 1913, as last amended by ch. 130, Session Laws of 1917, relating to tax limits in metropolitan cities.

Tax rate not to exceed 50 mills on the dollar. Ch. 147, Mar. 17, 1919.

Nebraska: See also A (d), District boards and officers; N (n), High schools; O (n), Vocational education, general; S (a), Libraries and museums.

Nevada: See O (n), Vocational education, general.

New Hampshire: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

New Jersey: For the appointment of a commission for the investigation of methods employed and the laws which govern the finances of municipalities, counties, and school districts. Joint Res. No. 2, Feb. 28, 1918.

New Jersey: To amend secs. 75 and 79 of "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free schools," etc., approved October 19, 1903.

Changes date for boards of school estimate to file requests for appropriations and changes time of school elections in school districts. Ch. 1, Mar. 10, 1919.

New Jersey: Supplementing "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free schools," etc., approved October 19, 1903.

Provides for boards of school estimate in school districts embracing more than one municipality. Ch. 73, Apr. 10, 1919.

New Jersey: Validating budgets heretofore adopted by any school district or board of school estimate. Ch. 255, Apr. 17, 1919.

New Mexico: Amending sec. 12, ch. 54, Session Laws of 1915, and providing maximum rates of taxation.

State tax not to exceed 3 mills; county tax, exclusive of special school tax, shall not exceed 5 mills; special school tax levy shall be made according to law not to exceed 5 mills. Such limitations shall not apply to levies for payment of public debt or interest thereon. Ch. 17, Mar. 4, 1919.

New Mexico: See also C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness.

North Carolina: To amend sec. 5, ch. 102, Public Laws of 1917, relating to special school taxes.

Provides for a school tax in special-tax districts of 50 cents on the hundred dollars of valuation of real, personal, and mixed property. Ch. 64, Feb. 21, 1919.

North Carolina: To provide a county school budget for each county in the State, fixing a minimum salary for teachers and a maximum expense fund for incidentals and buildings.

Each county board of education shall annually prepare a budget, which shall set forth amount of money necessary to maintain school for 8 months in each district. Said budget shall provide 3 separate funds: (1) Teachers salary fund; (2) incidental expense fund; (3) building fund. Blanks therefore to be supplied by State superintendent. Unlawful to use any part of teachers salary fund for any other purpose than that specified in budget. Minimum salaries of teachers fixed on basis of experience and certificate held or amount of work done. Incidental expense fund shall provide fuel, janitors, school supplies, insurance, rent, professional study, special supervision, and all administrative expenses other than salary of county superintendent. Building fund not to exceed 25 per cent of teachers salary fund. Ch. 114, Mar. 4, 1919.

North Carolina: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general; H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

North Dakota: To amend ch. 214, Laws of 1919, relating to limitations of tax levies, debt limits, and powers and duties of certain officers.

For school purposes amount levied may be 20 per cent for 1919 and 40 per cent for 1920, respectively, upon the basis of the assessed valuation of 1918. Ch. 61, spec. sess., Dec. 11, 1919.

North Dakota: To amend ch. 216, Laws of 1919, relating to the tax of 1 mill on the dollar of taxable property for the school districts of the county.

County school tax is reduced from 1 mill to one-half mill.

Ch. 66, spec. sess., Dec. 12, 1919.

North Dakota: To amend sec. 1222, Compiled Laws of 1913, as amended by ch. 139, Laws of 1915, providing for the annual tax levy in general school districts.

Providing for annual tax levy in general school districts. Each district school board shall have power to levy upon all taxable property in the district a tax for school purposes of all kinds authorized by law not exceeding in the aggregate a rate of 30 mills on the dollar in any one year, provided that such board may in addition thereto, whenever there are past-due warrants outstanding in said district, levy not to exceed 20 mills additional in any one year. The provisions of this section apply only to the payment of warrants issued for legal purposes and outstanding on July 1st, 1919, and tax therefor shall be levied by resolution of the board prior to the 20th of July of each year.

Ch. 215, Mar. 7, 1919.

North Dakota: To amend sec. 1224, Compiled Laws of 1913, relating to county taxation for school purposes.

Provides for a tax of \$1 on each elector of the county and a further tax of 1 mill on the dollar of taxable property.

Ch. 216, Mar. 6, 1919.

Ohio: To authorize boards of education to levy taxes outside of all limitations for the purpose of meeting deficiencies in current revenues.

Applies to all school districts. Permits people to vote not exceeding a 2-mill additional tax for year 1919.

S. B. 187, p. 924, July 7, 1919.

Ohio: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness.

Oklahoma: See B (e), State aid for elementary education; S (a), Libraries and museums.

Oregon: To amend sec. 4088, Lord's Oregon Laws, as last amended by ch. 200, General Laws of 1917, relating to school district meetings and taxation for school purposes.

A tax levied in a district of the third class may be reviewed and lowered by the district boundary board of the county, but no tax shall be lowered except after a hearing on 10 days' notice, and district or any aggrieved taxpayer may appeal to circuit court from decision of boundary board.

Ch. 106, Feb. 22, 1919.

Oregon: To amend secs. 1 and 2, ch. 274, General Laws of 1917, and to limit the amount of tax levy in school districts of more than 100,000 population, and to provide for increases in salaries of permanent teachers in school districts.

Unless specifically authorized by legal voters, no school district of over 100,000 population shall levy in any year more than 64 mills on the dollar. This act shall not limit necessary levy for the payment of any bonded debts or outstanding warrants lawfully issued.

Ch. 108, Feb. 22, 1919.

Oregon: To amend sec. 4042, Lord's Oregon Laws, as amended by ch. 84, General Laws of 1917, and secs. 4043 and 4044, as amended by ch. 84, General Laws of 1917, relating to county and district school funds.

County required to levy tax sufficient to produce at least \$10 per capita of persons in the county between the ages of 4 and 20. District must levy 5 mills or an amount sufficient to make \$620 when added to county apportionment to such district; when district fails to make such levy, county court shall levy in such district an amount sufficient to give in such district \$620. Provision is made for transfer from general county fund an amount sufficient to make \$620 if county and district special school taxes provided above are insufficient to produce \$620.

Ch. 156, Feb. 25, 1919.

Oregon: Empowering district school boards in districts of the first class to levy a tax and regulating the preparation and publishing of a budget.

Ch. 180, Feb. 27, 1919.

Oregon: See also S (n), Libraries and museums.

Pennsylvania: Amending sec. 515, School Code of May 18, 1911, so as to remove the prohibition against levying of taxes or incurring of debts for certain purposes while any proceeding for a change of boundary lines affecting any school district is pending.

Act No. 18, Mar. 20, 1919.

Pennsylvania: To amend acts 524 and 2824, School Code of May 18, 1911, relating to school taxes in districts of the first class (Philadelphia and Pittsburgh).

Such tax shall not be less than 6 mills, and for 1920 not more than 7 mills, and thereafter not more than 8 mills, except that where another district's indebtedness has been assumed such tax may be as much as 84 mills until such indebtedness is paid.

Act No. 266, June 21, 1919.

Pennsylvania: See also M (d), Vacation schools, playgrounds, social centers.

South Carolina: Increasing from 3 mills to 7 mills on the dollar the tax for school purposes in the city of Charleston.

Act No. 18, Feb. 14, 1919.

South Carolina: To provide for a flexible levy in school districts where special taxes or special levies are authorized, assessed, levied, and collected, and to provide for the termination of the collection of special taxes and special levies under certain conditions.

Provides methods of reducing tax rate in district where property valuation is increased to warrant such reduction of rate.

Act No. 109, Mar. 7, 1919.

South Carolina: Relating to tax levies in municipal corporations of over 5,000 population.

Such corporation may by ordinance impose an annual tax sufficient to meet all expenses, including any school tax provided by law, but the levy in Spartanburg shall not exceed 15 mills.

Act No. 175, Mar. 13, 1919.

South Carolina: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education.

South Dakota: See A (e), School meetings, elections, voters; O (b), Local boards and indebtedness.

Tennessee: See B (d), State taxation; B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Texas: Proposing an amendment to sec. 3, Art. VII, of the constitution of the State by exempting independent and common-school districts from the limitation of a total tax of \$1 on the hundred dollars valuation for any one year and making an appropriation therefor.

S. J. R. 17, Mar. 20, 1919.

Utah: Repealing secs. 4566, 4583, 4584, 4585, 4621, and 4651, Compiled Laws of 1917, relating to school taxes.

Repeals following provisions: Special district tax for school sites, buildings, etc.; high-school district tax; school district tax.

Ch. 87, Mar. 1, 1919.

Utah: See also B (a), Libraries and museums.

Washington: See B (a), Libraries and museums.

West Virginia: To amend ch. 28a, West Virginia Code of 1916, codifying and embracing in one act all the general laws relating to the rate and manner of levying taxes in counties, magisterial districts, school districts, independent school districts, and municipal corporations, to provide penalties for violations, and for the creation and distribution of the general school funds.

Board of education of every district and independent district (except Wheeling) shall present estimates for school funds needed, distinguishing between elementary and high schools, if voters of district have voted "for school levy." Levies for elementary schools may be as follows: (a) For "maintenance building funds purposes" (not new buildings, sites, additions, or equipment), not over 10 cents on the hundred dollars; (b) for "new building fund purposes," not over 20 cents, but in case of emergency an additional levy of 20 cents may be made with approval of State superintendent and State tax commissioner; (c) for "teachers' fund purposes," not over 40 cents for maintaining school minimum term provided by law, but board shall make additional levy when necessary to maintain such term; (d) additional levy when voted by people to maintain term longer than minimum required; (e) levy for extension of term in a subdistrict coextensive with an incorporated municipality on petition of a majority of the taxpayers of such subdistrict. For high schools a levy of 20 cents may be levied, and an additional levy may be made to maintain term as fixed by law. Within 3 days after board of education has made levies as provided above secretary of board shall forward orders for same to State tax commissioner and report levy to county superintendent and assessor.

Sources of State "general school funds" are defined. Such funds to be used for State superintendent and his office, the salaries of county superintendents, and for equalizing school terms in districts where there are deficiencies in the maintenance building fund and the teachers' funds.

Ch. 126, Feb. 13, 1919.

West Virginia: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wisconsin: Providing for an additional tax of two-tenths of a mill in cities of the first class for the purpose of increasing the salaries of teachers in said cities.

Ch. 5, spec. sess., Mar. 1, 1918.

Wisconsin: To amend subsec. (10a), sec. 40.09, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to limitation of taxes.

Total amount of school district tax hereafter levied in any school district in any year for building, hiring, or purchasing any school building or for the maintenance of schools, including teachers' wages and incidental expenses, shall not exceed 2 1/2 per cent of the total assessed valuation of taxable property in such district.

Ch. 233, May 27, 1919.

Wisconsin: To amend sec. 926-145, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to the levying of special school taxes in cities of third and fourth classes.

Tax shall not exceed 5.5 mills.

Ch. 236, May 27, 1919.

Wisconsin: See also A (d), District boards and officers; M (d), Vacation schools, playgrounds, social centers; O (a), Vocational education, general.

C (d). Poll Taxes, etc.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Alaska: To impose a tax of \$5 each upon male persons between 21 and 50 years old for school purposes and providing means of collection.

Ch. 29, May 1, 1919.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; O (c), Local taxation.

Georgia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

North Carolina: See H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

Pennsylvania: See J (b), Medical inspection.

D. BUILDINGS AND SITES.

(a). General.

Arizona: Regulating the employment of architects and letting of contracts for the construction or alteration of or addition to public buildings and repealing all acts in conflict herewith. Ch. 51, Mar. 8, 1919.

Arkansas: To amend sec. 5, act 331, Acts of 1900, authorizing school districts to exercise the power of eminent domain and to take and use private property for school purposes.

Minor amendment as to condemnation proceedings and payment for property taken. Act 573, p. 430, Apr. 1, 1919.

California: Regulating the sale or leasing of unoccupied school property in cities. Ch. 251, May 8, 1919.

Illinois: To amend sec. 114 of an "Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1900, as amended.

Prescribes powers of boards of school directors. Amendment adds a subdivision authorizing directors to keep and maintain division fences between school grounds and other lands. H. B. 386, p. 913, June 21, 1919.

Indiana: Regulating the sale of school property in cases where such property has not been in use for school purposes for two years or more or where such property has become unnecessary. Ch. 158, Mar. 14, 1919.

Iowa: Regulating the acquisition of schoolhouse sites.

In city of first class or city under special charter, not exceeding 4 mills on the dollar may be levied to provide schoolhouse fund.

Ch. 125, Apr. 21, 1919.

Iowa: Regulating the reversion of school sites in cases of nonuser.

Ch. 342, Apr. 24, 1919.

Massachusetts: Authorizing cities and towns to take land to be used as a school site or library site. General Acts, 1918, p. 512.

Minnesota: Authorizing cities or villages, by a majority vote of the council thereof, to modify the conditions upon which lands have been heretofore or may hereafter be deeded to school districts. Ch. 280, Apr. 17, 1919.

Minnesota: Authorizing the State auditor to allow the construction and use of schoolhouses in State parks comprising not less than 8,000 acres.

Ch. 868, Apr. 23, 1919.

Nebraska: To authorize school districts to exercise the right of eminent domain, and to repeal secs. 6909, 6910, 6901, 6912, and 6913, Revised Statutes of 1913.

Ch. 244, Apr. 10, 1919.

Nebraska: See also A (d), District boards and officers.

Pennsylvania: To amend sec. 602, School Code of May 18, 1920, relating to the acquirement of lands for school sites.

Authorizes a school district entirely or partially surrounding another district to acquire by purchase, lease, or condemnation a site in such other district.

Act No. 158, May 27, 1919.

Pennsylvania: To complete sec. 617, School Code of May 18, 1911, providing for the construction, reconstruction, or repair of school buildings or work upon school property, by contract where the value, cost, or amount of same, including labor and material, exceeds the sum of \$300.

Act No. 852, July 10, 1919.

Puerto Rico: Providing that before school buildings may be used for hospitals the written consent of the school board and of the commissioner of education shall be obtained.

Act No. 65, June 20, 1919.

South Dakota: To amend sec. 7486, Revised Code of 1919, relating to making repairs, additions, and improvements on school property.

School board to make necessary repairs, etc.; may also provide cottage for teachers; and barns and sheds, but no cottage shall be built except by authority of electors of district.

Ch. 179, Mar. 5, 1919.

South Dakota: To amend sec. 7496, Revised Code of 1919, relating to school-house sites, the acquiring and the disposition thereof.

Regulates the taking of land, the disposition of school property no longer suitable or needed for school purposes, and the acquiring of school sites on State school or endowment lands.

Ch. 180, Feb. 27, 1919.

South Dakota: See also A (e), School meetings, elections, voters.

Wisconsin: Authorizing cities of the first class to negotiate a loan to create an insurance fund for school buildings.

Ch. 94, Apr. 18, 1919.

Wisconsin: To amend subsec. (3), sec. 39.02, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to the inspection of school buildings.

Inspector may direct the improvement of parts of buildings (as well as buildings); may direct remodeling of building; may direct the erection of new building or buildings or parts of buildings.

Ch. 100, Apr. 24, 1919.

Wisconsin: To create paragraph (d), subsec. (2), sec. 25.09, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to trust funds and their management and to collections from school districts.

Ch. 290, June 5, 1919.

D (b). State Aid; Approval of Plans.

Alabama: Providing for the reversion of title to lands donated to the State as a site for a rural school, where such school is permanently abandoned.

No. 187, p. 187, July 28, 1919.

Alabama: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Alaska: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Montana: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Oklahoma: To amend sec. 2, ch. 187, Laws of 1915, providing State aid for the erection of buildings in consolidated and union graded school districts.

Amendment makes available State's contribution, so that amount of such contribution may be excluded from any bond issue of the district.

Ch. 185, Mar. 10, 1919.

Oklahoma: See also D (c), Sanitation, etc., of schoolhouses.

Washington: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

(c). Decoration; Care; Sanitation; Inspection; Fire Escapes.

See also J (a), Health, general.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

California: See J (b), Medical inspection.

Connecticut: Driver of motor vehicle shall reduce speed and give timely signal on approaching a schoolhouse, provided signs on the highway legible for a distance of 100 feet in front of such schoolhouse.

Ch. 223, p. 223, May 20, 1919.

Indiana: Providing for appeals from certain decisions of the State board of health and prescribing the procedure therefor.

In matters involving the building, changing, or condemnation of any school building, appeal from said board will lie to the circuit court or superior court.
Ch. 90, Mar. 13, 1919.

Michigan: To add secs. 4 and 5 to Act No. 17, Public Laws of 1915, relating to the regulation of schoolhouse construction.

No heating shall be installed nor replaced until plans are approved by State superintendent. Such plans shall make provision for ventilation. Unlawful to vary from approved plans.
Act No. 139, Apr. 25, 1919.

Missouri: See J. (n), Health, general.

Montana: Requiring the erection of fire escapes on certain buildings.

Applies to any building 3 or more stories in height when used as a seminary, college, academy, school, dormitory, or place of public amusement.
Ch. 213, Mar. 13, 1919.

Montana: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

New Mexico: See J (a), Health, general.

Oklahoma: To regulate the lighting, heating, ventilation, and sanitation of schoolhouses, requiring the State superintendent to prepare plans for buildings costing not more than \$10,000.

No school building shall be erected at a cost of \$400 or more and paid for from public or donated funds unless said building conforms to standards herein prescribed as to floor and air space, window area and placement, heating and ventilation, cloak rooms, toilets, and disinfections. State superintendent shall prepare and furnish on application plans for different types of 1, 2, 3, and 4-room buildings, but not for buildings costing more than \$10,000.

Ch. 63, Apr. 15, 1919.

South Carolina: To provide for the insurance of all public buildings of the State and of the several counties of the State and of public school buildings of brick and concrete construction by the sinking-fund commission.

No. 513, Mar. 25, 1918.

South Carolina: Regulating the insurance of public buildings.

Act No. 163, Mar. 6, 1919.

Wisconsin: To create sec. 1808h of the statutes, relating to placing warning signs in certain cases on poles carrying wires with a voltage of 6,000 or over and providing a penalty.

Sign to be placed upon such pole when within 100 feet of any school grounds.
Ch. 547, July 10, 1919.

Wyoming: To amend sec. 1, ch. 18, Session Laws of 1917, relating to fire escapes.

School and hospital buildings 2 or more stories in height shall be provided with suitable fire escapes.
Ch. 74, Feb. 22, 1919.

Wyoming: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

D (d). Prohibition Districts.

D (e). United States Flag in Schools.

Alaska: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Kansas: Concerning the purchase, display, and care of the United States flag for the schools of the State and repealing secs. 9445 and 9446 of the General Statutes.

Flag, flagstaff, and necessary appliances therefor must be provided for and displayed on or near each schoolhouse, public, private, or parochial. Flag must also be displayed in each schoolroom. This act to be enforced by county superintendent.
Ch. 274, Mar. 13, 1919.

Maryland: Adding sec. 176a, art. 77, of Bagby's Annotated Code, to provide for the display of the United States flag in the public schools and for rules and regulations in respect thereto.

Makes it the duty of boards of education to display the flag on school-houses when the public schools are in session and to prepare a program for a salute to the flag and for other patriotic exercises.

Ch. 75, Apr. 10, 1918.

Massachusetts: Relative to the display of the United States flag on school-houses.

Flag shall be displayed on school days and on every holiday. On stormy school days flag shall be displayed inside the building. School committee shall provide the flag. Fines for principals, teachers, or school committees not complying with this act.

Ch. 84, Apr. 5, 1919.

Ohio: To amend sec. 7621 and to enact supplementary secs. 7621-1 and 7621-2 of the General Code relative to displaying the national flag over or within school buildings.

Such display required in case of private and parochial schools as well as public schools.

H. B. 5, p. 133, Apr. 14, 1919.

Tennessee: To authorize and require the erection and display of the flag of the United States on, at, or near all school and educational buildings.

Ch. 153, Apr. 15, 1919.

Texas: Relating to the display of the American flag in the public schools.

Resolution to effect that it is the wish of the people of Texas that the State superintendent shall include in instructions to city and county superintendents provisions requiring the flag of each schoolhouse to be kept within doors, to be displayed on the exterior of the building only in good weather, on suitable occasions, and at such regular intervals as may be desirable, at the same time providing for such regular use in patriotic exercises as may inspire in the children of the State the proper reverence and enthusiasm for the Star Spangled Banner.

S. C. R. 10, p. 370, Feb. 19, 1919.

Texas: See also I, (b), History, civics, and patriotism.

Washington: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wisconsin: To amend subsec. (3), sec. 40.27, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to the display of the United States flag by schools.

Requires governing board or body of private or parochial school (as well as public schools) to purchase and display the flag in the schoolroom or from a flagstaff on the schoolhouse or grounds.

Ch. 125, Apr. 30, 1919.

D (f). Teachers' Cottages.

Arizona: Amending sec. 2736, Ch. IX, Title II, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to the powers and duties of school trustees.

Has effect of authorizing school districts to vote bonds for the purpose of providing "teachers' residences or teacherages."

Ch. 21, Feb. 27, 1919.

Mississippi: To amend sec. 4, ch. 196, Laws of 1916, so as to authorize the building of teachers' homes by municipal separate school districts.

Ch. 179, Mar. 21, 1918.

Montana: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

South Dakota: See A (e), School meetings, elections, voters; D (a), Buildings and sites, general.

Wisconsin: See A (e), School meetings, elections, voters; B (c), Permanent school funds.

E. TEACHERS IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(a). Teachers: Qualifications, General; Examination Fees.

Arkansas: See J (a), Health, general.

Florida: To amend sec. 25, ch. 7372, Laws of 1917, relating to the examination and certification of teachers.

Fees to be kept by State treasurer to be used for expenses of State board of examiners. Ch. 7914, June 11, 1919.

Georgia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Michigan: To prohibit the granting of teachers' certificates to other than citizens of the United States. Act No. 220, May 12, 1919.

New York: To amend the education law in relation to qualifications of teachers.

No person who is "not a citizen" shall be employed as a teacher in the public schools. Person so employed at time of passage of this act must within 1 year make application to become a citizen and within time thereafter prescribed by law shall become a citizen. Ch. 158, Apr. 4, 1918.

North Carolina: See J (a), Health, general.

Ohio: To amend sec. 7817 of the General Code relative to the number of meetings held each year by the county board of school examiners for the examination of applicants for teachers' certificates.

Such meetings in September, May, July, and August.

H. B. 93, p. 66, Apr. 9, 1919.

Ohio: To amend sec. 7852 of the General Code relative to the certification of teachers by city boards of education and to add secs. 7852-1, 7852-2, and 7852-3, requiring an oath or affirmation of allegiance to be taken by all teachers in public, private, and parochial schools or other institutions of learning.

S. B. 134, p. 514, June 5, 1919.

Wyoming: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

E (b). Teachers' Examinations and Certificates, General.

Alabama: To extend and regulate the granting of teachers' certificates to persons who served in the Army or Navy of the United States during the war with Germany. No. 215, p. 201, Aug. 16, 1919.

Alabama: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Alaska: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

California: To amend sec. 1771 of the Political Code, relating to the powers of county boards of education.

Minor amendments as to issuance of teachers' certificates. Authorizes holder of elementary certificate who has completed one year of postgraduate work in a State normal school to teach in an intermediate (junior high) school. County board may issue special certificate to teacher of the blind or teacher of French.

or any other modern language useful in trade or commerce; may also issue special certificates authorizing holders to supervise health and development work in public schools, or to perform duties of attendance officers.

Ch. 279, May 10, 1919.

California: To amend sec. 1775 of the Political Code, relating to the classification of schools, the powers of county boards of education, and the granting of teachers' certificates.

Regulates powers of county boards in granting teachers' certificates without examination.

Ch. 301, May 9, 1919.

California: To amend sec. 1510a of the Political Code, relating to the powers and duties of the State board of education and making an appropriation.

Relates to certification of teachers. State board shall prescribe rules under which county or city and county boards may certificate attendance officers. State board may issue credentials upon which county boards may grant certificates to teach in kindergartens; likewise for teachers in elementary schools. State board may assign additional duties to State commission of credentials. State board shall provide for the organization and supervision of courses in physical education in the public schools in accordance with act of May 28, 1917; biennial appropriation of \$30,000 for this purpose.

Ch. 563, May 27, 1919.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Georgia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Illinois: To amend secs. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, and 20 of "An act to provide for the certification of teachers," approved June 28, 1913, as amended.

State certificates granted by superintendent of public instruction: (1) A 4-year elementary certificate, valid in elementary schools and first two years of high schools; (2) a 4-year high-school certificate, valid for teaching and supervising in high schools and in seventh and eighth grades of elementary schools; (3) a 4-year supervisory certificate, valid in all grades. Holder of State certificate shall annually present certificate for registration and pay a fee of \$1. County certificates exchanged for State certificates after 5 years of successful experience. County certificate granted by county superintendents as follows: (1) Second-grade elementary certificate, valid for 2 years in common schools of county and in first and second years of high school when endorsed for such purpose by county superintendent; (2) first-grade elementary certificate, valid for 3 years in first 10 grades in high school when endorsed for such purpose by county superintendent; (3) high-school certificate, valid for 3 years in high schools and in seventh and eighth grades of elementary; (4) supervisory certificate, valid for 3 years in all grades of the public schools of the county; (5) kindergarten primary certificate, valid for 2 years in kindergartens and first two grades of common schools; (6) special certificate in music, drawing, agriculture, manual training, etc., valid for 2 years in common schools. County superintendent is also authorized to issue provisional certificate, valid for 1 year. For purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act with reference to county certificates an examining board to consist of State superintendent, 1 person engaged in educational work, and 3 county superintendents is created. Said board to prescribe rules for examination for county certificate; questions prepared by said board and uniform throughout the State. Applicant for county certificate must pay fee of \$1. State superintendent may accredit certificates issued in other States; likewise county superintendent, but provisional and second-grade county certificates not to be so issued.

Ill. B. 375, p. 898, June 28, 1919.

Indiana: Concerning accredited normal schools and colleges and the training and licensing of teachers and issuing of provisional and life certificates, and repealing "An act concerning normal schools and the training and licensing of teachers," approved March 21, 1907.

State board of education constituted a State teachers' training board, and as such is authorized and directed to arrange for a system of normal-school instruction throughout the State; to designate accredited schools and departments; to fix conditions under which other schools may be accredited; to establish a system of inspecting and accrediting courses of study in such

schools, and to determine credits to be allowed for work in accredited schools and departments. Requirements to be uniform for all schools within State. Board to prescribe courses of study, also may approve courses. Approved 2-year course and approved 4-year course shall be established, but not less than one-fifth of work in such courses shall be professional work. Graduate of approved 2-year course entitled to provisional elementary certificate, valid for 4 years; graduate of 4-year course entitled to provisional high-school certificate, valid for 4 years. Approved school may use word "accredited"; penalty for unlawful use of such word. Certificates of teachers or supervisors of special subjects are provided for. Life certificates may be granted after 2 years of successful teaching experience. Board may revoke certificates for cause. Board to keep record of approved institutions in other States. Board may countersign life certificates issued in other States.

Ch. 189, law without governor's signature (1919).

Iowa: To repeal sec. 2734p, Supplement to the Code, 1913, and to enact a substitute therefor, relating to qualifications of teachers, teachers' certificates and fees therefor.

Grades made in approved normal training course may be accepted in lieu of examination in didactics. Ch. 156, Apr. 5, 1914.

Iowa: To amend sec. 2929, Supplemental Supplement to the Code, relating to certification of teachers.

Authorizes State board of educational examiners to issue State certificates and State diplomas to persons "possessing satisfactory qualifications by reason of training and teaching experience of not less than 15 years as the board in its discretion may determine." Ch. 280, Apr. 22, 1919.

Iowa: Further regulating the issuance of teachers' provisional certificates.

Ch. 408, Apr. 25, 1919.

Kansas: Supplementing secs. 8095 and 9000 and amending sec. 8098, General Statutes of 1915, relating to the certification of teachers.

Provides for issuing permanent certificates by State board of education to holders of 3-year certificates provided by sec. 8095; also provides permanent certificates for holders of 3-year certificates provided by sec. 9000. Permanent high-school certificate also provided for. State board of education may, on the basis of examination or other evidence of qualification, issue special certificates in kindergarten, manual training, domestic science, domestic art, agriculture, commercial branches, physical training, music, drawing, and other special branches.

Ch. 259, Apr. 7, 1919.

Kansas: See also A (b1), State boards.

Kentucky: See H (b), School census.

Maine: To amend secs. 128 and 130, ch. 16, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the certification of teachers.

No certificate of secondary grade shall be granted to any person who has not completed the equivalent of 2 years of a college or normal-school course. State superintendent authorized to formulate rules under the law for issuing State certificates.

Ch. 69, Mar. 17, 1912.

Missouri: To repeal secs. 10943 and 10945, Revised Statutes of 1909, as amended by act of March 14, 1911, and to enact secs. 10943 and 10945 in lieu thereof, relating to teachers' certificates.

Duty of county superintendent to grade applicant on moral character and other qualifications other than scholastic; also on teaching ability where applicant has had 4 months of experience. Also his duty to keep record of grades, including scholastic grades certified by State superintendent. Applicant may raise grade of his certificate by taking examination in additional subjects. County superintendent must endorse as good if his county a second-grade certificate issued in another county. Revocation of certificates regulated.

HL B. 1009, p. 700, May 24, 1912.

Montana: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Nebraska: To repeal secs. 6853 to 6860 and 6862, 6866, and 6863, Revised Statutes of 1913, and to provide for the issuance of county and State certificates and to make provisions for their validity, renewal, and conversion into professional certificates.

Certificates authorizing holders thereof to teach in public, private, denominational, and parochial schools shall be of two classes: County and State. County certificates to be of second grade and first grade. Second grade valid for 2 years and in county where issued, but may be transferred to another county by State superintendent; renewable for 2 years; examination in prescribed studies. First grade valid for 3 years in county where issued, but may be transferred to another county by State superintendent; granted to persons after 1 year of experience and at least 12 weeks of approved normal training; issued on examination in second-grade subjects and additional prescribed subjects; renewal for 3 years and for additional period on completion of prescribed courses. In case of shortage of teachers, emergency certificate may be granted for 1 year. State certificates to be "city-State certificates" and "general State certificates." City-State shall be first grade, high school, superintendent's city-State, and special city-State, each valid in certain classes of city-school districts, all issued by State superintendent and on prescribed qualifications. General State certificates to be professional, second grade, and first grade. Each teacher before beginning to teach shall register his certificate in office of county superintendent.

Ch. 251, Apr. 17, 1919.

Nebraska: See also R (b), Educational corporations.

North Carolina: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

North Dakota: See A (b1), State boards.

Ohio: To amend secs. 7807-1, 7807-2, 7824, 7826, 7830, 7831, 7832-2, 7832-3, 7840, 7847, and 7852 of the General Code and to enact secs. 7807-10, 7823-3, 7831-3, 7847-1, 7848, and 7852-1 of said code, regulating the issuance of life certificates and temporary certificates and providing for kindergarten-primary certificates.

H. B. 317, p. 683, June 5, 1919.

South Dakota: To prevent the lapse of certain teachers' certificates held by certain residents of this State who are absent from the State and engaged in the naval or military service of the United States.

Ch. 40, spec. sess., Mar. 23, 1918.

South Dakota: Relating to the issuance of certificates by the State superintendent of public instruction, prescribing fees therefor, and appropriating the same, and repealing subd. 12, sec. 7386, subdvs. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, sec. 7387, and all of secs. 7389 to 7405, Revised Code of 1919.

Provides for four professional certificates to be issued by State superintendent as follows: A life professional diploma, a life diploma, a State certificate, and a vocational certificate (for special subjects), the last two valid for 5 years; also provides for first-grade certificate, valid 3 years in any county; second-grade certificate, valid for 2 years in county where examination is held; third-grade certificate valid for 1 year in county where issued and in district designated by county superintendent; primary certificate, valid for 5 years in county where issued or when endorsed in another county, and good in kindergartens and first two primary grades. Holding of examinations regulated. Provision for accepting certificates issued by other State departments of education.

Ch. 181, Feb. 27, 1919.

South Dakota: See also H (1), Compulsory attendance.

Utah: To amend secs. 4506 to 4511, Compiled Laws of 1917, relating to the certification of public-school teachers, supervisors, and superintendents.

State board of education authorized to issue certificates and diplomas of high school, junior high school, grammar, primary, and kindergarten grade; also to issue superintendents' certificates and diplomas and supervisors' certificates and diplomas.

Ch. 64, Mar. 4, 1918.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wisconsin: To amend sec. 37.13 and subsec. (3), sec. 40.63, Wisconsin Statutes, and to repeal subsecs. (2) to (5) inclusive, sec. 41.40 and secs. 39.16 to 39.32, inclusive, and to create secs. 39.16 to 39.325, inclusive, relating to certification of teachers.

After September 1, 1919, any person to obtain any form of license or certificate to teach in public school shall have completed at least 2 years of high-school work or a "full and fair equivalent," and must also have completed at least 1 year of training for teaching; after September 1, 1923, every person to obtain any form of license or certificate must have completed a 4-year high-school course and in addition must have completed at least a 1-year course in training for teaching, but these requirements shall not apply to any person who has had at least 2 years' experience in teaching in public schools or who holds an unexpired license or certificate. First, second, and third grade certificates provided for and qualifications prescribed. County superintendent may, with approval of State superintendent, issue emergency certificates in case of shortage of teachers. Provision is made for accrediting diplomas from approved higher institutions, including normal schools and county training schools; also provision for accepting "standings" made in previous examinations and in approved schools. Any applicant refused a certificate by county superintendent may appeal to State superintendent for reexamination. Graduates of University of Wisconsin who have completed the prescribed pedagogical course, graduates of the State normal schools, or of Stout Institute shall be entitled to State license to teach; after two years of successful experience such graduate may be granted an unlimited certificate. Provision also made for teachers of special subjects. State board of examiners to be appointed by State superintendent. Said board to hold examinations for State certificates, "limited" and "unlimited." Holder of a diploma from an approved institution, other than the State university, State normal schools, or Stout Institute, may be granted a certificate by board of examiners. The renewal and revocation of certificates are regulated. Supervisors' certificates provided for.

Ch. 601, July 18, 1919.

Wyoming: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

E (c). Teachers' Examinations and Certificates, Special.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Arizona: See M (b), Kindergartens.

California: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Illinois: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Indiana: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; L (c), Physical education.

Kentucky: See L (j), Agriculture.

Michigan: See O (b), Agricultural schools.

Mississippi: See M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Nebraska: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

New Jersey: See O (d), Continuation schools.

North Carolina: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Ohio: Regulating the certification of teachers of classes supported with Federal aid under supervision of the State board of education.

Teachers of vocational subjects must possess qualifications prescribed by State superintendent, with approval of State board.

S. B. 44, p. 622, June 5, 1919.

Ohio: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Pennsylvania: To amend sec. 1316, School Code of May 18, 1911, by authorizing the superintendent of public instruction to grant provisional certificates to graduates in music with the degree of bachelor of music from an approved college or university.

Act No. 893, July 17, 1919.

South Dakota: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.
 Utah: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.
 West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.
 Wisconsin: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.
 Wyoming: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

E (d). Teachers' Certificates: Validity; Endorsement; Registration; Revocation.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.
 Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.
 Georgia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.
 Indiana: Concerning the success grades of certain beginning teachers who resigned to enter the naval or military service of the United States during the late war.

Such service to be counted as teaching experience in obtaining success grades.
Ch. 128, Mar. 14, 1919.

Indiana: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.
 Missouri: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.
 Nebraska: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.
 Pennsylvania: To amend sec. 1308, School Code of May 18, 1911, regulating the validation of certificates by county superintendents.

Act. No. 407, July 17, 1919.

South Dakota: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.
 Texas: Granting the State superintendent of public instruction authority to extend teachers' certificates and naming the conditions under which they may be extended.

Ch. 65, 4th called sess., Apr. 2, 1918.

West Virginia: To provide for the renewal of professional teachers' certificates and fixing the fees and condition of payment therefor.

Ch. 8, spec. sess., Mar. 20, 1910.

West Virginia: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.
 Wisconsin: To create subsec. (5), sec. 39.18, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to filing of teachers' certificates, and to amend subsec. (2), sec. 40.10, and subsec. (5), sec. 40.20, relating to the duties of district treasurer and district clerk, respectively.

Ch. 254, May 20, 1919.

Wisconsin: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Wyoming: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

E (e). Teachers' Certificates: Recognition of Normal School and College Diplomas; Certificates from Other States.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.
 Florida: To amend sec. 17, ch. 7372, Acts of 1917, relating to the examination and certification of teachers.

Provides for accrediting diplomas of approved university, college, or normal school. State superintendent and dean of the normal department of the Florida State College for Women shall be a commission to review and pass upon applications for certificates based on diplomas. State superintendent may issue a "courtesy temporary certificate" to holder of certificate issued in another State, valid for 2 months.

Ch. 7942, June 11, 1919.

Illinois: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Indiana: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Iowa: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Kansas: See A (b1), State boards.

Kentucky: Authorizing the State board of education to issue certificates to teach to students of educational institutions not supported by State funds within the State; creating a board of regents to inspect normal schools for determining what institutions are entitled to such privileges; defining the conditions under which such privileges shall be granted, and repealing conflicting laws.

Ch. 151, Acts of 1918.

Kentucky: See also H (b), School censuses.

Michigan: To amend sec. 1204 of the Compiled Laws, relating to the State board of education and the issuance of life certificates.

Authorizes said board to issue certificates to graduates of normal training school of city of 250,000 population or more.

Act No. 157, May 2, 1919.

Mississippi: To authorize the State board of examiners to issue teachers' licenses without examination to graduates of certain institutions of the State not otherwise provided for; to students of certain institutions of higher learning in this State, and to graduates of agricultural high schools of the State on certain conditions.

Ch. 226, Mar. 27, 1918.

Montana: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

South Dakota: See E (b); Teachers' certificates, general.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wisconsin: See E (b); Teachers' certificates, general.

Wyoming: See A (a), administration and supervision, general.

E (f). Teachers' Associations; Reading Circles.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; F (a), Teachers' employment, general.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Maine: To amend sec. 110, ch. 16, Revised Statutes, as amended by ch. 60, Public Laws of 1917, relating to teachers' associations.

Has effect of increasing annual State appropriation for such purpose from \$1,500 to \$4,000.

Ch. 45, Mar. 12, 1919.

Massachusetts: Repealing ch. 40 of the Revised Laws, providing for teachers' institutes and associations.

General Acts, 1918, p. 204.

Wisconsin: To amend subsec. (2), sec. 20.21, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to reading-circle work.

Annual appropriation of \$800 for conducting a State teachers' and State young people's reading circle.

Ch. 409, June 25, 1910.

Wyoming: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

F. TEACHERS: EMPLOYMENT; CONTRACT; APPOINTMENT; DISMISSAL.

(a) General; Terms, Duties, etc.

Alabama: Appropriating \$15,000 annually to the State department of education for the purpose of certification and placement of teachers, and the further sum of \$15,000 annually for the training of teachers in service through extension and reading-circle work.

No. 513, p. 737, Sept. 26, 1919.

- Alabama: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.
- Arkansas: See A (c1), County boards; J (a), Health, general.
- Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.
- Hawaii: Amending ch. 24, Revised Laws of 1915, relating to the department of public instruction.

No teacher to be dismissed without hearing on written charges submitted by superintendent.
Act 151, Apr. 29, 1919.

Iowa: To amend sec. 2778, Supplemental Supplement to the Code, 1915, relating to contracts with teachers.

Contract with teacher already under contract is invalid until former contract is released or canceled.
Ch. 310, Apr. 22, 1919.

Iowa: See also A (b2), State officers.

Kansas: Providing that garnishment may be had against State, county, city, township, and school district officers and employees.

Ch. 237, Mar. 22, 1919.

Maryland: Amending sec. 31, subsec. 5, art. 77, Bagby's Annotated Code, as amended by ch. 306, Acts of 1916; so as to grant additional powers to the district boards of school trustees.

Trustees may by unanimous vote reject the original assignment of any teacher to their school, but county superintendent is not required to name more than 3 teachers for any one teaching position. No teacher may dismiss pupil or close school without consent of district trustees, county superintendent, or county board of education. Trustees authorized to appoint a janitor.

Ch. 381, Apr. 18, 1918.

Massachusetts: Amending sec. 7, ch. 714, Acts of 1914, relating to tenure of teachers.

Tenure act not to apply to superintendents of superintendency unions or districts.
General Acts, 1913, p. 297.

Nebraska: Relating to teachers' qualifications.

No person shall teach in any school, public or private, unless such person is a natural born or duly naturalized citizen of the United States.

Ch. 250, Mar. 24, 1919.

Nebraska: To prohibit the appointment of any alien to any public office or official position created or existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State and to provide a penalty for violation of the same.

Applies to appointments by school boards (as well as to other appointments).
Ch. 170, Feb. 14, 1919.

New York: To amend the education law (sec. 550) in relation to the qualifications of teachers.

Requires teachers to be citizens of the United States, except that alien teachers must make application to become citizens and must become such when eligible under the law.

Ch. 120, Mar. 31, 1919.

North Carolina: See H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

Oklahoma: See N (b), High-school inspection.

Oregon: To amend sec. 4113, Lord's Oregon Laws, as amended by ch. 232, Laws of 1917, regulating contracts with teachers in the public schools.

Ch. 73, Feb. 21, 1919.

Oregon: To amend sec. 4117, Lord's Oregon Laws, relating to the duties of teachers.

Outlines various duties of teachers in connection with the conduct of the school.

Ch. 303, Mar. 4, 1919.

Oregon: See also J (a), Health, general.

Pennsylvania: To amend sec. 1206, School Code of May 18, 1911, relating to closing schools on account of contagious diseases or destruction of the school building.

Amendment provides that teacher shall be paid during period when schools are so closed. Act No. 139, May 23, 1919.

Porto Rico: To amend secs. 40, 43, and 55 of the school law, relating to teachers.

Fixes qualifications required of teachers of English. Teachers allowed 20 days of absence without loss of pay when such absence is "necessary and justifiable." In any town having 4 or more graded schools in one building without a principal the commissioner of education may designate one of the teachers as acting principal. Act No. 11, May 20, 1919.

South Carolina: To establish a bureau for the registration and employment of teachers and to make provision therefor. Act No. 157, Mar. 7, 1919.

South Carolina: See also A (b2), State officers.

Tennessee: Providing that all persons who teach in any public-school institution in Tennessee shall be citizens of the United States.

Ch. 91, Apr. 3, 1919.

Texas: Providing that women school teachers shall be paid the same compensation as men for doing the same grade, kind, and quantity of work.

Ch. 89, Mar. 20, 1919.

Texas: See also A (d), District boards and officers.

Washington: Prohibiting certain persons from teaching in the public schools of the State.

Teacher must be a citizen of the United States, but State superintendent may grant a permit to teach to an alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen not longer than 5½ years prior thereto and who is otherwise qualified. Teacher must impress upon pupils the principles of patriotism and train pupils to a "true comprehension of the rights, duty, and dignity of American citizenship." Ch. 38, Feb. 20, 1919.

Washington: To prevent discrimination in the payment of salaries between male and female teachers in the public schools. Ch. 27, Feb. 14, 1919.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wyoming: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

F (b). Teachers' Salaries.

See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; C (c), Local taxation.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Colorado: Relating to increase of salaries for public-school teachers.

District to make a special levy not exceeding 10 mills to pay teachers' salaries. Such salaries to be not less than \$60 per teacher in third-class districts and not less than \$75 in first and second class districts. If any district is unable to pay such salary, county tax to be used to pay the same. In case district and county maximum levies are not sufficient to pay such salaries, State aid is provided. Ch. 177, Mar. 28, 1919.

Connecticut: Amending the general statutes concerning apportionment of State aid to schools and concerning the average attendance grant.

Towns having taxable valuation of \$2,500,000 or less are divided into 5 classes, as follows: First class, not over \$500,000; second class, \$500,000 to \$1,000,000; third class, \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000; fourth class, \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000; fifth class, \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000. State aid in payment of teachers' salaries: First class, 75 per cent of amount paid for salaries; second class, 60 per cent; third class, 45 per cent; fourth class, 30 per cent; fifth class, 20

per cent. Towns levying a tax of 6 mills for schools, exclusive of cost of land or buildings, and unable to maintain schools according to standards of State board of education may be granted special State aid. Towns must expend annually for each child in average attendance at least \$30, exclusive of amounts expended on indebtedness, new buildings, sites, and permanent improvements. Annual statements required of towns.

Ch. 339, May 21, 1919.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Hawaii: Relating to salaries of certain public-school teachers, supervisors, and principals.

Superintendent of public instruction is directed to amend the present salary schedule so that teachers, supervisors, and principals who were in the military service of the United States and who return to school work shall be entitled to pay which they would have received had they remained in such work.

Act 28, Mar. 31, 1919.

Hawaii: Amending sec. 297, Revised Laws of 1915, relating to maintenance of schools and salary schedule.

Department of public instruction is directed to prepare a salary schedule to cover the compensation to be paid all teachers, supervisors, and principals.

Act 107, Apr. 21, 1919.

Indiana: Classifying and regulating the minimum wages of teachers in the public schools.

Ch. 194, Mar. 15, 1919.

Iowa: Providing minimum salaries for teachers.

Teacher who has completed a 4-year college course and received a degree and who is holder of State certificate or State diploma shall receive not less than \$100 per month; after 2 years' successful experience, \$120. Teacher who has completed a 2-year course in education in State normal school or in other approved school and who is holder of a State certificate or State certificate on examination shall receive not less than \$80; after 2 years' successful experience, \$100. Teacher having completed normal training high-school course and with less than 1 year's experience, \$65 per month. The same with more than 1 year's experience or a holder of first-grade uniform certificate, \$75; after 2 years' experience, \$80. Holder of second-grade uniform county certificate, \$60; after 1 year's experience, \$65. Holder of third-grade uniform county certificate, \$50.

Ch. 351, Apr. 25, 1919.

Kentucky: See B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Maine: To amend sec. 107, ch. 16, Revised Statutes, relating to the payment of teachers' salaries.

Provides that in the discretion of the school board teachers may be paid oftener than once a month.

Ch. 55, Mar. 12, 1919.

Maryland: Adding sec. 132A to art. 77 of the Annotated Code, providing minimum and average salaries for teachers in public schools for colored children.

No colored teacher to be paid less than \$30 per month. Holder of second-grade certificate to receive not less than \$35 per month; holder of first grade, not less than \$40.

Ch. 81, Apr. 2, 1918.

Maryland: Amending sec. 60, art. 77, of the Annotated Code, as amended by ch. 500, Acts of 1916, so as to provide increases in the minimum salaries of white teachers in the public schools and so as to provide minimum salaries for white elementary-school principals.

No regularly-employed white teacher to receive less than \$400; gradations upward to \$600, based on experience and class of certificate held. Minimum salary of white elementary-school principal, \$550; gradations upward to \$650, based on experience and class of certificate held.

Ch. 108, Apr. 10, 1918.

Maryland: Fixing minimum salaries of elementary and high school teachers in Allegany County.

Ch. 228, Apr. 10, 1918.

Maryland: Providing additional compensation for teachers regularly employed in the public schools during the scholastic year 1917-18.

Ch. 252, Apr. 10, 1918.

Maryland: See also N (a), High schools.

Massachusetts: To establish a minimum salary for certain public-school teachers.

In towns whose taxable valuation is over \$1,000,000 salary of each teacher shall be not less than \$550, except for persons in training and those employed as temporary substitutes.

Ch. 197, May 10, 1918.

Massachusetts: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Nebraska: To provide that teachers' salaries shall not be suspended because of an epidemic of sickness.

Ch. 243, Mar. 17, 1919.

New Jersey: Authorizing the payment of bonuses to teachers and employees of boards of education and municipal employees.

Such bonus not to exceed 30 per cent of salary and may be allowed until April 1, 1922; not to be considered in calculations under pension law.

Ch. 4, Mar. 26, 1919.

New Jersey: Providing a minimum salary of \$70 per month for any teacher in any school district.

Ch. 181, Apr. 15, 1919.

New Mexico: Amending sec. 5, ch. 79, Session Laws of 1915, relating to tax levies for public schools and limiting expenditures for maintenance of rural schools and limiting the number of schoolrooms for rural schools.

Increases maximum salaries that may be paid rural teachers. Salaries may be paid as follows: Third-grade certificate, not over \$75; second-grade certificate, not over \$90; first-grade certificate, not over \$110.

Ch. 83, Mar. 15, 1919.

New York: To amend the education law by inserting art. 33b relative to the salaries of members of the supervising and teaching staff in the cities of the State, apportionment of school moneys to cities and school districts, and making an appropriation therefor.

Board of education of each city shall adopt by-laws fixing the salaries of members of supervising and teaching staff; such by-laws shall establish schedules of salaries; salaries and salary increments so fixed shall be not less than those hereinafter prescribed. No discrimination on account of sex in cities of 1,000,000 or more inhabitants. In such cities salaries and increments shall not be less than the following:

Schedule A1. Kindergarten to 6th classes: First year, \$1,005; annual increment, \$105; number of increments, 11.

Schedule A2. 7th to 9th classes: First year, \$1,350; annual increment, \$150; number of increments, 9.

Schedule A3. Teachers of special classes in day elementary schools; Same as Schedule A2.

Schedule A4. Assistants to principal (heads of departments): First year, \$2,800; annual increment, \$100; number of increments, 2.

Schedule A5. Principals of day elementary schools and heads of model schools; principals of schools for the deaf, for the crippled; principals of continuation, prevocational, parental, or probationary schools; principals of intermediate (junior high) schools: First year, \$3,000; annual increment, \$250; number of increments, 4.

High schools and training schools.—Schedule B1. Assistant teachers, including teachers of cooking, sewing, and physical training, model teachers, and critic teachers: First year, \$1,350; annual increment, \$150; number of annual increments, 12.

Schedule B2. First assistant: First year, \$2,650; annual increment, \$200; number of annual increments, 5.

Schedule B3. Clerical, laboratory, library, and placement and investigation assistants: First year, \$1,000; annual increment, \$100; number of annual increments, 10.

Schedule B4. Principals of training and high schools having 25 or more classes: First year, \$5,000; annual increment \$200; number of annual increments, 2.

Salaries and salary increments in cities of first class of less than 1,000,000 inhabitants in 1910 shall be not less than the following:

Elementary schools, Schedule A1. Kindergarten and teachers of first to eighth grades: First year, \$300; number of annual increments not less than 8.

High schools, Schedule B1. Teachers: First year, \$1,200; number of annual increments not less than 8.

Salaries and salary increments in cities of second class shall be not less than the following:

Elementary schools, Schedule A1. Kindergarten and teachers of first to eighth grades: First year, \$300; number of annual increments not less than 8.

High schools, Schedule B1. Teachers: First year, \$1,000; number of annual increments not less than 8.

Salaries and salary increments in cities of third class shall be not less than the following:

Elementary schools, Schedule A1. Kindergarten and first to eighth grades: First year, \$720; number of annual increments not less than 8.

High schools, Schedule B1. Teachers: First year, \$840; number of annual increments not less than 8.

Board of education to fix salaries not fixed by this act; board may increase minimum salaries and salary increments. Board may declare a teacher's service "unsatisfactory" in any year, in which case increment may be withheld for succeeding year. Existing salaries shall not be reduced by this act. Time fixed for taking effect of schedules herein provided. Schedules fixed by boards under this act shall, within 30 days after adoption, be filed with the State commissioner of education. In addition to any other apportionment provided by this article, commissioner of education shall apportion annually to each city school district and to each common or union free school district \$100 for each teacher employed who shall have taught during the period required by law. The trustees or board of education in each district, except a city district, shall increase the salary of each teacher at least \$100. Sum of \$5,300,000 is appropriated for purpose of carrying out this provision for an increase of \$100.

Ch. 645, May 19, 1910.

New York: See also G (b), State normal schools.

North Carolina: See C (c), Local taxation.

Oregon: Regulating the salaries of public-school teachers.

Unlawful for district board to pay a teacher less than \$75 per month. County superintendent may withhold county school funds from district contracting with teacher for less salary.

Ch. 79, Feb. 21, 1919.

Pennsylvania: To further amend sec. 1210 and to repeal secs. 1211, 1212, and 2905, School Code of May 18, 1911, relating to minimum salaries for teachers.

Sec. 1210. 1. The minimum salaries of teachers, principals, supervisors, directors of special subjects, and their assistants in the public schools of the Commonwealth, according to the standard certificates recognized by the laws of the Commonwealth shall be as follows: (a) Provisional certificates, \$60 per school month; (b) professional certificates or State-normal-school certificates, \$70 per school month; (c) State-normal-school diplomas, county permanent certificates, State permanent certificates, or college provisional certificates, \$80 per school month.

2. Each teacher, principal, supervisor, director of special subjects, or any of his assistants in school districts of the second, third, and fourth class who holds a certificate other than a provisional certificate and who for the school year 1918 and 1919 received a salary of less than \$100 per school month, but whose salary is not increased by at least 25 per cent under the provisions of clause 1 of this section, shall receive an increase in salary of 25 per cent; those receiving \$100 and not more than \$150 per school month, 20 per cent increase; those receiving more than \$150 and not more than \$200 per school month, 15 per cent increase; those receiving more than \$200 per school month, 10 per cent increase.

3. Of the salaries herein provided for teachers, principals, supervisors, directors of special subjects, and their assistants of the second, third, and

fourth class districts the Commonwealth shall pay as follows: (a) Those holding provisional certificates and employed in rural schools, as hereinafter defined, \$10 per school month, and to all others holding provisional certificates, \$5 per school month; (b) those holding professional certificates or State-normal-school certificates, \$12.50 per school month; (c) those holding State-normal-school diplomas, county permanent certificates, State permanent certificates, or college provisional certificates, \$20 per school month, and the remaining portion of such salaries with percentage of increase herein provided for shall be paid by the school district.

4. In addition to the minimum salary provided for in clause 1 and in addition to the portion of salary required to be paid by the commonwealth the Commonwealth shall pay to each teacher of a rural school holding a certificate higher than a provisional certificate \$5 per school month. The term "rural school," as used in this section, shall be taken to mean any school, not being a high school, situated in the open country, or any school, not being a high school, situated in small centers of population. The decision of the superintendent of public instruction as to whether a school is a rural school shall be final, and when any such decision is required the secretary of the board shall furnish a statement to the superintendent of public instruction containing such information as he may require.

5. The following increases in the salaries of teachers, principals, supervisors, and directors of special subjects and their assistants in the first-class school districts, based on the compensation paid by the several school districts during the school year 1918 and 1919, are hereby made: (a) Those receiving less than \$100 per school month, 25 per cent increase; (b) those receiving \$100 and not more than \$150 per school month, 20 per cent increase; (c) those receiving more than \$150 and not more than \$200 per school month, 15 per cent increase; (d) those receiving more than \$200 per school month, 10 per cent increase, and each school district in the Commonwealth that does not increase salaries in accordance with the provisions of this act shall forfeit its right to share in any appropriation for the public schools of the Commonwealth. Of the increases hereinbefore provided for teachers, principals, supervisors, directors of special subjects, and their assistants in the first-class school districts the Commonwealth shall pay one-half, and the remaining one-half shall be paid by the districts.

6. Like increases in salaries as provided in this section for teachers, principals, supervisors, and directors of special subjects and their assistants shall also be paid to nurses engaged in any work concerning or relative to the public schools of this Commonwealth, provided that such nurses are regularly engaged as a full-time occupation outside of vacation periods. The increases herein provided for nurses shall be paid one-half by the Commonwealth and the remaining one-half by the school district.

7. No payments on account of any increases shall be made by the Commonwealth where the compensation of any teacher, supervisor, principal, director of special subject, or any of his assistants, or of nurses is reduced for the school year 1919 and 1920 or in any subsequent school year below the compensation paid for the school year 1918 and 1919.

8. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to interfere with or discontinue any salary schedule now in force in any school district so long as such schedule shall meet the requirements of this section, nor to prevent the adoption of any salary schedule in conformity with the provisions of this act.

9. On or before the 1st day of October of each year each school district of the Commonwealth shall file a certificate with the superintendent of public instruction, in such form as he may prescribe and on blanks to be furnished by him, showing the number of principals, teachers, supervisors, directors of special subjects, and their assistants, and of nurses in its employ and the compensation paid them for the school year 1918 and 1919.

10. Upon receipt of said statement the superintendent of public instruction shall ascertain and determine the amount payable to each school district in accordance with the provisions of this section and apportion and allot the same to and among the respective districts.

11. When the amount payable to each school district has been ascertained and determined by the superintendent of public instruction, he shall certify the same to the State treasurer and auditor-general, who shall place the amounts to the credit of the respective school districts, and the superintendent of public

Instruction shall transmit to each school district a statement showing the amount which has been apportioned and allotted to it.

12. The amount apportioned and allotted to each school district shall be divided into equal semiannual instalments, and the superintendent of public instruction shall draw his requisition upon the State treasurer in favor of each district semiannually for the amount to which it is entitled, and, upon approval by the auditor-general in the usual manner, payment thereof shall be made.

Sum of \$6,000,000 is appropriated for the purpose of carrying out this act for the two fiscal years beginning May 31, 1919, and in addition thereto \$4,500,000 is set apart from the legislative appropriation for the support of the public schools. Sections repealed provided minimum salaries for teachers.

Act No. 362, July 10, 1919.

Rhode Island: In amendment of and in addition to ch. 453, Public Laws of 1909, relating to a minimum salary for teachers.

Any town complying with the provisions of this act shall be entitled to receive from the State, in addition to amounts heretofore so received, a sum equal to one-half of the excess \$500 is over the average salary paid to any teacher for the school year of such town ending in the year 1919.

Ch. 1794, Apr. 24, 1919.

South Carolina: See B (e), State aid for elementary education.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wisconsin: To amend sec. 16, ch. 459, as last amended by ch. 46, Laws of 1910, relating to school boards at common and high schools in cities of the first class.

School board required to fix minimum salary of teachers annually.

Ch. 74, Apr. 10, 1919.

Wisconsin: See also A (d), District boards and officers; B (e), State aid for elementary education; C (c), Local taxation.

F (c). Teachers' Pensions.

Alabama: To require city school boards or other governing bodies of the public schools in certain cities to provide pensions or retirement allowances for teachers who have served 21 years or more in the public schools of such cities and who are incapacitated.

Applies to city of Montgomery.

No. 278, p. 256, Sept. 2, 1919.

Arizona: For the retirement of teachers.

Person over 60 years old who has taught 30 years or more in the public schools, 25 of which shall have been in Arizona, may be retired by the State board of education; annuity, \$600.

Ch. 69, Mar. 17, 1919.

California: To provide for teachers employed by the California Polytechnic, the Whittier State School, the California School for Girls, the Preston School of Industry, and the California School for the Deaf and Blind, holding valid certificates in this State, being made subject to the burdens and entitling them to all the benefits of the teachers' pension law.

Ch. 107, May 3, 1919.

California: To provide for the gathering of data concerning teachers of California who are subject to the teachers' pension law.

Teachers and supervising officers must file with State board of education statements showing their ages, teaching experience, etc.

Ch. 213, May 5, 1919.

California: Amending the teachers' pension law.

Service in California Polytechnic School and the State normal schools shall entitle teacher to benefits of the law, as though said service had been in public schools.

Ch. 307, May 9, 1919.

Colorado: Amending ch. 214, Session Laws of 1909, and establishing a public-school teachers' retirement fund.

Such fund established in first-class districts. Tax levy of not exceeding one-fifth mill is authorized. Ch. 178, Mar. 24, 1919.

Connecticut: Amending sec. 1024 of the General Statutes concerning the establishment of a retirement system for teachers.

Exempts from State system any town or city whose school committee or board of education so requests before September 30, 1919. Such town or city which retires a teacher and pays annuity shall be reimbursed therefor by the State in such amount as the State retirement board may determine.

Ch. 61, Mar. 28, 1919.

Connecticut: Providing a retirement system for teachers in State institutions.

Teachers' retirement board may, on application of trustees of any State supported institution which employs teachers, class such institution as a public school under the teachers' pension law.

Ch. 83, Apr. 2, 1919.

Connecticut: Providing for the classification of certain incorporated secondary schools as public schools under the teachers' pension law.

Ch. 170, May 1, 1919.

Connecticut: Amending secs. 1016 and 1019 of the General Statutes concerning a retirement system for public-school teachers.

Provides for the retirement of teachers on reaching the age of 65 years (was 70) and after 40 years (was 45) of service, 25 of which shall have been in the State. Annuity not to exceed \$500. In case of incapacitation, member of retirement association may, with approval of the retirement board, be retired by the employing board on reaching the age of 55 years.

Ch. 276, May 21, 1919.

Connecticut: Providing for the creation of a reserve fund for the payment of pensions under the retirement system for teachers.

Ch. 318, May 13, 1919.

Hawaii: Providing that teachers' pensions shall be paid monthly instead of quarterly.

Act 163, Apr. 20, 1919.

Hawaii: Amending sec. 7, Act 114, Session Laws of 1915, relating to teachers' pensions.

No pension shall exceed 60 per cent of salary of pensioner at time of retirement, and no pension shall exceed \$600 per annum. In case of shortage of funds, amount available shall be prorated.

Act 166, Apr. 29, 1919.

Illinois: To amend sec. 30 of "An act in relation to an Illinois State teachers' pension and retirement fund," approved May 27, 1915.

Allows teaching credit for a year of leave granted by the proper school authorities and also for services in the military or naval forces during the Spanish-American War or the war between the United States and Germany, provided person on such leave or in such service pays such contributions to the retirement fund as he would have paid had he been in the teaching service continuously.

S. B. 80, p. 700, June 23, 1919.

Illinois: To amend secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 34 of "An act in relation to the Illinois State teachers' pension and retirement fund," approved May 27, 1915.

Regulates State administration of the retirement system and defines the term "teacher."

H. B. 261, p. 700, June 28, 1919.

Illinois: To amend "An act in relation to an Illinois State teachers' pension and retirement fund," approved May 27, 1915.

Extends benefits of retirement to persons who had the required teaching experience when this act went into effect, though they have ceased to teach.

H. B. 33, p. 700, July 11, 1919.

Illinois: See also B (d), State taxation; B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Louisiana: Amending sec. 7, Act 116 of 1910, as amended by Act 283 of 1914, relating to the teachers' retirement fund of New Orleans.

Assessment of teachers to be 1 per cent or more of salary; assessment in excess of 1 per cent to be in discretion of school board. City appropriation to be at least equal to aggregate of assessments of teachers.

Act No. 17, June 12, 1918.

Maine: To amend sec. 176, ch. 16, of the Revised Statutes, as amended by ch. 79, Public Laws of 1917, relating to appropriation for teachers' pensions.

Increases annual State appropriation from \$27,000 to \$30,000.

Ch. 91, Mar. 17, 1919.

Massachusetts: See A (f), Administrative units--districts, etc.

Minnesota: To amend sec. 1427, General Statutes of 1913, relating to teachers' retirement in cities of the first class, as amended by ch. 300, Laws of 1917.

Amount raised by taxation to carry out the purposes of this act shall not exceed two-tenths of 1 mill on the dollar in cities which are not operating under a home-rule charter, and in other cities to which this law is applicable said amount shall not exceed three-tenths of 1 mill.

Ch. 144, Mar. 31, 1919.

Minnesota: See also A (b2), State officers.

Nevada: To amend secs. 12 and 13 of "An act to provide for the payment of retirement salaries to public-school teachers," etc., approved March 23, 1915.

After 30 years of service, 15 of which, including the last 10, shall have been in the State, teacher shall be entitled to retire; in case of incapacitation may be compelled to retire; retirement allowance, \$600 per annum. After 15 years of service in the State, teacher may be retired on account of incapacitation and shall receive such proportion of full allowance (\$600) as time taught bears to 30 years.

Ch. 87, Mar. 25, 1919.

Nevada: To amend secs. 1 and 7 of "An act to provide for the payment of retirement salaries to public-school teachers of this State," etc., approved March 23, 1915.

Defines "public-school teachers' retirement salary fund" and "public-school teachers' permanent fund." Prescribes duties of salary-fund board in connection with retirement of teachers, investment of funds, etc.

Ch. 240, Apr. 2, 1919.

New Jersey: Amending sec. 215, School Law of 1903, as amended by act of May 7, 1907, relating to teachers' pensions.

Regulates the investment of the teachers' retirement fund.

Ch. 180, Mar. 4, 1918.

New Jersey: For the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject of municipal, county, and State pensions and the teachers' retirement fund and the teachers' 35-year half-pay fund.

Joint Res. No. 3, Feb. 23, 1918.

New Jersey: To repeal sundry acts relative to pensions for public-school teachers.

Repeals ch. 16, Public Laws, 1913; ch. 103, Public Laws, 1906; ch. 121, Public Laws, 1907; ch. 276, Public Laws, 1911; ch. 58, Public Laws, 1912; and ch. 263, Public Laws, 1914.

Ch. 79, Apr. 10, 1919.

New Jersey: To amend "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free schools," etc., approved October 19, 1903, as amended May 7, 1907.

Authorizes teachers to withdraw from existing teachers' retirement fund system.

Ch. 81, Apr. 10, 1919.

New Jersey: Creating a new teachers' pension and retirement system and providing for the retirement of superannuated and incapacitated teachers.

An elaborate law providing pensions from a combination of public funds and teachers' contributions. Law as recommended by pension and retirement fund commission created 2 years previously by the legislature.

Ch. 80, Apr. 10, 1919.

New Jersey: Continuing trustees of old teachers' retirement fund as trustees under new fund. Ch. 254, Apr. 17, 1919.

New Jersey: Joint resolution for the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject of municipal, county, and State pensions and the teachers' retirement fund and the teachers' 35-year half-pay pension fund. Joint Res. No. 9, Apr. 17, 1919.

New Jersey: See also F (b), Teachers' salaries.

New York: To amend the education law relative to the retirement of teachers.

When teacher is retired on account of physical or mental incapacitation, such retired teacher may be subjected by the retirement board to examination by a legally qualified physician at any time within 2 years after retirement. Ch. 256, Apr. 17, 1918.

New York: To create a State commission to inquire into the subject of retirement pensions, allowances, and annuities for State and municipal officers and employees and making an appropriation therefor. Ch. 414, May 1, 1918.

New York: To amend the education law in relation to the retirement from active service of employees of boards of education, other than superintendents and teachers, in cities having a population of 100,000 or more.

Adds to the law a new section providing for the retirement of such employees. Ch. 496, May 7, 1918.

New York: To amend ch. 217, Laws of 1914, entitled "An act to provide a charter for the city of Buffalo," in relation to the public-school teachers' retirement fund. Ch. 534, May 8, 1918.

New York: To amend ch. 414, Laws of 1918, providing for a commission to inquire into the subject of retirement pensions, allowances, and annuities for State and municipal officers and employees.

Extends to February 1, 1920, the time within which commission must report. Ch. 22, Feb. 26, 1919.

New York: To amend secs. 295 and 296, ch. 217, Laws of 1914, being the charter of the city of Buffalo, relating to the public-school teachers' retirement fund.

Omits provision that teachers' contributions shall be taken out in 4 equal quarterly installments. Regulates payment of annuities of incapacitated teachers. Ch. 56, Mar. 13, 1919.

New York: To amend the education law relative to the retirement of teachers.

Amends sec. 1100, as last amended by ch. 511, Laws of 1913, and sec. 1100, as last amended by ch. 356, Laws of 1918, the same being sections of ch. 21, Laws of 1909. "Public school" defined to include academy in a union free school district which has been adopted as academic department of such district or with which contract has been made according to law. "Teacher" defined to include also teachers employed by incorporated orphan asylum societies. Ch. 103, Mar. 27, 1919.

North Dakota: Amending secs. 1505, 1507, 1517, 1518, 1520, 1521, 1523, 1524, and 1528, Compiled Laws of 1913, and also secs. 1506 and 1513, as amended by ch. 140, Laws of 1915, relating to the teachers' insurance and retirement fund.

Extends benefits of such fund to instructors in State educational institutions, superintendents, assistant superintendents, supervisors, inspectors, and principals. Ch. 101, Mar. 5, 1919.

Ohio: To provide a State-wide teachers' retirement system in schools supported wholly or in part by the State.

State-wide system supported from teachers' contributions and State funds substantially in equal parts. Teachers' contribution 4 per cent of salary on not exceeding \$2,000. Superannuated teacher retired after 30 years of service. Provision for retirement of incapacitated teachers.

H. B. 350, p. 195, May 9, 1919.

Oklahoma: Creating the Oklahoma State teachers' retirement and disability fund, to be used and applied to the payment of annuities to persons engaged in teaching or supervision in the public schools after stated periods of service.

Provides for a contributory system to be maintained by contributions of 1 per cent from teachers' salaries, income of permanent fund, and State appropriation. Retirement permissible after 25 years of service in case of a woman and 30 years in case of a man; 10 years of such service in case of a woman and 15 years in case of a man may have been in public schools outside the State. Provision for retirement for disability after 20 years of service. Full annuity is \$500, based on a maximum of 35 years of service in case of a man and 30 years in case of a woman.

Ch. 79, Mar. 29, 1919.

Porto Rico: To amend sec. 1, Act 62, entitled "An act to create a pension fund for the teachers of Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved December 5, 1917.

"Teacher" defined to include also school supervisors and general superintendents.

Act No. 7, May 16, 1919.

Porto Rico: Authorizing the treasurer of Porto Rico to transfer the funds of the extinguished corporation "La Egida Del Maestros" to the teachers' pension fund.

J. R. No. 30, June 20, 1919.

South Carolina: To amend the act providing for a teachers' retirement fund in city of Charleston.

Has effect of giving to the school board and the board of trustees of the retirement fund discretion in determining the annuity of retired teacher.

Act No. 95, Mar. 8, 1919.

Vermont: To establish the Vermont teachers' retirement system.

Creates Vermont teachers' retirement association; membership composed of public-school teachers in service after July 1, 1919, who elect to become members. Retirement board provided. Fund provided from such assessments of teachers' salaries as may be determined by retirement board and from State appropriations. Provisions for both superannuated teachers and disabled teachers.

No. 57, Apr. 8, 1919.

Washington: Amending secs. 8, 11, 15, 16, and 17 and adding thereto sec. 26, ch. 163, Laws of 1917, relating to the teachers' retirement fund.

Minor amendments as to credits for service in teaching.

Ch. 151, Mar. 18, 1919.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wisconsin: To legalize the investment of certain moneys of the teachers' insurance and retirement fund in bonds of the United States.

Ch. 34, Mar. 18, 1919.

Wisconsin: Providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate systems of pensions, annuities, and retirements for teachers and making an appropriation.

Ch. 564, July 15, 1919.

Wisconsin: To amend subsec. (3), sec. 42.12, and to create subsec. (5), sec. 42.11, and subsec. (6), sec. 42.12, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to the teachers' insurance and retirement fund.

Ch. 619, July 18, 1919.

Wisconsin: Making various amendments to the teachers' pension law.

Regulates the assessments on teachers' salaries; regulates the allowing of credits for teaching service. Provides for physical examination of persons retired on account of disability.

Ch. 608, July 30, 1919.

G. TEACHERS: PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND EDUCATION.**(a). University, Departments and Schools of Education.**

See also G (b), State normal schools; P (c) State universities and colleges.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Porto Rico: See P (a), Teachers' employment, etc.

G (b). State Normal Schools.

Alabama: Making appropriations for the State normal schools.

In addition to regular appropriations for maintenance, repairs, etc., the schools at Florence, Jacksonville, Livingston, and Troy each gets \$30,000 for providing a practice school. No. 709, p. 1035, Sept. 30, 1919.

Alabama: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

California: To provide that the Santa Barbara State Normal School of Manual Arts and Home Economics shall hereafter be known as the Santa Barbara State Normal School and to provide that it shall hereafter fulfill the functions of, and be governed by the laws relating to the normal schools of this State. Ch. 554, May 25, 1919.

Colorado: Regulating the granting of diplomas at the Colorado State normal school at Gunnison. Ch. 127, Mar. 5, 1919.

Connecticut: Amending sec. 1061 of the General Statutes, relating to the State normal schools.

Increases annual appropriation from \$120,000 to \$200,000.

Ch. 278, May 21, 1919.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Idaho: To provide for the improvement of the Lewiston Normal School; providing for the construction of an administration building to replace the one recently destroyed by fire; authorizing the State board of education and regents of the University of Idaho to accept on behalf of the State a gift of land for the use of the normal school; providing for the purchase of land adjoining the campus; making appropriations therefor, and declaring an emergency. Ch. 28, Mar. 8, 1919.

Illinois: Providing scholarships in the State normal schools and at the University of Illinois for residents of the State who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the World War. H. B. 733, p. 922, June 28, 1919.

Indiana: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; L (c), Physical education.

Iowa: To provide training in teaching service for the Iowa State Teachers College, State University of Iowa, and College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts and to furnish instruction to pupils of school districts under contract between the district board of directors and the State board of education. Ch. 187, Apr. 9, 1919.

Kansas: See A (b1), State boards.

Kentucky: Repeating sec. 4527, ch. 113, art. 16, Kentucky Statutes, 1915, relative to the State Normal School for Colored Persons and amending and re-enacting the same.

Reconstitutes board of trustees. Said board to consist of State superintendent, ex officio, and 8 members appointed by the governor, subject to approval of the senate. Ch. 80, Mar. 28, 1918.

Kentucky: Appropriating \$15,000 for the benefit of the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute for Colored Persons. Ch. 49, Mar. 26, 1918.

Kentucky: See also B (d), State taxation.

Louisiana: See P (6), Finance, lands, support.

Maine: Increasing from \$110,000 to \$127,000 the annual appropriation for the support of the 5 normal schools and the Madawaska Training School.

Ch. 149, Apr. 1, 1919.

Maine: To provide for upkeep, equipment, and extension for the several normal schools and the Madawaska Training School.

Ch. 217, Apr. 4, 1919.

Maine: See also G (d), Teachers' institutes and summer schools.

Maryland: See B (d), State taxation.

Massachusetts: Amending sec. 11, ch. 39, of the Revised Laws, providing for model and practice schools in connection with the State normal schools at North Adams, Fitchburg, Lowell, and Barnstable.

General Acts, 1918, p. 292.

Massachusetts: Adding sec. 10a to ch. 39 of the Revised Laws, relating to normal schools.

State board of education may expend \$4,000 a year to aid pupils in the State normal schools.

General Acts, 1918, p. 292.

Michigan: Making an appropriation for the purchase of a site, erection, construction, furnishing, and equipping of a training-school building for the Northern State Normal School, at Marquette, and providing a tax for the same.

Act. No. 289, May 13, 1919.

Michigan: See also R (h), Educational corporations.

Minnesota: See A (b1), State boards; O (a), Vocational education, general; P (c), State universities and colleges.

Missouri: To repeal art. 14, ch. 100, Revised Statutes of 1909, relating to normal schools, and to enact in lieu thereof a new article 14, relating to State teachers' colleges.

State divided into 5 districts. Kirksville school to be known hereafter as "Northeast Missouri State Teachers' College"; Warrensburg school to be known as "Central Missouri State Teachers' College"; Cape Girardeau school, "Southeast Missouri State Teachers' College"; Springfield school, "Southwest Missouri State Teachers' College"; Maryville school, "Northwest Missouri State Teachers' College." Board of regents for each college to consist of 7 members, 6 of whom shall reside in district; State superintendent a member, ex officio, of each board; regents appointed by governor; not more than 4 of board, including superintendent, shall belong to same political party; term of regents, 4 years, 2 or 3 appointed every 2 years. Regents to have general supervision and control of teachers' college of their district; to make regulations for officers, students, and course of study. May appoint and remove officers and teachers. President shall report annually. Duties of treasurer and of secretary prescribed. Expenditure of funds regulated. H. B. 227, p. 697, May 20, 1919.

Nebraska: To amend sec. 7078, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to the State normal school fund and appropriation.

There shall be levied annually a State tax of 1 mill on the dollar, and moneys accruing therefrom are appropriated to State normal schools at Peru, Kearney, Wayne, and Chadron (previous levy was eighty-five one-hundredths of 1 mill).

Ch. 150, Mar. 19, 1919.

New Hampshire: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; A (b1), State boards.

New Mexico: To appropriate funds to pay transportation charges in excess of \$3 each of students in normal schools who enroll therein with a view to preparing to teach in the public schools of New Mexico.

Ch. 27, Mar. 16, 1919.

New Mexico: Providing for the nomination and appointment of student teachers:

State superintendent, on nomination of county superintendents, shall appoint 2 resident persons from each county, between ages of 18 and 25, as student teachers, who shall possess eighth-grade diplomas and be entitled to special training in State Normal University. Where nominations are not made by county superintendents, State superintendent may appoint equal number from State at large; total of 58 students to be appointed. Special courses to be provided for such teachers. Students successfully completing such courses shall receive a second-grade certificate, valid for 2 years.

Ch. 173, Mar. 17, 1919.

NOTE.—State appropriation of \$300 per student teacher is provided. See ch. 161, p. 339.

New Mexico: See also L (u), Modern languages.

New York: To amend the education law in relation to providing for the training of teachers to give instruction to illiterates over 16 years of age and making an appropriation therefor.

Authorizes State commissioner of education to organize and maintain training institutes and regular courses of study in State normal schools and in cities for the purpose of training persons in the best methods of giving instruction to illiterates over 16 years of age. Appropriation of \$20,000.

Ch. 412, May 1, 1918.

New York: To provide for acquiring an option on a new site for the Cortland State Normal and Training School and making an appropriation therefor.

Ch. 533, May 8, 1918.

New York: To amend the education law in relation to the classification of the members of faculties of the State college for teachers and of the State normal schools and the standardization of the salaries of the members of such faculties.

The following schedule of salaries is prescribed for regular members of the faculty of the college for teachers:

	Minimum.	Annual increment.	Maximum.
President	\$6,000	---	\$6,000
Dean	4,500	---	4,500
Professor	2,500	\$250	4,000
Assistant professor	1,750	150	2,400
Instructor	1,500	100	1,750
Assistant instructor	1,200	100	1,500

The schedule for State normal schools is as follows:

	Minimum.	Annual increment.	Maximum.
Principal	\$3,800	\$250	\$4,500
Head of department or supervisor	2,000	200	3,000
Assistant in department	1,400	100	2,000
Critic or model teacher	1,000	100	1,500

Where State provides a residence, \$500 shall be deducted from maximum salary of principal. Regents determine procedure by which member of faculty who has reached maximum salary of grade may pass to a higher grade.

Ch. 538, May 8, 1918.

New York: To provide for the temporary lease of buildings and property for the Cortland State Normal and Training School, the making of repairs thereto, the purchase of equipment, textbooks, and supplies for the use and maintenance of such school, and making an appropriation therefor.

Ch. 87, Mar. 21, 1919.

New York: To amend the education law (sec. 817) relative to professors and assistant professors in the State college for teachers and making an appropriation therefor.

Number of professors may be increased as much as one for each 60 full-time matriculated students; assistant professors may likewise be increased. Appropriation for such purpose.
Ch. 530, May 12, 1919.

North Carolina: To change the name of the State Normal and Industrial College to the "North Carolina College for Women," defining the objects of said institution and prescribing the powers and duties of the board of directors.
Ch. 199, Mar. 8, 1919.

North Carolina: See also H (c), School year, etc., minimum term; O (a), Vocational education, general.

Oklahoma: See K (c), Uniformity of textbooks; Q (b), Agricultural colleges.

Oregon: To provide for additional maintenance and for practice schools for the Oregon State Normal School at Monmouth.
Ch. 207, Feb. 27, 1919.

Oregon: See also L (c), Physical education; P (c), State universities and colleges.

Pennsylvania: To amend sec. 2034, School Code of May 18, 1911, by authorizing and empowering the State board of education to make purchases and sales of real estate or other property for normal schools purchased by the State and prescribing the disposition of the proceeds of such sales.
Act No. 59, Apr. 18, 1919.

Pennsylvania: To amend sec. 2035, School Code of May 18, 1911, by providing that boards of trustees of normal schools conveyed to the State shall be appointed by the superintendent of public instruction.
Formerly appointed by State board of education.
Act No. 413, July 17, 1919.

Porto Rico: To determine an equivalency of a diploma of a principal teacher. For purpose of admission to any professional career a certificate or diploma of principal teacher acquired in Porto Rico shall be equivalent to a high-school diploma after the holder thereof shall have practiced for two years or more as principal or graded teacher.
Act No. 12, May 20, 1919.

South Dakota: See O (a), Vocational education, general.

Tennessee: See B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Virginia: See J (b), Medical inspection.

Washington: Establishing a State normal school at Centralia; creating a commission to select and accept a site therefor; providing for its management, operation, and maintenance; fixing the conditions for operation, and directing the levy of a tax for the maintenance thereof.
Ch. 147, Mar. 18, 1919.

Washington: See also L (c), Physical education.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wisconsin: To relocate and revise that part of sec. 905, Wisconsin Statutes, which confers upon the board of regents of normal schools the power to condemn lands.

Said board may take land by condemnation proceedings for the use of normal schools.
Ch. 531, July 9, 1919.

Wisconsin: See also A (b1), State boards; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Wyoming: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

G (c). County and Local Normal and Training Schools.

See also N (a), High schools.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Alaska: To provide for the establishment of normal high schools and for the conduct of the same.

School boards in incorporated towns, cities, or districts maintaining 4-year accredited high schools may establish and maintain a teachers' training course in connection therewith. Such course to be 2 years in length, including the fourth year of high school, and 1 year in addition to 4-year high-school course. Course must be conducted in accord with rules and regulations of commissioner of education. Unless so conducted no Territorial funds shall be used therefor.

Ch. 9, Apr. 18, 1919.

Iowa: To amend sec. 2634-b8, Supplement to the Code, 1913, relating to the appropriation for aid to normal training high schools.

Increasing such appropriation from \$125,000 to \$150,000 per annum.

Ch. 230, Apr. 15, 1919.

Kansas: Making appropriations for normal training in high schools.

Adds provision that such schools shall also maintain courses in the elements of agriculture and domestic science, under such provisions and regulations as may be established by the State board of education.

Ch. 52, Mar. 19, 1919.

Michigan: To amend sec. 5913 of the Compiled Laws, relating to the establishment of county normal training classes.

Permits board of education of city having 250,000 population or more to vote to establish a county normal training class.

Act No. 158, May 2, 1919.

Michigan: See also A (b2), State officers.

Minnesota: To amend sec. 8, ch. 296, Laws of 1915, providing State aid for public schools and for the method of its distribution.

High schools maintaining teacher training for rural schools shall receive annually \$1,600. Where more than one teacher is employed, school may receive not over \$2,400. School employing more than two teachers and having 50 or more students may receive not over \$3,000.

Ch. 481, Apr. 25, 1919.

Missouri: To amend sec. 4 of an act of March 14, 1913 (Laws of 1913, p. 783), relating to teacher-training courses in certain high schools.

Part of appropriation for training teachers for rural schools may be expended for inspection and supervision of such training. For this purpose State superintendent may appoint an inspector of teacher training in high schools at salary of not over \$2,500.

II. B. 414, p. 702, June 2, 1919.

Nebraska: To amend sec. 6840, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to normal training in high schools.

Increases from \$700 to \$1,000 the biennial State appropriation for each approved school.

Ch. 122, Mar. 19, 1919.

North Carolina: See H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

Ohio: To amend secs. 4744-2, 7654-1, 7654-2, 7654-3, 7654-4, 7654-5 of the General Code, relative to county normal schools.

County board of education shall certify to county auditor amount each district shall pay as its share of county and district superintendents' salaries and local expenses of normal school in county. Said board may establish normal school in district maintaining first-grade high school, but not more than one in county. Application to be made to State superintendent. Two or more counties may jointly establish such school. Expense to be paid by county board from county funds. Each such school shall offer at least a 1-year course, and short courses may be offered. State superintendent to fix entrance requirements. Director and other necessary instructors to be appointed. Practice division shall be maintained. State to pay \$1,000 to be applied to salary of director and \$500 to be applied to the salary of each additional instructor.

H. B. 182, p. 233, May 9, 1919.

Porto Rico: To authorize the commissioner of education to establish in the high schools training courses for rural teachers, and for other purposes.

Act No. 52, June 14, 1919.

South Carolina: Amending sec. 8 of an act entitled "An act to establish and maintain high schools and to repeal sections 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, and 1835 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1912, Vol. I."

Increases from 5 to 10 the number of teacher-training courses which the State board of education may establish and maintain in approved high schools.
No. 372, Feb. 12, 1918.

South Carolina: See also N (a), High schools.

South Dakota: Relating to the training of teachers for the common schools.

Sum of \$30,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1919, and \$60,000 for the fiscal year 1920, for the purpose of training teachers in high schools approved by State superintendent, and not situated in a country where there is a State educational institution maintaining an approved normal department. No school shall receive more than \$1,000 and not more than one school in a county shall receive State aid.
Ch. 182, Mar. 12, 1919.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wisconsin: To amend subsecs. (1) and (2), sec. 4136, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to the establishment of county training schools for teachers.

County in which no State normal school is located may establish such school. Amendment authorizes the provision of dormitories in connection with such schools.
Ch. 497, July 7, 1919.

Wisconsin: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

G (d). Teachers' Institutes and Summer Schools.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

California: To amend sec. 1560 of the Political Code, relating to teachers' institutes.

Annual institutes required in counties having 20 or more districts and in cities employing 70 or more teachers. Attendance of teachers required. Joint institutes may be held. In lieu of institutes, three or more series of day or evening institutes of not less than 10 hours' work may be held. In case of epidemic of unusual duration or prevalence, annual institute may, with approval of State superintendent, be dispensed with in any year.
Ch. 88, Apr. 21, 1919.

Delaware: To provide for the maintenance of a summer school at Delaware College for the instruction of teachers in summer session.
Ch. 170, Apr. 2, 1919.

Delaware: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Florida: See P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Georgia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Maine: To provide for the training of rural teachers.

Duty of State superintendent to make provision for a special school of instruction during the summer months for not more than 100 rural teachers. Teachers eligible shall be selected by State superintendent on recommendation of superintendents of rural towns. Teachers so trained shall agree to return to their respective towns for at least 1 year of service as rural critic and helping teachers. State appropriation for paying expenses of travel and board of such student teachers. For successful service after such training, teacher shall be entitled to a bonus of 25 per cent of salary paid by town.
Ch. 61, Mar. 12, 1919.

Massachusetts: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Michigan: See A (b2), State officers.

Mississippi: Repealing sec. 2, House Bill No. 374, Laws of 1918, the same being "An act to appropriate money for summer normals."
Ch. 186, Mar. 22, 1918.

New Hampshire: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

New York: To amend the education law by adding thereto sec. 778, relating to compensation and expenses of teachers attending institutes or conferences.

Teacher attending institute or conference outside of place where employed shall be paid for such attendance \$1 per day and 10 cents per mile traveled.

Ch. 108, Mar. 27, 1919.

New York: See also G (b), State normal schools.

North Carolina: See H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

Pennsylvania: To amend sec. 2108, School Code of May 18, 1911, relating to pay of teachers attending annual teachers' institutes.

Raises from \$3 to \$4 per day the pay of each teacher attending such institute.

Act No. 45, Apr. 18, 1919.

South Dakota: Regulating the holding of county normal institutes and summer schools.

Ch. 175, Mar. 12, 1919.

Washington: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wisconsin: See A (c2), County officers.

H. SCHOOL POPULATION AND ATTENDANCE.

(a). General; "Standard" Schools.

Maine: Providing for the rating and standardization of schools.

On petition of town school committee or 3 citizens of the town, State superintendent shall cause an inspection to be made of the schools of the town, and report thereon. Said superintendent to prepare a list of standards of buildings, equipment, organization, and instruction, and shall rate schools inspected in accordance with such standards.

Ch. 26, Mar. 8, 1919.

H (b). School Census.

See also B (e), State aid for elementary schools.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Alaska: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

California: To provide for the registration of minors.

School authorities to cause such registration to be made.

Ch. 267, May 9, 1919.

Colorado: To provide for obtaining information concerning all persons of school age, the administration of oaths or affirmations in connection therewith, and for a record of such information.

Ch. 172, Mar. 5, 1919.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Florida: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Georgia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Iowa: Extending benefits of public schools to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines for as many months after becoming 21 years of age as they spent in the military or naval service of the United States before becoming 21.

Ch. 100, Apr. 5, 1919.

Kansas: Relating to school age in district schools.

District schools to be free to all children between 6 and 21 years of age; provided that child who will attain age of 6 before January 1 shall be entitled to enter school at beginning of fall term. Where district maintains a kindergarten school, age shall be over 4 and under 21.

Ch. 258, Mar. 11, 1919.

Kentucky: Amending secs. 2, 51, 121, 207, and 212 of ch. 24, Acts of 1916, and subsec. 31 of sec. 2978a and subsec. 34 of sec. 8235a and secs. 3470, 3588, and 3590, Kentucky Statutes, Carroll's edition 1915; amending sec. 46, ch. 24, Acts of 1916; repealing and reenacting sec. 50, ch. 24, Acts of 1916; amending sec. 181, ch. 24, Acts of 1916; repealing and reenacting secs. 78 and 87, ch. 24, Acts of 1916; amending secs. 129 and 148, ch. 24, Acts of 1916.

Reduces from 20 to 18 the age of pupil children entitled to the benefits of the common-school fund, but qualified high-school pupils may attend high school beyond the age of 18. Provision for tuition fees in common schools is eliminated. Law relating to school census is made to apply to children between 6 and 18 years of age. Provision for examination of candidates for county superintendency is struck out, and requirement is added that such candidates hold a diploma granting the degree of bachelor of arts in education, or bachelor of science in education, or an advanced certificate issued by one of the State normal schools; present incumbents exempt from this requirement. Salary of county superintendents to be not less than \$600 nor more than \$2,500 per annum. State board of education may grant certificates to teach in high schools to graduates of approved institutions. Board of trustees of graded common school district may acquire land for school site by condemnation proceedings. Maximum county school tax that may be levied is increased from 20 to 30 cents on the hundred.

Ch. 138, Acts of 1918.

Maine: To amend sec. 40, ch. 10, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the duties of superintendents of schools.

He shall annually return under oath to the school committee a list showing names and ages of persons between 5 and 21 years of age, except those having come to the town to attend school or to labor.

Ch. 83, Mar. 19, 1919.

Mississippi: Amending sec. 4586 of the Code of 1906, fixing a penalty for the failure of the assessor to enumerate the educable children of the county or of any district thereof.

Ch. 141, Mar. 20, 1918.

Nevada: To amend sec. 124, of "An act concerning public schools," approved March 20, 1911, as amended by Act of March 17, 1913.

Regulates taking of school census. Amendment provides that Indian children of school age not enrolled in any Government reservation shall be enumerated.

Ch. 83, Mar. 23, 1919.

New York: To amend the education law, providing for making the school census of children in duplicate and filing same with the teachers and district superintendent.

Ch. 100, Mar. 27, 1919.

North Carolina: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Texas: See K (b), Free textbooks.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wyoming: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

H (c). School Year; Month; Day; Minimum Term.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Alaska: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Georgia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Illinois: See C (c), Local taxation.

Iowa: Amending sec. 2773, Supplement to the Code, 1913, relative to length of time of holding school.

Increases required school term from 24 weeks to 32 weeks.

Ch. 24, Feb. 25, 1919.

Kentucky: See B (c), State aid for elementary education.

Massachusetts: Amending sec. 1, ch. 42, of the Revised Laws, as amended, relating to length of school term required.

School term must be at least 160 days, unless State board of education exempts town for one year. General Acts, 1918, p. 294.

Massachusetts: See also N (a), High schools.

North Carolina: To provide a 6-months' school term in every public school district of the State in compliance with sec. 3, art. 9, of the Constitution of North Carolina.

There shall be annually levied and collected a State tax of 32 cents on the hundred dollars of taxable property for maintenance of the public schools, and the moneys derived therefrom shall be a separate "State public school fund." Out of such fund the State board of education shall apportion annually to each county a sum sufficient to pay one-half of county superintendent's salary and 3 months' salary of all public-school teachers, and one-third of the salaries of city superintendents, but no part of this fund shall be paid to teachers that receive appropriations from other State funds. County commissioners shall, on petition of majority of committeemen of any local-tax district, reduce the school levy therein, but such reduction shall not be greater than the increase in the tax rate in such district that will result from the operation of this act; on petition of county board of education county tax shall be similarly reduced. State auditor to issue warrant for apportionment on requisition of State superintendent. County board of education to submit budget to State superintendent; to make oath of adequate provision for 6-months' term; no county to receive State funds under this act until it shall have levied special county tax herein required for 6-months' term in every district. County board of education shall annually submit budget to county commissioners; county commissioners shall then, after deducting amount to be received from the State, levy tax on property and polls (subject to constitutional poll-tax limit) sufficient to supply amount needed for 6-months' school term, but no county shall be compelled to levy exceeding 35 cents on the hundred dollars, except as hereinafter provided; after such county levy has been made, if funds derived therefrom are insufficient therefor, said county shall receive from State fund an apportionment sufficient to provide a 6-months' school term. Poll tax, fines, forfeitures, penalties, and school revenues other than from State public school fund and special county tax shall be placed to credit of incidental fund and building fund; if this amount is insufficient, county board of education may provide for additional amount not to exceed 25 per cent of teachers' salary fund, and county tax may be increased beyond maximum of 35 cents to provide this amount. State school fund shall be administered so as to encourage consolidation of districts and elimination of small schools. Teachers to be approved and apportioned on following basis: For average daily attendance of 30 or more pupils, 2 teachers; not fewer than 95 pupils, 4 teachers; 1 additional teacher for each 30 pupils in excess of 95; but State superintendent may allow a smaller number of pupils per teacher in high schools. Salary and expenses of superintendent of Colored Normal School, salaries and expenses of State board of examiners and institute conductors, and biennial appropriation for rural libraries shall be paid from the State public school fund. Sum of \$50,000 appropriated annually for teacher training in the several counties, for improvement of teachers in service, and for better supervision of rural schools. State board of examiners and institute conductors may provide, in lieu of two weeks' county institutes, teacher training courses in public high schools, county summer schools, and other means of teacher training, but not more than one-half of the cost of same shall be paid from State fund. Appropriation for vocational education. Not exceeding \$50,000 appropriated annually for the physical examination of public school children.

Ch. 102, Feb. 28, 1919.

Oregon: To amend sec. 4029, Lord's Oregon Laws, as amended by ch. 64, Laws of 1917, relating to the length of school term.

District must maintain school at least 8 months each year, but exemption is made of district unable to maintain school because of epidemic.

Ch. 85, Feb. 21, 1919.

South Carolina: See B (e), State aid for elementary education.
 South Dakota: See A (e), School meetings, elections, voters.
 Tennessee: See B (e), State aid for elementary education.
 West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.
 Wisconsin: To amend subsec. (3), sec. 40.28, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to length of school month.

School month is defined as 20 days of teaching, including legal holidays.
 Ch. 283, June 4, 1910.

H (d). School Holidays.

See also L (k), Days of special observance.

Alabama: To repeal "An act to declare the 12th day of October a legal holiday, to be known as 'Columbus Day,'" approved March 4, 1911.

No. 530, p. 798, Sept. 30, 1910.

Colorado: Designating the 11th day of November each year as a public holiday to be known as "Liberty Day."

Ch. 153, Apr. 9, 1910.

Kentucky: Designating the 4th Friday in October of each year as Temperance day in the public schools.

Ch. 164, Acts of 1913.

North Carolina: To designate the 11th day of November as a legal holiday in the State.

Ch. 287, Mar. 11, 1919.

Ohio: To amend sec. 8301 of the General Statutes, making the 12th day of February, known as Lincoln's Birthday, a legal holiday.

S. B. 61, p. 132, Apr. 14, 1910.

Oregon: To amend sec. 4040, Lord's Oregon Laws, as amended by ch. 113, laws of 1915, relating to school holidays.

Twenty-second day of February to be observed with appropriate exercises in the morning and to be a holiday in the afternoon.

Ch. 73, Feb. 21, 1910.

Pennsylvania: Designating September 28 as Frances Willard Day in the public schools.

Act No. 151, May 23, 1910.

Tennessee: Designating the 11th day of November each year as a legal holiday to be known as "Victory Day."

Ch. 34, Feb. 18, 1910.

Utah: To amend sec. 2806, Compiled Laws of 1917, being an act providing for legal holidays.

Designates October 12 as a holiday.

Ch. 60, Mar. 13, 1910.

Wisconsin: Creating sec. 2577m of the Statutes, providing for the observance of Frances Willard Day.

September 28 to be observed in public schools as Frances Willard Day.

Ch. 186, May 15, 1910.

H (e). Place of Attendance; Consolidation of Schools; Transportation of Pupils.

See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Arkansas: To authorize special, consolidated, and common school districts to expend public school funds for transportation facilities for pupils.

Act 343, p. 254, Mar. 22, 1910.

Colorado: Regulating the consolidation of adjoining school districts of the first class.

Ch. 175, Feb. 27, 1910.

Colorado: See also N (4), High schools.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Florida: To authorize the consolidation of special tax school districts in the State and to provide for the liabilities, government, powers, and management thereof.

Consolidation effected by vote of the districts concerned. Existing laws to apply to consolidated district so far as not in conflict. All obligations of each constituent district merged into one district. Existing tax not invalidated by consolidation. Ch. 7913, June 9, 1919.

Georgia: To aid in the establishment of one or more consolidated public schools in each county; to fix the standards for the same, and for other purposes.

Appropriates \$100,000 annually for such aid. Approved consolidated school to receive \$500; additional \$1,000 granted if standard 4-year high school is maintained. Aid not to be granted to two schools in same county until all other counties have had opportunity for such aid, nor shall aid be granted in a county in which is located a district agricultural school.

No. 334, p. 287, Aug. 18, 1919.

Georgia: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Illinois: To amend, by adding seven new sections to "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1909, as amended.

Adds secs. 84a to 84g, relating to consolidation of school districts. On petition of 20 per cent (but not more than 200 signatures necessary) of legal voters of territory proposed to be consolidated, county superintendent shall call election in said territory to determine question of consolidation; majority vote decides. Board of education of such districts shall consist of 7 members. Provision made for annexation of adjacent territory.

S. B. 342, p. 904, June 24, 1919.

Indiana: Amending secs. 1, 2, 6, and 9 and repealing secs. 4 and 11, ch. 49, Acts of 1917, relating to the transfer and transportation of children to school.

When a school has been abandoned within the last 20 years, or may hereafter be abandoned, township trustee shall provide transportation for all pupils residing more than 1½ miles from school. Township trustee may provide transportation for all pupils. When pupils live within 1 mile nearer to another school, trustee shall, on application of parent or guardian, transfer said pupil to said school. Driver of transportation conveyance shall be 18 years old or more.

Ch. 27, Feb. 26, 1919.

Indiana: For the reimbursement of school townships whose school property has been or shall be annexed to any city or incorporated town.

Ch. 84, Law with governor's signature (1919).

Indiana: To prevent accidents on public highways, and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

Unlawful to drive any motor vehicle on the public highway past a school truck engaged in transporting school children while the same is being loaded or unloaded with such children.

Ch. 120, Mar. 14, 1919.

Indiana: Permitting any incorporated town having a school indebtedness and having a population of less than 2,000 to discontinue the management of its public schools and become a part of the township school system.

Ch. 221, Mar. 15, 1919.

Indiana: Providing for the consolidation of township schools with the schools of incorporated towns in certain cases.

Ch. 229, Law without governor's signature (1919.)

Iowa: To amend sec. 2794a, Supplemental Supplement to the Code, 1915, relating to school taxes levied for the general fund in consolidated independent districts.

Increases from \$50 to \$85 the maximum amount that may be levied for each person of school age. Where one approved high-school course is maintained by such district, the levy may be \$80 per person of school age.

Ch. 116, Mar. 29, 1919.

Iowa: To amend sec. 2794n. Supplemental Supplement to the Code, 1915, as amended by ch. 432, Acts of 1917, relating to consolidated school districts.

Regulates organization of such districts. Boundaries fixed by county superintendent, but appeal may be taken to county board of education.

Ch. 149, Apr. 5, 1919.

Iowa: To amend sec. 2794g. Supplemental Supplement to the Code, 1915, relating to the annual appropriation for State aid to consolidated schools.

Increases such appropriation from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Ch. 291, Apr. 22, 1919.

Iowa: Further regulating the organization of consolidated school districts.

Relates to proceedings already commenced at the time of the passage of the act of which this is an amendment.

Ch. 277, Apr. 22, 1919.

Iowa: See also A (c1), County boards.

Massachusetts: Relative to the attendance of a child at school in some city or town other than that in which the parent or guardian resides.

Tuition shall be paid to town where such child attends. Parent or town of child's legal residence shall pay such tuition. For children placed out by State board of charity, or Massachusetts training schools, State shall pay such tuition; or in case trustees for children of the city of Boston place out such child, then said city shall pay tuition.

Ch. 291, July 7, 1919.

Massachusetts: See also B (f), State aid for secondary education.

Michigan: To provide for the consolidation of school districts which are within the limits of any incorporated city.

Prescribes method by which two such school districts may be consolidated.

Act. No. 9, extra sess., June 25, 1919.

Michigan: See also O (b), Agricultural schools.

Minnesota: To amend sec. 4, ch. 238, Laws of 1915, as amended by ch. 410, Laws of 1917, relating to formation of consolidated school districts.

Regulates holding of election to determine question of consolidation and holding of meeting to elect officers for such district. When district is attached to consolidated district, such attached district shall be liable only for indebtedness thereafter incurred by consolidated district.

Ch. 342, Apr. 21, 1919.

Minnesota: To amend ch. 238, sec. 11, Session Laws of 1915, relating to State aid to consolidated schools.

Aid to Class A school, \$300; aid to Class B school, \$150. Additional aid for transportation, \$2,000; also three-fourths of reasonable expenditure in excess of \$2,000, but not exceeding total of \$4,000 for transportation. Aid for buildings, one-fourth of district expenditure for such purpose, but not over \$2,000.

Ch. 443, Apr. 25, 1919.

Mississippi: Authorizing any county to sell any property heretofore used for school purposes and to appropriate the proceeds thereof to the maintenance and support of the consolidated schools in the districts where the property is situated, or to convey said property to the said consolidated schools.

Ch. 234, Mar. 20, 1918.

Mississippi: Authorizing the transportation of school children within a separate school district.

Ch. 259, Mar. 21, 1918.

Missouri: See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Nebraska: To provide for transportation of public-school pupils in certain cases.

When any child of school age resides more than 2 miles from schoolhouse of district of his residence, and more than 2½ miles from schoolhouse of adjacent district, and school board of residence district fails or refuses to furnish transportation for such child on written request of parent or guardian, such child may attend school in another district, and district of his residence shall pay tuition therefor.

Ch. 242, Apr. 9, 1919.

Nebraska: To provide for the districting of all territory into districts for consolidated and high school purposes, and to provide for the organization and operation of the same, and to repeal ch. 229, Laws of 1917, and secs. 1 and 2, ch. 12, Laws of 1915.

Committee composed of county superintendent and two electors chosen by county board shall establish the schoolhouse site and boundary lines of high school and consolidated school districts composing the county. Such districting to be done after such county committees have attended a State conference called by State superintendent to discuss principles involved in adjustment of district boundaries. In case district should comprise parts of two or more counties, committees of such counties shall hold joint meetings thereon. Standard district shall be 25 square miles, but committee may make district larger or smaller. County superintendent to designate time for hearings at county seat on findings of committee, and committee may make changes in accordance with facts adduced. Committee to report to county board. Within 40 days after filing of such report, 25 per cent of electors of new district may appeal to State superintendent, who shall decide the question after investigation. After time for appeals is past, county superintendent shall, on petition of 25 per cent of electors of any one of the proposed consolidated or high school districts, order an election therein on question of establishing such new district; majority vote shall determine question. If vote is in affirmative, county superintendent shall order an election of a school board. Board of education of every such district shall provide transportation of rural pupils. State aid as follows: For approved school where transportation is provided, and having suitable building and equipment, departments of agriculture, home economics, and other vocational subjects, regular course of study, properly qualified teachers, and a 2-room school, \$100 toward equipment and \$150 annually; same in 3-room school, \$160 toward equipment and \$200 annually; same in 4-room school or more, \$250 toward equipment and \$300 annually.

Ch. 243, Apr. 16, 1919.

Nevada: To amend secs. 84, 85, and 86 of "An act concerning public schools," etc., approved March 20, 1911.

Relates to unions of two or more districts. Immediate control of school maintained by such union shall be under board of trustees of common school district in which school is located. Vouchers shall be made out on the separate district funds in accordance with agreement of two boards forming the union, and these shall be signed by president and clerk of the separate district. Method is provided for dissolving union districts.

Ch. 84, Mar. 25, 1919.

New Hampshire: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

New Jersey: See T (d), Crippled and deformed children.

New Mexico: To allow the consolidation of rural school districts situated in two or more counties, and to provide for the management thereof.

Ch. 14, Mar. 4, 1919.

New York: To amend the education law (secs. 865 and 877) in relation to the consolidation of city school districts and city boards of education in certain cities.

Regulates the consolidation of school systems in cities which are consolidated for general municipal purposes.

Ch. 290, May 8, 1919.

North Carolina: See H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

North Dakota: To amend sec. 1240, Compiled Laws of 1913, relating to adjacent territory to special school districts.

When any special school district has been organized and provided with board of education under any general law or special act, or under the provisions of this article, territory outside the limits thereof but adjacent thereto, may be

attached to such special district by board of county commissioners upon petition in writing by two-thirds of the voters of such adjacent territory. The remaining part must have not less than \$100,000 assessed valuation for each teacher employed.

Ch. 192, Mar. 7, 1919.

North Dakota: To amend sec. 1120, Compiled Laws of 1913, as amended by ch. 127, Laws of 1915, relating to consolidated schools.

Relating to transportation in consolidated districts. Transportation may be furnished by public conveyance, or family conveyance, allowing as compensation not less than 25 cents nor more than \$1.25 per school day. The family system must not cost more than system of public conveyance.

Ch. 190, Feb. 28, 1919.

North Dakota: To amend secs. 1445 and 1446, Compiled Laws of 1913, as amended by ch. 212, Laws of 1917, relating to State aid for rural schools as represented by 1-room graded and graded consolidated schools.

Ch. 52, spec. sess., Dec. 11, 1919.

North Dakota: To amend sec. 1190, Compiled Laws of 1913, as amended by ch. 190, Laws of 1919, relating to the consolidation of schools and transportation of pupils, and providing for a board of arbitration.

When patron is dissatisfied with arrangement made for transportation of his children, he may apply to school board for a board of arbitration to settle the matter, and such determination shall be final and binding on the school board.

Ch. 53, spec. sess., Dec. 11, 1919.

Ohio: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Oklahoma: Amending secs. 1 and 2, ch. 243, Laws of 1917, relating to the transfer of children from one district to another.

Authorizes county superintendent to permit pupil living in one district to attend school in another district. Sec. 2 regulates the manner of transfer.

Ch. 13, Feb. 12, 1919.

Oklahoma: Providing for the union of two or more adjacent independent school districts.

Ch. 69, Mar. 15, 1919.

Oklahoma: To amend sec. 4, art. 7, ch. 219, Laws of 1913, as amended by ch. 36, Laws of 1915, relating to consolidated schools.

School board of consolidated district must provide transportation for all pupils residing more than 2 miles from school; by majority vote of legal voters, district may provide transportation for all children under 10 years of age whether residing over 2 miles from school or not. Independent districts having area, population, and valuation required of consolidated districts may provide transportation. School boards may provide transportation by motor as well as by horse-drawn vehicles.

Ch. 93, Mar. 10, 1919.

Oklahoma: Providing manner of dissolution of consolidated school districts.

May be dissolved on vote of qualified voters, such vote being 70 per cent of vote cast.

Ch. 148, Feb. 27, 1919.

Oklahoma: To amend sec. 1, ch. 238, Laws of 1917, relating to the formation of consolidated school districts.

Prescribes method of consolidation. Determined by majority vote of voters at meeting called for that purpose. District must have area of not less than 25 square miles and assessed valuation of \$200,000 or more; but district may have less than 25 square miles if assessed valuation exceeds \$500,000. Adjacent territory may be annexed on petition of majority of voters thereof and directors of consolidated district.

Ch. 180, Mar. 29, 1919.

Pennsylvania: Defining consolidation of schools; providing for the establishment and regulation of consolidated schools; and providing for State aid for the transportation of pupils to and from consolidated schools.

"Consolidation of school" is defined as the uniting of two or more public elementary schools which prior thereto were housed in two or more buildings and which thereafter are maintained in one school plant, and taught by two or

more teachers. State board of education to investigate and promote the consolidation of schools, and to report annually to governor; State superintendent to be executive officer of board for such purpose. Any school district (i. e. township) may establish a consolidated school. Two or more districts may, through a joint school committee, establish, equip, and maintain consolidated schools. State aid for consolidated schools approved by State board of education. State aid as follows: One-half the sum which the district expended the previous year for transportation of pupils, but such sum shall include no amount paid for vehicle, and no district shall receive exceeding \$3,000 in any school year.

Act No. 244, June 18, 1920.

Pennsylvania: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

South Carolina: Regulating the transfer of public-school pupils from one school district to another.

Act No. 48, Feb. 21, 1919.

South Carolina: See also H (f), Compulsory attendance.

South Dakota: Legalizing and validating all acts and proceedings relating to the organization and incorporation of consolidated school districts.

Ch. 3, Jan. 21, 1919.

South Dakota: To amend sec. 7569, Revised Code of 1919, relating to the consolidation of school districts.

Regulates method of consolidation.

Ch. 170, Feb. 27, 1919.

South Dakota: Providing a method of reorganizing consolidated school districts as common school districts.

Ch. 171, Mar. 5, 1919.

South Dakota: Amending sec. 7485, Revised Code of 1919, regulating the transportation of school children.

Ch. 183, Mar. 14, 1919.

South Dakota: See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness.

Tennessee: See B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Texas: Providing for the transfer under certain conditions of school children and funds to districts in counties other than that of such children's residence.

Ch. 36, 2d called session, July 25, 1919.

Vermont: To amend sec. 1270 of the General Laws, relating to transportation and board of pupils.

Every pupil required to attend elementary school or first two years of junior or senior high school, who resides at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the school he is required to attend, may be furnished with transportation or with board whenever necessary to afford him opportunity to attend school. State shall pay on account of such board not exceeding \$1 per week per pupil, and town shall pay the remainder.

No. 59, Mar. 7, 1919.

Virginia: To relieve horses and vehicles from toll on any roads of the State when the same are conveying pupils or students to or from immediate attendance upon schools, colleges, and other educational institutions.

Ch. 32, Feb. 7, 1918.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wisconsin: To amend subsec. (1), sec. 40.02, Wisconsin Statutes, regulating the filing of copies of orders made relating to alterations, or the formation or consolidation of school districts.

Ch. 100, May 13, 1919.

Wisconsin: To amend subsec. (5), sec. 40.16, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to the transportation of pupils.

When district pays board and lodging of pupil, report thereof shall be made, and when approved by county superintendent shall be forwarded to State superintendent.

Ch. 280, May 31, 1919.

Wisconsin: To create sec. 40.015 of the Statutes, relating to joint school districts.

Ch. 612, July 18, 1919.

H (f). Compulsory Attendance; Truancy; Truant Officers.

See also H (g), Child labor; O (d), Continuation schools; U (c), Juvenile courts; U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Arizona: To provide for the education of children of compulsory school age living at such a distance from school or in such inaccessible places that compulsory attendance is impracticable or inconsistent.

Provides a county fund of \$10 per month per child to be expended by the county superintendent in the education of such child.

Ch. 89, Mar. 17, 1919.

California: To amend secs. 1, 2, and 4 of "An act to enforce the educational rights of children and providing penalties for the violation of this act," approved March 24, 1903, as amended, and to add thereto five new sections to be numbered 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, and 11a, respectively.

Children between 8 and 16 years of age required to attend school for the full term. Exemptions: (1) Physically or mentally incapacitated, (2) children living more than 2 miles from school if excused by county superintendent, (3) those receiving competent instruction (in English language) in private school, (4) those receiving instruction by a capable private tutor, (5) those holding legally issued permits to work. Proceedings against parents provided for; employment of attendance officers regulated. Issuance of work permits to minors over 14 is regulated.

Ch. 258, May 10, 1919.

Colorado: See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Connecticut: Authorizing State board of education to appoint agents to enforce the compulsory school-attendance law.

Ch. 296, p. 290, May 13, 1919.

Connecticut: See also M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Florida: To provide for compulsory school attendance of all children between certain ages, and requiring every parent, guardian, or other person having the custody, control, or charge of children to send such children to school; to provide means of enforcing this act and penalties for violations.

Person having citizenship in the State and having control or custody of child between ages of 7 and 16 shall cause such child to attend a public or private school for such term as the public or private school which child attends is in session, but any child may be taught by parent or guardian upon written authority of county superintendent. Exemptions to attendance law: (1) Child physically or mentally incapacitated; (2) child who has completed the eight elementary grades; (3) child whose services are necessary for the support or assistance of a widowed mother or other dependent person as shown by proper affidavits; (4) child between ages of 7 and 9 residing over 2 miles from school or between 10 and 16 residing over 3 miles from school; (5) child whose parent or guardian gives satisfactory proof of being unable to provide necessary books and clothing; (6) unusual cause acceptable to attendance officer. County superintendent may call on principal of private school to verify attendance of any pupil thereof. Occasional nonattendance not exceeding four days shall not constitute a violation of this act. Teachers to keep accurate records of attendance. County board of education shall employ one or more attendance officers, as may be necessary; supervisor or trustee of schools within county may be appointed attendance officer. Such officers shall take school census in June of each year; shall serve notice on parent or guardian of child not in school as required; penalty for parent or guardian to fail or refuse to comply. Such officer shall furnish to principal or teacher of each school the names of children who should attend such school. Such officer may enter factories, etc. On satisfactory proof of inability to control child, parent or guardian shall be exempt from penalties, but child may be committed, if a boy, to the State Industrial School for Boys; or, if a girl, to the State Industrial School for Girls. Penalties for violations of this act.

Ch. 7898, June 11, 1919.

Georgia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Illinois: To amend secs. 274 and 275 of "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1909, as amended.

Children between 7 and 16 years of age required to attend school for entire term of not less than 7 months. Exemptions: (a) Persons receiving approved instruction in private or in private schools; (b) the physically unable; (c) children over 14 who are necessarily and lawfully employed; (d) child between 12 and 14 in confirmation classes, of not less than 5 months, in either the thirteenth or fourteenth year. County truant officer provided; to be assistant county superintendent; board of education of graded school district may appoint one or more truant officers. Lists of children to be furnished truant officers. Provision made for procedure against truants.

H. B. 339, p. 910, June 28, 1919.

Illinois: To amend "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1909, as amended.

Amends sec. 274 by requiring instruction in elementary branches in private schools to be given in the English language. Except in vocational schools, instruction in all elementary schools shall be given in the English language.

H. B. 479, p. 917, June 28, 1919.

Indiana: See O (a), Vocational education, general.

Iowa: See A (c2), County officers; T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Kansas: Amending sec. 9415, General Statutes of 1915, relating to attendance of pupils at schools.

Parent or other person in control of child between 8 and 16 years of age shall send such child to a public, private, denominational or parochial school, in which instruction shall be given in the English language only, for such period as said school is in session. Exemptions: (1) Child over 14 who can read and write the English language and is lawfully employed shall not be required to attend over 8 weeks; (2) child who has graduated from elementary school; (3) physically or mentally incapacitated children as shown by proper examination.

Ch. 272, Mar. 11, 1919.

Kentucky: Amending ch. 24, Acts of 1916, relating to compulsory attendance at school.

Parent or guardian violating law shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$20. Duty of teacher to report at end of each week all pupils between 7 and 14 who have during the week failed to attend three days. Subdistrict trustee, or chairman of board of trustees shall investigate such case or cases, and in case of neglect, or refusal on the part of person in parental relation, said trustee shall report the same to the nearest court having jurisdiction. Any court having similar jurisdiction of criminal cases shall have jurisdiction under this act.

Ch. 82, Acts of 1918, p. 408.

Kentucky: Amending sec. 217, ch. 24, Acts of 1916, so as to give magistrates and police courts concurrent jurisdiction with the county courts in violations of the compulsory school law.

Ch. 161, Acts of 1918.

Kentucky: See also T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Maine: See B (b), Educational corporations; T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Maryland: Amending sec. 73, art. 77, Annotated Code, as amended by ch. 506, Acts of 1916, by providing that the county superintendent of schools in each county, except Queen Anne's, employing fewer than 125 teachers shall act as attendance officer.

Ch. 404, Apr. 10, 1918.

Maryland: See also T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Massachusetts: Amending sec. 1, ch. 48, of the Revised Laws, as amended regulating the maintenance of county truant schools.

General Acts, 1913, p. 208.

Massachusetts: Relative to compulsory school attendance.

Sec. 1, ch. 44 of the Revised Laws, as last amended by sec. 1, ch. 81, General Acts of 1913, is amended to require children under 16 years of age to attend school unless the sixth grade is completed. (Amended section required the fourth grade.)

Ch. 281, July 1, 1919.

Michigan: To amend sec. 5979 of the Compiled Laws, as amended by Act No. 179, Public Acts of 1917, relating to compulsory education of children.

Has effect of exempting from attendance requirements the regularly employed pages of the legislature.
Act No. 4, Feb. 14, 1919.

Michigan: To amend secs. 5979 and 5981 of the Compiled Laws, as amended by Act No. 179, Public Acts of 1917, relating to compulsory attendance at school.

Children between ages of 7 and 16 shall attend school equipped with necessary textbooks. When schools are maintained for entire year, no child shall be compelled to attend more than three quarters, but child may not be absent two consecutive quarters. Child in private or parochial school must be taught such branches as are taught in the public schools to children of corresponding age and grade as determined by the course of study for the public schools of the district. Reports of absences of children are prescribed.

Act No. 132, Apr. 25, 1919.

Minnesota: To amend sec. 2079, General Statutes of 1913, relating to compulsory school attendance, and to establish the English language as the basic language of instruction.

Child between ages of 8 and 16 must attend public or private school during entire time public schools are in session, but no child shall be required to attend more than 10 months in a year. To satisfy this requirement, a school must have common branches taught in English language. Foreign language may be taught not exceeding one hour each day. Exemptions from attendance law: (1) The physically or mentally incapacitated; (2) children who have completed the eighth grade; (3) children not residing within "reasonable distance" of school; but any child over 14, not in a city of first or second class, may be excused for lawful employment at home between April 1 and November 1, and any child may be excused on such days as he may attend instruction according to the ordinances of some church.

Ch. 320, Apr. 21, 1918.

Mississippi: To compel the attendance at school of children within certain ages; to fix exceptions to such provisions; to provide means for the enforcement of this act; to require reports from private or parochial schools; to make it unlawful for any parent, guardian, or other person occupying the place of parent to violate the provisions of this act.

Applies to children between 7 and 14 years of age. Required attendance, 60 days each year, but school board may reduce period to 40 days. Liberal exemptions. Private schools must report. Not applicable in any county or district until voted by the qualified electors of county or district.

Ch. 268, Laws of 1918.

Missouri: To repeal secs. 10896, 10897, 10898, 10899, 10899a, 10901, 10902, 10903, 10906, 10907, 10908, 10911, 10912, and 10917, Revised Statutes of 1909, as amended, and to enact in lieu thereof secs. 10896, 10897, 10898, 10899, 10900a, 10901, 10902, relating to compulsory school attendance.

Child between ages of 7 and 14 must attend public or private school during entire time school is in session, unless he is receiving equivalent instruction at home. Child between 14 and 16 must attend unless lawfully employed for at least 6 hours a day. Child may be excused if mentally or physically incapacitated, or if he has completed work of elementary grades. Foregoing requirements to apply to feeble-minded, deaf, blind, and crippled children when special classes are provided for them according to law, but parent or guardian may provide instruction at home for such handicapped child. County superintendent of schools shall appoint attendance officer, who may be the county superintendent of public welfare. Cities, towns, and consolidated districts may employ district attendance officers. Teacher to be furnished enumeration list; teacher to compare this list with enrollment and report to county superintendent once a week or oftener if necessary. Parent or guardian must place child in school within 8 days after notice. Whenever school board shall have established part-time instruction in continuation school for children under 16, lawfully employed, such children shall be required to attend such school not less than 4 hours a week between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Minors under 18 required

to attend such continuation school, where established, for not less than 4 hours a week between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., unless they have completed eighth grade or are in day school. Duty of school superintendents and attendance and probation officers to enforce attendance law. Penalties provided.

H. B. 54, p. 681, May 30, 1919.

Montana: To amend sec. 1101, ch. 76, Laws of 1913, relating to attendance at school by children under 16 years of age.

Raises compulsory age limit from 14 to 16. Child between 14 and 16 must attend school unless he has completed the work of the eighth grade, but child over 14 years of age whose earnings are necessary to the support of the family may be permitted to work. Employer of any child under 16 must procure and keep on file an employment certificate for such child and must return same to issuing officer when child's employment ceases.

Ch. 43, Feb. 24, 1919.

Nebraska: See O (a), Vocational education, general; R (b), Educational corporations.

Nevada: Compelling attendance of children at schools where tuition, lodging, food, and clothing are furnished at the expense of the United States, and repealing conflicting acts.

Ch. 186, Mar. 28, 1919.

New Hampshire: To amend sec. 14, ch. 93, Public Statutes, as last amended by ch. 152, Laws of 1917, relating to attendance of children at school.

Provides that superintendent of schools or (where there is no superintendent) a majority of school board may recommend to State superintendent the exemption from compulsory attendance of any minor over 14 years of age whose welfare will be best served by his withdrawal from school, and that State superintendent may exempt such person. Also provides that any child doing approved work in school may be excused for part of session on stated days to receive private instruction in music.

Ch. 84, Mar. 27, 1919.

New Hampshire: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

New Mexico: Relating to schools; providing for compulsory attendance, part-time schools and classes, and penalties.

Children between ages of 6 and 16 must attend public school during public-school term. Exemptions: (1) Those attending private or denominational schools maintaining courses approved by State board of education; (2) those physically or mentally unfit; (3) those residing more than 3 miles from school unless transportation is furnished. Children between 14 and 16 may be excused to enter lawful employment. When in any district 15 or more employment certificates have been issued, a part-time school or class giving instruction not less than 150 hours per year and not less than 5 hours a week between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., shall be established. Attendance upon part-time school shall be counted as part of lawful hours of employment. State board of education to adopt rules for part-time schools. State superintendent may excuse district from maintaining part-time school. Parent or guardian responsible for child's attendance. Penalties for violation of this act. Officials responsible for enforcing compulsory attendance law shall enforce attendance upon part-time schools.

Ch. 69, Mar. 15, 1919.

New York: To amend the education law, to require the attendance at school of non-English speaking and illiterate minors.

SECTION 637. Every minor, between 16 and 21 years of age, who does not possess such ability to speak, read, and write the English language as is required for the completion of the fifth grade of the public or private schools of the city or school district in which he resides, shall attend some day or evening school or some school maintained by an employer as hereinafter provided in subdivision 6 of this act, in the city or district in which he resides throughout the entire time such school is in session; provided that no such minor be required to attend, if the commissioner of health, or the executive officer of the board or department of health of the city, town, village, or district, where such minor resides, or an officer thereof designated by such board, department, or commissioner, shall deem such minor to be physically or mentally unfit to attend.

Any minor subject to the provisions of this section who willfully violates any provisions of this section, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$5.

Every person having in his control any minor subject to the provisions of this section shall cause such minor to attend a school as hereby required; and if such person fails for 6 sessions within a period of 1 month to cause such minor to so attend school, unless the commissioner of health or the executive officer of the board or department of health of the city, town, village, or district where such minor resides, or an officer thereof designated by such board, department, or commissioner shall certify that such minor's physical or mental condition is such as to render his attendance at school harmful or impracticable, such person shall upon complaint by a truant officer and conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$20.

Whoever induces or attempts to induce such minor to absent himself unlawfully from school, or employs such minor except as is provided by law, or harbors such who while school is in session is absent unlawfully therefrom, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$50.

The employer of any minor subject to the provisions of this section shall procure from such minor and display in the place where such minor is employed the weekly record of regular attendance upon a school, and it shall be unlawful for any person to employ such minor subject to the provisions of this section until and unless he procures and displays said weekly record as herein provided. It shall be the duty of the teacher or principal of the school upon which he (such minor) attends to provide each week such minor with a true record of attendance.

Any employer may meet the requirements of this act by conducting a class or classes for teaching English and civics to foreign born in shop, store, plant, or factory, under the supervision of the local school authorities, and any minor subject to the provisions of this act may satisfy the requirement by attendance upon such classes.

Ch. 415, May 1, 1918.

New York: To amend the education law (secs. 621 and 625), relative to required attendance upon instruction and the evidence thereof.

Subdivision 4 added to sec. 621. Requires physician's certificate in case exemption from attendance is claimed on account of child's physical or mental condition; physical condition which is capable of correction shall not exempt child. A duly attested transcript of the record of attendance and absence of a child as kept by teacher shall be accepted as evidence in any proceeding under this article.

Ch. 232, Apr. 15, 1919.

New York: To amend the education law (adding sec. 638); relating to certificates issued by principals or teachers of schools.

Certificate issued by any principal or teacher as to attendance or nonattendance of any person who should attend such school shall be presumptive evidence of the facts therein stated.

Ch. 303, May 3, 1919.

New York: See also M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

North Carolina: To provide for the compulsory attendance upon the public school of children between certain ages, and to regulate and restrict the employment of children, and to provide for the enforcement of the provisions of this act and of ch. 83, Public Laws of 1913, and ch. 857, Public Laws of 1909.

Parent or guardian required to keep child between 8 and 14 years of age in school during term of public school of the district. Principal, superintendent, or teacher may excuse child for temporary absence for cause not constituting truancy, as defined by State board of education. Penalties are provided. State board of education to formulate rules for enforcement of this act; to define truancy, legitimate excuses, and sufficient causes for temporary absence for farm or home work; school officials to enforce this act and rules of State board. Where city or county already has "higher compulsory attendance law," State board shall investigate and decide whether such law has a higher compulsory attendance feature; where district has inadequate building facilities, county board shall provide the same within 2 years. Attendance officers shall prosecute violations. Procedure for prosecutions is prescribed.

No child under 14 shall be employed in any mill, shop, store, theater, or factory, except under regulations prescribed by child welfare commission, but employment in boys' and girls' canning clubs is not prohibited. No child

under 16 to be employed in specified employments between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m. Superintendent of public instruction, secretary of State board of health, and commissioner of public welfare are constituted the State Child Welfare Commission. Said commission to provide inspection of places of employment; to regulate issuance of employment certificates. Ch. 100, Mar. 10, 1919.

North Carolina: To secure the attendance of indigent children at school.

Provides for allowance from incidental fund of the county.

Ch. 150, Mar. 6, 1919.

Oklahoma: To amend secs 7830 and 7831, Art. XVII, ch. 74, Revised Laws of 1910, relating to compulsory education.

Parent or guardian is required to send children between 8 and 18 years of age to some public or private school for at least two-thirds of public-school term, unless child is physically or mentally incapacitated as shown by physician's certificate, but this requirement shall not apply to persons between 16 and 18 who are lawfully employed and have completed work of eighth grade or who have completed the full course of instruction in the public schools. Duties of principals, teachers, and attendance officers are defined for purpose of enforcing this act. Ch. 56, Apr. 4, 1919.

Pennsylvania: To amend sec. 1436, School Code of May 18, 1911, by providing that attendance officers in districts of the first class shall be paid not less than \$1,200 per annum. Act No. 404, July 17, 1919.

Pennsylvania: To amend sec. 1414, School Code of May 18, 1911, by providing that the board of school directors of a district of the fourth class may reduce the period of compulsory attendance for children over 12 years of age to not less than 70 per cent of the school term. Act No. 443, July 21, 1919.

Rhode Island: See M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

South Carolina: To regulate school attendance of all children within certain ages.

Parent or guardian must send child between 8 and 14 years of age to public, private, or parochial school, or to a competent tutor for 4 consecutive months each year, or during term of school where term is shorter than 4 months. On petition of majority of qualified voters of any district, county board of education may order attendance for full term in such district. Children declared unfit by competent authority are exempt. Children more than 2 1/2 miles from school, or children under 12 years of age more than 2 miles from school, may claim exemption, but children living within 1 mile of a transportation route shall attend. Private school must have approval of State board of education, must give its instruction in English language, and must teach public school subjects. County board of education shall appoint attendance officers as needed, but district having incorporated town or city of over 2,000 inhabitants may have its own attendance officer. Women may be attendance officers. Duties of all attendance officers defined. Violation of this act a misdemeanor. Teachers must report absences of children from school. Child over 12 may be excused for support of widowed mother or crippled father. Textbooks to be furnished to indigent children. Sum of \$60,000 annually appropriated for salaries of county attendance officers. Child labor prohibited during school hours, except upon certificate.

South Dakota: To amend sec. 148, Art. VII, ch. 135, Laws of 1907, as last amended by ch. 218, Laws of 1917, relating to education.

Person in control of child between ages of 8 and 16 shall cause such child to attend public or private school for entire public school term until such child shall have completed first 8 grades of common school or equivalent in private school. District school board may, after child completes 6 grades, reduce annual period of attendance to 16 continuous weeks until child completes eighth grade or reaches age of 16. Exemptions: (1) Child receiving instruction from competent private instructor; (2) child who has acquired the branches of learning taught in the public schools; (3) child mentally or physically unfit. All instruction shall be given "only and entirely in the English language." Every private school whose instruction is accepted in lieu of public school instruction and all private instruction so accepted must have approval of county superintendent, who shall supervise the same and exercise

the right of visitation and inspection thereof, but person aggrieved may appeal to State superintendent. Person teaching in private school the branches required in the public schools must hold a certificate entitling him or her to teach subjects named in the public schools, but State superintendent may issue a teaching permit good for 1 year. Unlawful to teach any subject, except foreign and ancient languages, in any high school, academy, college, or higher institution, in any except the English language. Unlawful to teach any subject, except foreign and ancient languages and religious subjects, in any private school, academy, college, or higher institution, in any except the English language. Penalties for violation of this act. Ch. 41, spec. sess., Apr. 2, 1918.

South Dakota: See also M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Tennessee: To amend "An act to regulate and require the attendance of school children upon schools in the State and to provide means for the enforcement of this act."

Requires children between 7 and 16 years of age (amended law, 8 to 14) to attend school for entire term. Gives justices of the peace and juvenile judges jurisdiction under compulsory attendance law. Requires appointment of one or more attendance officers in every county; to be appointed by county board of education where there is such board, otherwise by county superintendent; to be paid a salary and devote his entire time during school term to his duties. In county of less than 5,000 population, county board of education may employ county superintendent or school supervisor to act as attendance officer. Ch. 143, Apr. 17, 1919.

Tennessee: To amend ch. 9, Public Acts of 1913, requiring the attendance of children at school.

Provides that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any board of education from excluding delinquent pupils. Ch. 146, Apr. 17, 1919.

Virginia: Amending the compulsory school attendance law.

State wide in application. Applies to children between the ages of 8 and 12 years and requires attendance for 16 weeks each year. Exemptions: (1) Child weak in body or mind, (2) child able to read and write or attending private school, (3) child living more than 2 miles from school or more than 1 mile from an established free wagon route, (4) child excused for cause by district trustees. Division superintendent to enforce law; district clerk to report offenses to said superintendent. City school board may appoint attendance officer. Two weeks' attendance at half time or night school equal to 1 week at day school. Ch. 412, Mar. 27, 1918.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wisconsin: Amending certain sections of the Wisconsin Statutes, relating to the employment and schooling of certain minors.

No person, firm or corporation shall employ any illiterate minor over 17 years of age in any city, town, or village in which a public evening school or vocational school is maintained unless such minor is a regular attendant at such school. Illiterate minor is one who can not at sight read and write legibly simple English sentences. Attendance for 4 hours a week is construed as regular attendance. Ch. 2, spec. sess., Feb. 23, 1918.

M (g). Child Labor.

See also H (f), Compulsory attendance; Q (d), Continuation schools.

Alabama: Regulating the employment of minor children within the State.

Minors under 14 not to be employed in gainful occupation except in agriculture or domestic service, but boys over 12 may be employed in specified occupations in vacation, and boys over 12 and girls over 18 may engage in "street trades." Minor under 16 not to be employed in specified hazardous occupations. Employment certificate required for minors between 14 and 16.

evidence of age, schooling certificate showing completion of fourth grade, and physician's certificate necessary for such employment certificate. Child under 14 not to be employed when public schools are in session. Hours of employment also regulated. Badges provided for street trades. This act to be enforced by State Child Welfare department. No. 629, p. 867, Sept. 30, 1919.

Alabama: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

California: Regulating the employment of minors.

Minors under 18 years of age not to work over 8 hours per day.

Ch. 247, May 10, 1919.

California: Regulating the employment, hours, kinds, and conditions of labor of children; providing for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this act by the commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics; providing penalties for the violation of this act, and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith.

Ch. 259, May 10, 1919.

Connecticut: Regulating the employment of women and minors.

No minor under 16 shall be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment after 6 o'clock in the afternoon; no such minor shall be employed in a mercantile establishment after 6 o'clock in the afternoon, except on one day in the week and during the period from the 17th to the 25th day of December.

Ch. 195, May 2, 1919.

Connecticut: Regulating the issuance of certificates of employment for children.

Applications for employment certificates may be required to be under oath, and issuing officer shall require applicant to be physically examined by a physician designated by the State board of education.

Ch. 264, May 21, 1919.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Iowa: To repeal sec. 2477c, Supplemental Supplement to the Code, and to enact a substitute therefor, relating to the hours that child labor may be employed.

Where a part-time school, department, or class is maintained, no person under 16 shall be employed in certain specified employments for more than 40 hours a week.

Ch. 139, Apr. 3, 1919.

Kentucky: To repeal and reenact subsec. 4, sec. 331A, Kentucky Statutes, Carroll's edition 1915, relating to the employment of children.

Regulates the issuance of employment certificates to minors over 14 years of age.

Ch. 102, Acts of 1918, p. 443.

Louisiana: Providing for a commission to investigate and report to the next regular session of the legislature on the employment of women and minors.

Act. No. 126, July 9, 1918.

Maine: To amend secs. 20, 22, and 23, ch. 40, Revised Statutes, as amended by ch. 146, Public Laws of 1917, relating to the employment of children.

No child under 14 to work in or about any manufacturing or mechanical establishment. No child under 15 to be employed in any business or service for hire whatsoever during the hours when the public schools are in session. Employed child between 14 and 16 must have work permit issued by local superintendent of schools or person authorized by him. Child must furnish certificate of qualification or submit to examination. Duplicate permit to be filed with commissioner of labor and industry within 24 hours after issuance.

Ch. 190, Apr. 4, 1919.

Maine: No minor under 16 years of age to be employed between 6.30 a. m. and 6 p. m.

Ch. 191, Apr. 4, 1919.

Massachusetts: Regulating the hours of employment of women and minors.

Ch. 113, Apr. 18, 1919.

Regulates hours, meal time, shifts, etc.

Massachusetts: To require employers to keep records of the working hours of women and minors when required by the labor commission.

Ch. 78, Apr. 4, 1919.

Massachusetts: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Michigan: To create a commission to investigate and report upon the industrial conditions in the State with special reference to the questions of unemployment, housing, safety, and health of workers engaged in industrial pursuits, the stabilizing of employment, employment of women and children, vocational education, and in general the promotion of the industrial welfare of the State, including the hours of labor and old age pensions, and to recommend any necessary legislation with reference thereto; to provide for the appointment of the members of said commission; to fix their term of office; to prescribe their powers and duties; and to make an appropriation to carry out the terms of this act.

Act No. 281, May 13, 1919.

Missouri: To repeal secs. 1715, 1716, and 1717 of an act approved Apr. 7, 1911, relating to the employment of minors, and enacting in lieu thereof secs. 1715, 1715a, 1716, 1717, 1717a, 1717b, 1717c.

Children under 14 not to be employed at gainful occupation, except in agricultural pursuits and domestic service when schools are not in session. Children between 14 and 16 not to be employed unless certified. No child under 16 shall be employed in gainful occupations more than 48 hours a week, more than 8 hours a day, nor between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m. Factory inspector to furnish printed forms and employer to post notice of provisions of child-labor law. Employers to keep lists of children employed. Penalties for violation of this act.

H. B. 50, p. 248, May 30, 1919.

Missouri: To repeal secs. 4741, 4742, and 4743, Revised Statutes of 1909, relating to the employment of children, and enacting in lieu thereof secs. 1726i, 1726m, 1726n, 1726o, and 1726p.

Prohibits employment of children under 16 in certain hazardous occupations and in certain unwholesome surroundings. No girl under 18 to be employed in messenger service. State and county superintendents of schools and truant officers to assist in enforcing this act.

H. B. 53, p. 250, May 30, 1919.

Nebraska: To amend secs. 3581 and 3583, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to the employment of minors.

Requires superintendent of schools in cities and towns of over 1,000 population and presiding officer of other school boards to furnish to the commissioner of labor duplicates of employment certificates issued in the district. Sec. 8588 prescribes form of such certificate.

Ch. 28, Apr. 16, 1919.

New Hampshire: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

New Jersey: To amend the title of "An act regulating the age, employment, safety, health, and work hours of persons, employees, and operatives in mercantile establishments," approved April 7, 1911, so as to make said act apply to persons employed for wages or other compensation in any employment other than in factories, workshops, mills, places where the manufacture of goods of any kind is carried on, mines, quarries, or in agricultural pursuits, and to amend the body of said act.

Ch. 204, Mar. 4, 1918.

New Jersey: To abolish the payment of fees for searches and transcripts of records of the birth of children for use as proof of age to obtain them employment.

Ch. 232, Mar. 4, 1918.

New Jersey: Prohibiting employment of minors under 16 years of age more than 42 hours a week in factories, or workshops, in school districts where continuation schools are maintained.

Ch. 86, Apr. 7, 1919.

New Jersey: Prohibiting the employment of minors under 16 years of age more than 42 hours a week in factories or workshops, in school districts where continuation schools are maintained. Ch. 37, Apr. 7, 1919.

New York: To amend the labor law, in relation to employment of women and minors as messengers.

No male under 21 years of age, in cities of first and second classes, shall be employed as messenger for a telegraph or messenger company before 5 o'clock in the morning or after 10 o'clock in the evening. No female under 21 shall be employed at any time in such occupation. Ch. 434, May 2, 1918.

New York: To amend the labor law (sec. 7, ch. 36, Laws of 1909) as amended, in relation to hours of labor of minors and women.

No child under 16 shall be employed in connection with any factory between 5 p. m. and 8 a. m., or more than 8 hours a day, or more than 6 days, or 48 hours, a week. Ch. 582, May 12, 1919.

New York: See also M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

North Dakota: To regulate the operation of coal mines in the State.

Prohibits the employment of any child under 16 years of age in any underground working or mine. Ch. 168, p. 371, Feb. 25, 1919.

North Dakota: Authorizing the workmen's compensation bureau to fix minimum hours and minimum wages for women and minors, and repealing ch. 181, Laws of 1917, and all other conflicting acts. Ch. 174, Mar. 6, 1919.

Ohio: To amend secs. 12506, 13007-11, and 13007-12 of the General Code, relating to the employment of minors.

Regulates hours of employment. Penalties fixed for employers failing to procure and file employment certificates or to post notices as required by law. Also penalty for hindering or refusing to admit any inspector or other person charged with enforcing the law. H. B. No. 292, p. 532, June 5, 1919.

Ohio: To supplement sec. 7766 of the General Code by the enactment of section 7766-1, making it a misdemeanor to fail, or refuse to issue schooling certificate. H. B. 563, p. 605, June 5, 1919.

Texas: Providing for a chief of the women's division of the Department of Labor and two women inspectors, and fixing their salaries.

Ch. 100, Mar. 24, 1919.

Texas: Regulating the employment of women and minors and establishing an industrial welfare commission to investigate and deal with such employment, including the fixing of a minimum wage; providing for an appropriation therefor, and fixing penalties for violating this act, and declaring an emergency.

Ch. 160, Apr. 8, 1919.

Utah: Amending sec. 1874, Compiled Laws of 1917, relating to jurisdiction in laws governing the employment of children.

Transfers such jurisdiction from the juvenile court to State industrial commission. Ch. 35, Mar. 13, 1919.

West Virginia: Prohibiting and regulating the employment of minors.

Prohibits employment of minors under 14 years of age in gainful occupations, except agriculture and domestic service. Boys over 12 may be employed in mercantile establishments and offices outside of school hours, but must obtain a work permit from school authorities. Minors under 16 shall not be employed in occupations dangerous to life or limb, or injurious to health or morals. Employer of minor between 14 and 16 must obtain and keep on file a work permit for such minor. Issuance of such permits is regulated. Such minor must present for permit proof of age, proof of having completed six grades of elementary school work, and proof of physical fitness. Minor under 16 shall not be employed, except in agricultural and domestic work, for more than 48 hours, or 6 days a week, nor more than 8 hours a day, nor between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Ch. 17, Feb. 12, 1919.

West Virginia: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.
 Wisconsin: Regulating street trades of minors under 17 years of age.

Ch. 12, spec. sess., Mar. 5, 1918.

Wisconsin: To amend secs. 1728p and 1728q, to repeal sec. 1728r, and to create sec. 1728p-1 of the statutes relating to street trades.

No boy under 14 years of age shall in any city of the first class be employed at any street trade except the distribution and sale of newspapers, magazines, or periodicals. No boy under 12 and no girl under 18 shall in any city of the first class be employed at any street trade.

Ch. 351, June 11, 1919.

Wisconsin: To amend subdiv. (2), subsec. (2), sec. 1728a-3, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to educational requirements for permits to work.

Child must present evidence of being over 14 years of age and, after July 1, 1920, must have passed the seventh grade in the public school or school having a substantially equivalent course, or must have attended school at least 8 years.

Ch. 432, June 26, 1919.

H (h) Separation of the Races.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Oklahoma: To amend secs. 8, 11, 13, and 14, art. 5, ch. 219, Laws of 1913, relating to separate schools for the white and colored races.

Provides for estimates and taxation for support of county separate schools where the same are maintained; likewise in independent districts where separate schools are maintained. Duty of county superintendent to report on separate schools, number of white and colored children, needs for buildings, etc. County superintendent to employ teachers of separate schools, except in independent districts where they shall be employed by boards of education. Teachers of separate schools, except in independent districts, shall be paid from separate school fund.

Ch. 23, Mar. 29, 1919.

I. SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

(a) General.

Alabama: To further prohibit disturbances at churches, schoolhouses, or other public places; to prevent injuries to automobiles and other vehicles parked at such places.

No. 758, p. 1217, Sept. 26, 1919.

I (b) Corporal Punishment.

I (c) Suspension and Expulsion.

Tennessee: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

I (d) Fire Drills.

Alabama: To create the office of State fire marshal, to provide for the appointment of deputy marshals, etc.

One of the duties of said marshal is to require officers and teachers of public and private schools and educational institutions to hold at least one fire drill each month.

No. 758, p. 1026, Sept. 26, 1919.

New Jersey: Requiring fire drills in schools of 2 rooms or more and in a 1-room school above the second floor. Ch. 154, Apr. 14, 1919.

Pennsylvania: Relating to fires and fire prevention.

Requires (among other things) that department of State police, in consultation with superintendent of public instruction, prepare for use in public and private schools books of instruction in fire prevention. Fire drills also required. Act No. 286, p. 714, July 1, 1919.

I (c) School Fraternities.

Illinois: To prohibit fraternities, sororities, and secret societies in the public schools, and to provide for the enforcement of this act. S. B. 338, p. 914, June 28, 1919.

J. HEALTH REGULATION.

(a) General.

Alabama: To further revise, extend, and amend the health and quarantine laws of the State, to provide penalties for violation, and to make appropriations.

Revises the health law generally. Provides for a "State committee of public health" and county committees of public health. Among duties of State committee is the inspection of schools and the general supervision of sanitation. County committees to have similar functions within their respective counties. No. 658, p. 909, Sept. 29, 1919.

Alabama: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Alaska: Creating the offices of commissioner of health and assistant commissioners of health of the Territory, prescribing the powers and duties and fixing the salary of such officers, making an appropriation for the suppression of epidemics, providing for the registration and restriction of communicable diseases, and repealing ch. 43, Laws of 1913, and ch. 53, Laws of 1917.

Provides (among other provisions) that school districts outside of incorporated towns shall be health districts; board of health thereof shall be composed of president of school board and citizens selected by school board; one member of board to be a physician, if practicable; this provision shall apply to each incorporated town not otherwise providing a board of health. In a community composed largely of natives, where formation of board of health is impracticable, any representative of the United States Bureau of Education shall have authority granted to local boards of health. Local boards outside of incorporated towns and any representative of United States Bureau of Education acting in capacity of health officer shall be under supervision of commissioner of health or assistant commissioner of health of their respective divisions. Ch. 35, May 1, 1919.

Arkansas: To require health certificates of teachers, and for other purposes.

All school-teachers shall present a certificate of health from a regularly licensed physician or duly constituted health authority stating that such teacher is free from tuberculosis before any school board may contract with such teacher. Act 608, p. 441, Apr. 1, 1919.

California: To provide for the establishment and maintenance of a bureau of child hygiene under the direction of the State board of health, prescribing its powers and duties, and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of this act.

Section 1. The State board of health shall maintain a bureau of child hygiene which in addition to the duties and powers hereinafter prescribed shall have charge of such matters and shall have such powers as may from time to time be referred to and delegated to it by the State board of health. Said

board shall appoint a director of said bureau who shall be a duly licensed and practicing physician of any system of therapeutics and whose salary shall be fixed by the State board of health. The State board of health may also employ and fix the compensation of other additional professional and clerical assistants, and such compensation shall be paid from the funds provided for the maintenance of the bureau of child hygiene.

Sec. 2. This bureau shall have the power, under the direction and supervision of the State board of health, to investigate conditions affecting the health of the children of this State and to disseminate educational information relating thereto; provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be construed as giving the said bureau of child hygiene the power to force compulsory medical or physical examination of children. It shall be the duty of said bureau, upon request, to advise all public officers, organizations, and agencies interested in the health and welfare of children within the State of California.

Sum of \$20,000 is appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

Ch. 583, May 27, 1919.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Georgia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Idaho: Creating a bureau of child hygiene in the department of child welfare and defining the duties of the same.

Ch. 121, Mar. 11, 1919.

Indiana: To amend sec. 2 of "An act concerning health in schools in cities of more than 100,000 population," approved Mar. 6, 1900.

Provides for a "special health fund" to be created by a tax levy of 1 cent on the hundred dollars of taxable property.

Ch. 187, Mar. 14, 1919.

Iowa: Providing for the establishment of dental clinics for school children, and the offering of certain courses of instruction in certain schools and the employment of dentists and dental hygienists by public school corporations.

Ch. 91, Mar. 27, 1919.

Kentucky: Relating to public health; repealing, amending, and reenacting secs. 2054, 2059, 2060, and 2061, Kentucky Statutes, Carroll's edition of 1916, relating to the State board of health; creating bureaus within said board to perform the functions of the existing State tuberculosis commission, the hotel inspector, the pure food and drug division of the agricultural experiment station, and for other purposes; creating county and district departments of health, and providing and limiting appropriations of the State board of health and further defining its powers and duties.

Creates, among other bureaus in the State department, a bureau of vital statistics and a bureau of sanitation. County or district health departments may be created by county fiscal boards or by vote of the people. County health officer shall visit the schools of the county and make such inspection of surroundings, buildings, and pupils as the county or State boards of health may determine. Drinking water of school children shall also be examined, and insanitary or unsafe premises may be condemned. Council of every city of 10,000 inhabitants or more shall appoint a board of health for such city; such board to have same powers in city as county boards have in counties.

Ch. 65, Mar. 27, 1918.

Minnesota: See J (b), Medical inspection.

Missouri: To amend art. 1, ch. 53, Revised Statutes of 1909, by adding thereto new section 6053a, creating a division of child hygiene in the State board of health.

Duties of said division: Issuance of educational literature on care of the baby and hygiene of the child; study of causes of infant mortality, and of prevention of diseases of infancy and childhood; supervision and regulation of physical inspection of public-school children, but no private examination or treatment of any school child shall be made without consent of parent or guardian; supervision of sanitary and hygienic conditions in public school buildings and grounds.

H. B. 56, p. 374, June 3, 1919.

New Hampshire: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

New Jersey: To authorize any municipality to make annual appropriations for the purpose of conducting and maintaining dental clinics in any such municipality for the free treatment of indigent persons of school age.

Ch. 155, Mar. 1, 1918.

New Mexico: Providing for the cleanliness of unincorporated towns and villages of over 300 inhabitants.

Requires able-bodied males over 18 years old to work one day for such purpose, if 50 per cent of legal voters so petition justice of the peace. Fines for violation of this act, except \$5 allowed justice of the peace for his services, shall be paid into the district school fund.

Ch. 5, Feb. 21, 1919.

New Mexico: Concerning the public health; creating State, county, and municipal health authorities and prescribing their powers, duties, and compensation; fixing penalties for violations; providing for the raising of funds to meet emergencies, upon the credit of the State.

Among other powers, State department of health may inspect public buildings, institutions, and premises; may regulate and prescribe the location of plumbing, drainage, water supply, sewage and waste disposal, lighting, heating, ventilation, and sanitation of public buildings; may disseminate public health information. County and municipal health authorities in their respective counties, and cities may exercise similar functions under State department. Vaccination of children required before admission to school, unless inoculation is secured through internal use of variolium or unless physician certifies that child would be endangered by vaccination.

Ch. 85, Mar. 15, 1919.

New York: To amend the public health law, in relation to consolidated health districts.

Regulates composition of local boards of health the members of which shall not be fewer than 3 nor more than 7.

Ch. 423, May 5, 1919.

North Carolina: To prevent public-school teachers from infecting their pupils with tuberculosis.

Requires teachers and superintendents to secure health certificates.

Ch. 177, Mar. 7, 1919.

North Carolina: To require the provision of adequate sanitary equipment for public schools.

Ch. 213, Mar. 10, 1919.

North Carolina: See also J (b), Medical inspection.

Ohio: To create municipal and general health districts for purposes of local health administration; to amend secs. 1245, 1246, 4404, 4405, 4408, 4409, 4410, 4415, 4429, 4430, 4436, 4437, 4476, and 12785 of the General Code, relating to the powers and duties of boards of health, and to repeal certain sections of said code.

Each city of over 25,000 population shall constitute a health district; likewise townships and municipalities of county outside of such city shall constitute a health district except that city between 10,000 and 25,000 having board of health with approved sanitary administration may be a district. District board of health provided for. Said board shall appoint a health commissioner, and necessary assistants, including public health nurses. Board to have general health and sanitary administration of district, including schools; to provide for the medical and dental supervision of school children; to provide for the inspection of schools, children's homes, and correctional institutions. No medical or surgical treatment shall be administered to minor school pupil except on written request of parent or guardian.

H. B. 211, p. 236, May 9, 1919.

Oregon: Creating a State board of health and providing generally for the health of the people of the State.

Provides for State board of health and county and city boards of health; also State and local health officers. Provisions relating to schools: (1) No person residing in any house where there is a communicable disease shall attend a public or private school or college while quarantine is in force; (2) no teacher, pupil, or janitor having a communicable disease shall attend any public

or private school; (3) when principal or teacher suspects pupil of having or having been exposed to a communicable disease, such child shall be sent home, and health officer shall be notified, and pupil shall not be again admitted until he presents a physician's certificate; (4) school boards may prohibit the attendance of any germin-infected or insanitary pupil; (5) school boards must provide suitable and convenient water-closets; (6) school board may prohibit the attendance of any pupil or teacher to prevent the spread of a communicable disease. No books shall be loaned from a privately owned circulating library to any person having a communicable disease, or residing in a house where such disease exists.

Ch. 204, Mar. 1, 1910.

South Dakota: Relating to the preservation of the public health by counties and the employment of trained nurses in counties.

On application of the county board of health, or where there is no such board or where such board fails to apply, on petition of 25 or more freeholders who are electors, county commissioners may employ "county nurse" or nurses. Commissioners or board of health may require said nurse to make physical examination of the eyes, ears, nose, throat, and teeth of public-school pupils; to report cases of communicable diseases; to visit private or sectarian schools to make similar examinations.

Ch. 149, Feb. 19, 1909.

Utah: Creating the office of director of health education, providing a salary therefor, and providing for a course of study for the preparation of health education supervisors and school nurses, and providing for the promotion of the physical welfare of children of preschool age.

State board of education to appoint such director.

Ch. 85, Mar. 12, 1910.

Vermont: To authorize the State board of health to divide the State into sanitary districts and appoint district health officers in place of town health officers, to specify the duties of such officers, and to repeal secs. 6217 and 6234 of the General Laws.

Duties of such officer shall include furnishing information to general public in all matters affecting public health; making regular inspections of sanitary conditions of schoolhouses and supervising execution of orders of State board of health relating thereto; serving as health supervisor of all public, private and parochial schools within his district; and inspection of public buildings and the enforcement of regulations of State board. Such officer may exercise the powers of local boards of health. Cities and towns of 5,000 population or more may secure the services of a local health officer.

No. 175, Mar. 26, 1910.

Virginia: To provide at Catawba Sanatorium a cottage for tubercular teachers.

Ch. 177, Mar. 14, 1910.

Virginia: Prohibiting the use of public drinking cups in public places, including schools.

Ch. 313, Mar. 16, 1908.

Virginia: To provide for the training and licensing of attendants for the sick.

Authorizes the State board of examiners of graduate nurses to provide for the establishment of centers for training such attendants.

Ch. 321, Mar. 16, 1910.

Virginia: See also J (b), Medical inspection.

Wisconsin: To repeal and reenact sec. 697-10m, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to public health nurses.

Board of supervisors of every county shall within two years after July 1, 1910, employ upon the certification of the State board of health, one or more public health registered nurses or instructors. Among duties of such nurse shall be to act as health supervisor for all schools not already having health inspection, to instruct in preventing spread of tuberculosis, to assist in investigating juvenile dependency and delinquency, to assist in investigating non-school attendance where attendance officer is not employed, to assist in investigating violation of child-labor laws, to investigate cases of crippled children, and to act as health instructor throughout the county.

Ch. 311, June 7, 1910.

J (b). Physical Examination and Medical Inspection.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Alaska: See J (a), Health, general.

California: To add sec. 1618a to the Political Code, relating to the powers and duties of school trustees, and city and city and county boards of education; to repeal "An act to provide for health and development supervision in the public schools of the State of California," approved April 15, 1909.

School boards may provide proper health supervision; for this purpose board may appoint physical inspector or inspectors to consist, as board may determine, of physician, teacher, nurse, oculist, or dentist, or any two or more of same. Such persons shall not be paid from money for payment of teachers' salaries or from library funds. Qualifications of physical inspectors prescribed and provision made for certifying the same. School board to make rules for the examination of pupils in public schools, but parent or guardian may file statement of nonconsent to inspection of his child, and such child shall not be inspected, except that pupils suspected of having contagious or infectious disease may be barred from school. Inspector shall notify parent or guardian of pupil's defect, and shall make reports as required; also shall report on condition of school buildings. Districts may join in employment of inspectors.

Ch. 84, Apr. 21, 1919.

California: See also J (a), Health, general.

Connecticut: Authorizing the employment of dental hygienists by town school committees, boards of school visitors, and boards of education.

Ch. 203, May 21, 1919.

Connecticut: See also H (g), Child labor.

Iowa: Authorizing county boards of supervisors, city and town councils, and school boards to employ visiting or public health nurses, and to pay the salary and expenses thereof.

Ch. 200, Apr. 22, 1919.

Kansas: Amending secs. 9099, 9100, and 9101, General Statutes of 1915, creating and maintaining free dental inspection in the public schools.

Ch. 263, Mar. 22, 1919.

Kentucky: See J (a), Health, general.

Minnesota: Authorizing city and village councils, boards of county commissioners, and town boards to employ public health nurses.

Such nurses may be employed (among other purposes) to act as hygiene experts for schools or school districts not already provided with regular medical inspection and to act as visiting nurses. County commissioners may detail such nurse to act under direction of county superintendent of schools.

Ch. 38, Feb. 27, 1919.

Missouri: See also J (a), Health, general.

Montana: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Nebraska: Requiring the examination of all school children to ascertain if they have defective sight or hearing, or diseased teeth, or if they are addicted to mouth breathing or have any contagious or infectious disease.

Ch. 241, Mar. 24, 1919.

New Hampshire: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

New York: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

North Carolina: To provide for the physical examination and treatment of the school children of the State at regular intervals.

State superintendent to furnish instructions to teachers; teacher to make examination at time directed by State board of health and State superintendent, but not less often than once in 3 years. Records to be transmitted to State board of health. Child whose card shows serious physical defect shall be brought at designated time before a representative of State board of health for thorough examination, but no child shall be compelled to travel more than 10 miles. No child shall be compelled to submit to medical examination or treatment if parent objects in written statement. County commissioners shall

appropriate funds for treatment of school children, except that in cities the city shall make such appropriation. State appropriation for dental treatment.
Ch. 192, Mar. 8, 1919.

North Carolina: See also H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

North Dakota: To amend sec. 1346, Compiled Laws of 1913, as last amended by ch. 210, Laws of 1917, relating to health inspection of pupils in public schools.

Upon petition by a majority of school directors of the county, board of county commissioners shall employ one or more licensed physicians or graduate nurses to examine, at least once annually, all pupils attending public schools. The school board of any corporation, when petitioned by a majority of persons having children in the schools of the district, shall employ one or more licensed physicians or graduate nurses, who shall, under supervision of local board of health, inspect at least once annually all the children in the public schools of the district and make record thereof, and notify parents of physical defects.

Ch. 200, Feb. 14, 1919.

Ohio: See J (a), Health, general.

Oregon: See J (a), Health, general.

Pennsylvania: To amend secs. 1501, 1503, and 1505, School Code of May 18, 1911, by requiring medical inspection in school districts of the third and fourth classes, as well as in the first and second classes.

Act No. 271, June 23, 1919.

Pennsylvania: To amend secs. 542, 1501, 1503, 1505, and 2310, School Code of May 18, 1911, relating to occupation tax and to medical inspection in school districts.

Every male resident or inhabitant over 21 years of age must pay an annual tax of not less than \$1 nor more than \$5. - Medical inspection, formerly optional in third and fourth class districts, is now required in such districts. Special attention must now be given by inspector to the teeth as well as to sight and hearing.

Act No. 394, July 17, 1919.

South Dakota: See J (a), Health, general.

Vermont: See J (a), Health, general.

Virginia: To provide for public-health nursing and medical inspection and health inspection of school children.

County boards of supervisors may appropriate county funds for the inspection of school children and the employment of nurses to visit schools and homes. Money so appropriated shall be placed to the credit of the county school board. Health commissioner of the State to approve persons appointed for such work. Normal schools to prepare teachers for health work.

Ch. 233, Mar. 15, 1918.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wisconsin: See J (a), Health, general.

J (c). Vaccination.

Georgia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Massachusetts: To make uniform all physicians' certificates exempting school children from vaccination.

Ch. 117, Mar. 27, 1918.

New Mexico: See J (a), Health, general.

North Dakota: Making no form of vaccination or inoculation a condition precedent to admission to any public or private school or college, and repealing sec. 425, Compiled Laws of 1913, and other conflicting provisions.

Ch. 236, Feb. 14, 1919.

Pennsylvania: To amend sec. 12, and sec. 21 as amended by act of June 18, 1903, relating to the protection of the public health in the several municipalities.

Amends law requiring vaccination of school children. Applies to children in all schools. Provides that physician's certificate shall show vaccination.

Act No. 196, June 6, 1919.

Washington: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

K. TEXTBOOKS AND SUPPLIES.

(a) General.

New York: To amend the education law relative to the use of certain textbooks in the public schools.

No textbook used in any public school shall contain any matter or statements which are seditious in character, disloyal to the United States, or favorable to any country with which the United States is at war. A State commission is created to hear and determine complaints against textbooks.

Ch. 240, Apr. 17, 1918.

K (b). Free Textbooks.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Connecticut: Requiring towns not supplying children attending public schools with free textbooks and school supplies to sell such books and supplies to pupils at cost.

Ch. 221, May 20, 1918.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Illinois: To authorize boards of education and school directors to provide textbooks for the free use of the public schools, and to sell textbooks at cost to pupils who desire to purchase them, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof.

H. B. 101, p. 915, June 28, 1912.

Massachusetts: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

New York: To amend the education law relative to textbooks and supplies.

In cities and union free school districts, boards of education may purchase textbooks and supplies and either rent or sell them to pupils in the public schools.

Ch. 379, Apr. 30, 1918.

North Carolina: To permit public school committees and boards to furnish textbooks to patrons of the schools.

Authorizing school boards to rent textbooks to parents or guardians of pupils. Provision for free textbooks for indigent pupils.

Ch. 134, Mar. 5, 1912.

South Carolina: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

South Dakota: Amending sec. 7028, Revised Code of 1919, providing a method of furnishing free textbooks for the schools of the State.

County to purchase books and furnish same free to pupils, except that independent districts shall order books from county and pay for same with district funds, except, further, that city school districts not under supervision of county superintendent may buy books direct from publishers. District maintaining a high school may provide free high-school books.

Ch. 173, Mar. 12, 1919.

Texas: To provide for the purchase and distribution by the State of free textbooks to the public-school children of the State of Texas, making it the duty of the State board of education to purchase such books from a fund set aside each year out of the available school fund of the State; providing the procedure to be followed in purchase of said books and their distribution through the State agencies or depositories which all parties with whom the State has made textbook contracts are required to maintain, and through the district boards of school trustees or their legally appointed representatives; providing the method of ascertaining the scholastic census for purposes of free textbook distribution; prescribing the duties of district boards of school trustees and of the State board of education and the State superintendent of public instruction under the act; providing for delivery to school trustees of books used previously to 1919 to give to the State the advantage of exchange price in books; providing that such books shall remain the property of the State and for the disposition of worn-out books; providing the method to be

followed by teachers and principals in procuring books for their pupils; requiring teachers and school officers to make reports of the use, care, and condition of such textbooks, and providing that the salary of any teacher or employee who neglects may be withheld; providing that the State superintendent may make rules for the requisition, distribution, care, use, and disposal of such books, and that the local boards and school trustees shall have the power to make rules for local application; providing for the placing of printed labels on such books and numbering the same, and for the keeping of a record of all books issued to each pupil; providing for the fumigation of all books before reissuance; authorizing the sale of books to parents and pupils and to institutions of learning; providing that all moneys accruing from the sale of books and from other sources shall become a part of the State textbook fund; providing for the handling of complaints with reference to the prompt delivery of school books and for requisitions for supplementary books; providing that the State superintendent of public instruction shall notify all persons holding contracts with the State for school books that the State has taken over the contracts under the terms thereof and in accordance with the laws of the State; fixing a penalty for a violation of the act and providing that the furnishing of the pupil with free textbooks shall not begin under this act until the commencement of the scholastic year 1919-20, and declaring an emergency.

Ch. 29, Feb. 25, 1919.

Texas: Levying a State ad valorem tax for the purchase of school books for the public schools of Texas.

There shall be levied annually for public-school purposes a State tax of 35 cents on the hundred dollars' valuation. State board of education shall annually set apart an amount, not to exceed 15 cents on the hundred, from the proceeds of such tax to purchase and distribute the necessary school books for the use of the pupils of the public free schools.

Ch. 23, 24 called session, July 24, 1919.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wisconsin: See A (c), School meetings, elections, voters.

K (c). Uniformity of Textbooks.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Alaska: Creating a territorial textbook commission, prescribing its powers and duties, and declaring an emergency.

Provides for the adoption of a uniform series of textbooks for the elementary schools and for an approved list for high schools.

Ch. 10, Apr. 18, 1919.

California: See N (a), High schools.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Georgia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Iowa: See A (c), County boards.

Kansas: Creating a State school book commission to replace the school textbook commission and defining its powers and duties.

Ch. 269, Mar. 22, 1919.

Kansas: Regulating the sale and disposal of school textbooks through dealers and agents and otherwise, and amending sec. 9363, General Statutes of 1915.

Ch. 270, Mar. 22, 1919.

Kentucky: To repeal and reenact subsecs. 1, 3, 4, 8, 12, 14, and 26 of sec. 4421a, Kentucky Statutes, Carroll's edition 1915, and to repeal and reenact sec. 4421b of said statutes, and to repeal and reenact sec. 1, ch. 8, Acts of 1916, all relating to the adoption, sale, and distribution of school textbooks in the State and in the cities of the first, second, third, and fourth classes.

State textbook commission to consist of governor, State superintendent, 1 member of the faculty of each of the State normal schools, 1 member of the faculty of the State university, and 1 educator from each of the appellate court districts. All except 2 ex officio members to be appointed by governor. Books to be adopted for elementary and high schools for 5 years; not more than 50 per cent of books to be changed at the same time. Cities of first, second, third, and fourth classes may make their own adoptions. County boards of education, or city boards of education, as the case may require, shall appoint one or more responsible agents to handle books in the county or city. In making final adoptions, textbook commission may go into executive session, from which representatives of publishers shall be barred.

Ch. 110, Mar. 29, 1918.

Maine: To amend sec. 38, ch. 10, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the duties of superintending school committees.

Committee to direct the general course of instruction and approve a uniform system of textbooks. No textbook shall be changed for 3 years, unless by vote of the committee.

Ch. 137, Apr. 1, 1919.

Michigan: To regulate the sale, exchange, and use of school textbooks within this State, to provide penalties for the violation hereof, and to repeal Act No. 815, Public Acts of 1913, the same being secs. 5787 to 5798 of the Compiled Laws.

Local school authorities not to permit use of any textbook not listed with State superintendent. Person, firm, or corporation desiring to sell or exchange textbooks in the State must file samples of same with sworn price lists. Contract with State superintendent must be entered. Contract must embrace following: (a) Sale of books uniformly, at lowest listed price; (b) price to be reduced in Michigan to as low price level as elsewhere; (c) books to be equal in quality to sample filed with superintendent; (d) Michigan to have benefit of special editions and prices thereof; (e) publisher not to enter combination to control prices; (f) right of State superintendent to cancel filings for good cause. Publisher to give bond for faithful performance of contract. State superintendent to publish lists and furnish same to local school authorities. Distribution and sale of books regulated. District treasurer to purchase textbooks (in use) of family removing from district.

Act No. 380, May 13, 1919.

Mississippi: Regulating the exchange price of textbooks, and repealing ch. 168, Laws of 1912, limiting the number of textbooks that may be changed at any regular State adoption.

Ch. 143, Mar. 27, 1918.

North Carolina: To secure uniformity of high school textbooks within each county for the different types of high school.

Ch. 201, Mar. 8, 1919.

North Dakota: See A (b1), State boards.

Oklahoma: Amending secs. 7707, 7708, and 7730, ch. 74, art. 6, Revised Laws of 1910, creating a State textbook commission; repealing all laws in conflict herewith.

Commission to consist of governor, State superintendent, and 5 other members appointed by the governor. Books to be adopted for common schools up to and including the twelfth grade. Normal schools must use such books in their regular course in training departments. Private and other educational institutions may buy adopted books at same price as common schools. Expenses of commission provided for.

Ch. 12, Mar. 29, 1918.

Tennessee: Providing for the adoption, publication, or printing of a uniform series of textbooks for the public free schools and high schools of the State, and to provide the method of procuring such textbooks for use in said schools; creating a State textbook commission, defining its powers and duties and those of other officers having duties to perform with reference to the adoption of said textbooks; fixing the compensation of said commission and providing penalties.

Provides for State-wide uniformity of textbooks. Adds provision that commission may arrange for the publication of books by the State.

Ch. 142, Apr. 15, 1918.

Tennessee: See also A (b1), State boards.

Texas: Fixing bond required of textbook contractors for basal and supplementary books.

Bond of \$20,000 required for each basal book contracted for, and bond of \$3,000 required for each supplementary book.

Ch. 53, 2d called sess., July 28, 1919.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wisconsin: To amend subsecs. (1) and (3), sec. 40.32, relating to uniform textbooks.

When annual county school board convention votes to have county uniformity, or uniformity in a superintendent district, it shall elect 5 persons as a county board of education for the adoption of books; term of such board five years.

Ch. 500, July 8, 1919.

Wyoming: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

L. SUBJECT MATTER OF INSTRUCTION.

(a) General; Course of Study.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

California: To add sec. 1672a to the Political Code, relating to bulletins, circulars, and other publications for propaganda purposes in the schools.

Circulars, etc., of organizations not under control of school authorities are barred from schools unless approved by proper school authorities.

Ch. 266, May 9, 1919.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Florida: To validate and adopt the uniform course of study for elementary and high schools promulgated by the State Department of Education in 1918, to provide for the publication of a second edition of said course, and making an appropriation therefor.

Ch. 7910, June 9, 1919.

Georgia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Maine: To amend sec. 132, ch. 16, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the duties of the State superintendent of public schools and providing for the teaching of common school branches in the English language.

Superintendent to prescribe studies to be taught in public schools and in private schools approved for tuition and attendance purposes, reserving to school committees and others in charge of public and private schools the right to prescribe additional studies; but course arranged by school committee or officers in charge of private school may be approved by State superintendent. The "basic language of instruction in the common schools, public and private, shall be the English language."

Ch. 140, Apr. 1, 1919.

Nebraska: To amend sec. 6783, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to the course of study for rural schools.

Courses of study which school board of any county shall establish with approval of county superintendent shall apply only to rural schools and shall include all subjects required for a second grade certificate.

Ch. 151, Apr. 11, 1919.

Nebraska: See also N (a), High schools; R (b), Educational corporations.

New Hampshire: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

New Jersey: Relating to pupils of the public schools of this State who shall enter the military or naval service of the United States.

Pupil of public school or educational institution of the State who commenced the work of the senior year and completed the same up to the time of induction into the military or naval service is allowed to graduate.

Ch. 116, Feb. 25, 1919.

North Dakota: See A (b1), State boards.

Ohio: To amend secs. 7645 and 7732 of the General Code relative to the course of study of the elementary schools.

Course provided by local boards of education with approval of State superintendent. American government and citizenship to be taught in seventh and eighth grades. S. B. 140, p. 542, June 5, 1919.

Oregon: To amend sec. 4227, Lord's Oregon Laws, relating to the examination of pupils who have completed the eighth grade.

Examination conducted by teacher or teachers of district. (Formerly provided that chairman of district board conduct the examination.)

Ch. 80, Feb. 21, 1919.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wyoming: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

L (b). History, Civics, Patriotism.

See also M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Alabama: To establish the Alabama Patriotic Society; to define its scope and purposes; to provide for the appointment of its officers by the governor; to prescribe the manner in which their successors shall be chosen, and to define their functions. No. 733, p. 1063, Sept. 30, 1919.

Alabama: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

California: See O (d), Continuation schools.

Connecticut: Establishing a department of Americanization.

The State board of education is directed to establish such department and appoint a director who shall receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum, and who shall perform such duties as State board may prescribe. Town directors of Americanization may also be provided. Ch. 288, May 21, 1919.

Delaware: To assist in the Americanization of the foreign-born non-English speaking residents of the State, and to appropriate money therefor.

In any school district, including Wilmington, where there are 10 or more persons over 16 years of age who do not speak the English language and who desire to attend a class, the school board may establish a class for the instruction of such persons. Classes may be held in the evenings or at other convenient times. Teachers need not have State certificates. State appropriation of \$15,000 per annum to be expended on approval of State board of education. Ch. 158, Aug. 2, 1919.

Georgia: Authorizing the State superintendent of schools to have prepared on a royalty basis a textbook in civil government suitable for use in the schools of Georgia. Res. No. 60, p. 918, Aug. 20, 1918.

Georgia: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Iowa: Requiring the teaching of American citizenship in the public and private schools located in this State, and providing for an outline of such subjects. Ch. 406, Apr. 25, 1919.

Kansas: See L (n), Modern languages.

Montana: See M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Nebraska: See R (b), Educational corporations.

New Jersey: See N (a), High schools.

New York: To amend the education law in relation to patriotic instruction and citizenship.

Regents of the university shall prepare courses of instruction for use in all the schools of the State; school boards shall require instruction to be given in such courses; pupils attending such schools who are over 8 years of age shall attend upon such courses. Similar courses shall be maintained in private

schools. Commissioner of education may withhold State apportionment from any district not complying with this act.

Ch. 241, Apr. 17, 1918.

North Carolina: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Ohio: See E (a), Teachers' qualifications, general; L (a), Course of study, general.

Oklahoma: See M (e), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Pennsylvania: To amend sec. 1897, School Code of May 18, 1911, by providing that the State superintendent prescribe "a course of instruction conducive to the spirit of loyalty and devotion to the State and National Governments, which shall be taught in all the public schools of the State."

Act No. 283, June 20, 1918.

Pennsylvania: See also L (c), Physical education.

South Dakota: Requiring instruction in patriotism in all educational institutions, both public and private, in this State.

Ch. 89, spec. sess., Mar. 23, 1918.

Texas: To provide for the teaching of lessons in patriotism in the public schools, for the display of the United States flag in connection with every public school, and directing the State superintendent of public instruction, county and city superintendents in the discharge of their duties relative thereto.

Teacher must devote at least 10 minutes each school day to teaching intelligent patriotism. School boards must provide a flag for each school building. State and county and city superintendents directed to carry out the provisions of this act.

Ch. 17, fourth called session, Mar. 20, 1918.

Washington: See F (a), Teachers' employment, etc.; N (a), High schools.

I. (c). Physical Education; Military Training.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Arizona: To amend ch. 59, Session Laws of Arizona, 1917, regular session, providing for the organization, control, and equipment of State normal and high school cadet companies and for the promotion of rifle practice therein, and making an appropriation therefor.

Minor amendments as to organization and control.

Ch. 104, Mar. 18, 1919.

California: Appropriating \$75,000 for two years to defray the expenses of organizing, controlling, instructing, and maintaining high-school cadet companies.

Ch. 612, May 27, 1919.

California: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Delaware: Prescribing physical training for the school children of the State, and creating the physical training commission to inaugurate a system of physical training for school children.

State board of education to prescribe character and method of such training. The "physical training commission" is created to devise a system of physical training and inaugurate the same in the schools, subject to direction of State board of education. Functions of commission to cease when such system is inaugurated.

Ch. 7, Apr. 10, 1919.

Florida: To authorize the State board of education to prescribe a course in military instruction and training in the high schools of the State.

Ch. 7913, June 9, 1920.

Indiana: To provide for the establishment, maintenance, and supervision of courses in physical education in the elementary, high schools, and accredited schools of the State.

State board of education may prescribe suitable courses of instruction in physical education for all pupils enrolled in elementary, high, and private

schools, except pupils excused on account of physical disability determined by the health supervisor, or any reputable licensed physician. Such courses to be adapted to ages and capabilities of pupils. Aims and purposes of course: (1) To develop physical and organic vigor; provide neuromuscular training; promote bodily and mental poise; correct and prevent postural and bodily defects; and to develop and correct carriage and physical alertness; (2) to secure the more advanced forms of coordination, strength, and endurance, and to promote the more desirable moral and social qualities, such as an appreciation of the value of cooperation under leadership, self-subordination, obedience to authority, higher ideals, courage, self-reliance, disciplined initiative, self-control, and a wholesome and robust interest in recreational activities; (3) to promote a hygienic school and home life and to secure scientific supervision of the sanitation of school buildings, playgrounds, and athletic fields, and the necessary equipment thereof; (4) such course may likewise include suitable instruction in personal and community health and safety; the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship as they are related to community and national welfare; the production of the highest type of patriotic citizenship; and domestic hygiene and first aid.

Duty of school board to provide for, install, and enforce such courses, and pupils required to attend thereon unless excused. Pupils allowed credit therefor in promotion or graduation. School authorities may employ teachers of physical training; two or more contiguous corporations may unite in employing a teacher. State board of education, in arranging for a system of normal-school instruction and designating accredited teacher-training schools, may require that no such school be admitted to the accredited class until such school prescribes an approved course in physical education and makes completion of same necessary to graduation. State superintendent with advice of State board to promulgate rules. State board of education shall prescribe necessary qualifications and conduct examinations of teachers in physical training. Courses to be established at beginning of school year 1919-20.

Ch. 149, Mar. 14, 1919.

Kansas: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Maine: To provide for physical education in the public schools.

Town school committee shall make provision for instruction of all public school pupils in personal hygiene, community sanitation, and physical education, including recreational exercises, in accordance with course of study and lesson plans prepared by State superintendent of public schools, who shall make rules therefor. Towns may employ supervisors or directors of physical education; standards of preparation therefor determined by State superintendent. Where such supervisors are employed, school superintendent shall report to State superintendent as required by him. State aid to amount of one-half the salary of approved supervisor, but not to exceed \$800 each. Two or more towns may unite for purpose of employing supervisor or director. State appropriation, \$15,000 annually.

Ch. 13, Mar. 17, 1919.

Maryland: Providing for physical education and training in the public schools of the State and authorizing and directing the State board of education to carry out the provisions thereof.

In elementary schools at least 15 minutes in each school day shall be devoted to such training, and at least 1 hour per week to directed play outside of regular classroom work. In high schools at least 1 hour in each school week, and at least 2 hours of directed play or athletics outside of classroom work. State board of education, on recommendation of State superintendent, shall appoint a supervisor of physical education, also professional and clerical assistants. Said board to make rules and regulations for physical education.

Ch. 280, Apr. 10, 1910.

Massachusetts: To permit the use of armories by military organizations in the public schools.

Ch. 64, Apr. 1, 1919.

Massachusetts: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; M (d), Vacation schools, playgrounds, social centers.

Michigan: To provide for the establishment of physical training in the public schools and State normal schools of this State; to define the aims and pur-

poses of such physical training; to prescribe the duties of boards of education relative to physical training in certain school districts; to provide for a course of instruction in physical training in the normal schools of this State; to provide for the appointment of a director of physical training and the salary and expenses connected therewith; and to make an appropriation therefor and to provide a tax to meet the same.

No. 274, May 13, 1919.

New York: To amend the education law, in relation to payment by State of compensation of teachers in physical training in certain districts, and making appropriation therefor.

Requires that all pupils over 8 years of age in elementary and secondary schools be given physical training, for at least 20 minutes each day, as prescribed by the regents of education after conference with the military training commission. Board of education in every city and every union free school district employing 10 or more teachers shall employ a teacher or teachers qualified and duly licensed to give such instruction; in other districts regular teachers shall give such instruction. Boards of education of two or more contiguous districts in the same supervisory district may join in the employment of a physical training teacher. Private schools must maintain such courses. State aid to the extent of one-half the salary of approved teacher. Sum of \$50,000 is appropriated to provide supervision of physical training.

Ch. 442, May 6, 1918.

New York: To amend the military law, relative to the military training of boys.

Amended law requires military training of not exceeding 3 hours a week for boys between 16 and 19 years of age, except when exempted by the military training commission; such training to be given during school or college year for boys in school, and for 41 weeks each year for other boys. Minor amendments as to administration of the act. Commission to issue certificates to boys enrolled for such training and meeting requirements thereof; no boy between 16 and 19 to continue in school or college unless he has such certificate or unless he is exempted; no such boy not in school or college shall be employed by any person, firm, or corporation unless he has such certificate, or unless he is exempted by the commission. Authorities in charge of armories are required to allow the use thereof for the conduct of military drills provided for by this act when such armories are not required for the use of the National Guard or Naval Militia.

Ch. 470, May 6, 1918.

New York: To amend the education law (Sec. 608), in relation to physical training and the use of armories therefor.

Physical training provided for may be given in any armory of the State where such armory is within convenient distance of the school.

Ch. 112, Mar. 27, 1919.

New York: To amend the military law, as last amended by ch. 470, Laws of 1918, in relation to uniform clothing and equipment of persons subject to school military training.

State military training commission may prescribe uniform clothing and equipment, or may approve uniform clothing or equipment now or hereafter locally adopted.

Ch. 407, May 5, 1919.

Oregon: Requiring physical exercises or training in the public schools.

Pupils in both elementary and secondary schools shall attend upon physical training as prescribed by the State superintendent; school boards must provide such training. Course shall be designed to promote correct physical posture, mental and physical alertness, self-control, disciplined initiative, sense of patriotic duty, and cooperation under leadership. State superintendent shall appoint a committee of experts to assist him in formulating course. Additional powers of superintendent: (1) To provide for inspection; (2) to prescribe rules and regulations; (3) to prescribe conditions for individual exemptions; (4) to cooperate with colleges and Federal Government in maintaining courses of instruction for teachers of physical training.

Ch. 68, Feb. 21, 1919.

Pennsylvania: To amend sec. 1607, School Code of May 18, 1911, by requiring that physical training and ethics be given in all elementary public schools; also "instruction conducive to the spirit of loyalty to the State and National Governments."

Act No. 390, July 17, 1919.

Vermont: Joint resolution relating to physical training in the secondary schools.

State board of education is authorized and instructed to investigate and decide upon the propriety of introducing compulsory courses in physical training in the secondary schools of the State and determine whether credits in such courses should be allowed to count toward points for graduation.

No. 335, Apr. 8, 1919.

Washington: Providing for courses in physical education for elementary and secondary schools, for State normal schools, and for the University of Washington, and the State College of Washington, and prescribing special duties of the State board of education in the administration thereof.

Ch. 89, Mar. 11, 1919.

Wyoming: See N (a), High schools.

L (d). Physiology and Hygiene; Alcohol; Narcotics; Other Health Instruction.

Alabama: Regulating instruction in the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants, and narcotics upon the human system.

No. 722, p. 1045, Sept. 30, 1919.

Alabama: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Georgia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Pennsylvania: To amend sec. 1607, School Code of May 18, 1911, relating to branches taught in the elementary public schools.

Adds "instruction in safety-first methods" to branches that must be taught.

Act No. 98, May 8, 1919.

Wisconsin: To amend subsec. (2), sec. 40.30, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to prescribed courses of instruction and prescribing a penalty; to create a new paragraph and to renumber certain paragraphs in subsec. (5), sec. 20.24, relating to schools.

Instruction shall be given in physiology and hygiene with special reference to health, sanitation, and the effects of stimulants and narcotics. Regular class instruction in such subject equivalent to at least 5 periods a week for one-half of a school year shall be given in either the sixth, seventh, or eighth grade. District refusing or neglecting to comply with this provision shall forfeit its right to share in the distribution of the common school fund.

Ch. 414, June 25, 1919.

L (e). Moral and Ethical Instruction; Bible in the Schools.

Alabama: To provide for the reading of the Holy Bible in schools supported wholly or in part by public funds.

Requires daily "readings from the Holy Bible."

No. 450, p. 701, Sept. 26, 1919.

L (f). Humane Treatment of Animals.

Alabama: To provide for instruction in the public schools in the humane treatment of animals.

No. 695, p. 1002, Sept. 29, 1919.

L (g). Music.

Kansas: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.
New Hampshire: See II (f), Compulsory attendance.
Pennsylvania: See E (c), Teachers' certificates, special.

L (h). Drawing.

Kansas: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

L (i). Technical, Manual, and Industrial Education; Household Arts.

See also under O, Vocational education.

Alabama: See M (e), University and school extension.

Kansas: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; G (c), County and local normal schools.

Massachusetts: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Michigan: See A (b2), State officers; O (b), Agricultural schools.

Mississippi: Appropriating \$2,750 to the Industrial Institute and College in order to make available a like amount allotted to the said college by the United-States Government for the purpose of giving instruction in home economics.
 Ch. 7, Feb. 8, 1918.

Montana: See M (e), University and school extension.

New Jersey: Authorizing counties and municipalities to appropriate money for agricultural extension work and for the promotion of home economics.
 Ch. 74, Feb. 16, 1918.

North Carolina: See L (j), Agriculture.

Pennsylvania: See L (c), Physical education.

L (j). Agriculture.

See also O (b), Agricultural schools.

Alabama: See M (e), University and school extension.

Florida: To authorize county boards of public instruction to acquire lands for use in farm demonstration work.
 Ch. 7916, May 20, 1919.

Georgia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Iowa: To encourage school boards to provide school children of their respective districts with agricultural training work and recreation, to provide State aid to all such districts, to fix the terms and conditions under which such State aid shall be granted, and to appropriate the sum of \$2,000 to carry out the provisions of this act.
 Ch. 354, Apr. 25, 1919.

Kansas: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; G (c), County and local normal schools.

Kentucky: To provide for the teaching of elementary agriculture in the common schools of Kentucky, except in cities of the first, second, third, and fourth classes, and to require teachers to be examined in said subject.
 Ch. 83, Acts of 1918, p. 410.

Kentucky: Relating to the Bureau of Agriculture, Labor, and Statistics, authorizing it to do field demonstration work and to cooperate with the State and Government authorities, and making appropriation therefor.
 Ch. 128, Mar. 29, 1918.

Maine: See M (e), University and school extension.

Massachusetts: To provide State prizes for agricultural exhibits.

Ch. 241, May 28, 1918.

Minnesota: See M (e), University and school extension.

Mississippi: To amend sec. 2, ch. 188, Laws of 1914, so as to allow the county superintendents of education, with the approval of the county boards of examiners, to offer prizes to pig clubs, beef clubs, or other agricultural clubs.

Ch. 171, Mar. 29, 1918.

New Hampshire: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

New Jersey: See L (i), Manual training, household arts.

North Carolina: To provide for the teaching of agriculture, home economics, and manual training in the public schools.

Ch. 255, Mar. 10, 1919.

North Dakota: To encourage and promote the teaching of grading, testing, and classifying agricultural products in the public schools.

Ch. 202, Feb. 28, 1919.

Oklahoma: Providing for the publication of a textbook on agriculture.

Ch. 8, Feb. 21, 1919.

Wisconsin: To create secs. 41.90 and 20.335, Wisconsin Statutes, authorizing part-time instruction in agriculture in compliance with the provisions of the Federal law, and making an appropriation.

Ch. 364, June 17, 1919.

L (k). Days of Special Observance.

See also H (d), School holidays.

Michigan: To provide for the observance of "Carleton Day" in the schools of Michigan.

Act No. 51, Mar. 31, 1919.

Michigan: To amend sec. 5823 of the Compiled Laws, relating to holidays to be observed in the public schools.

Adds seventeenth day of September (date of adoption of Federal Constitution), twenty-seventh day of October (Roosevelt's birthday), and eleventh day of November ("Liberty Day") to list of days of special observance in the public schools.

Act No. 72, Apr. 15, 1919.

Nevada: Setting apart September 28 of each year as Frances Willard Day to be observed in the public schools.

Ch. 47, Mar. 10, 1919.

Porto Rico: To designate the first Sunday of the second month of the school course of each year as "Teachers' Day."

Act No. 16, May 27, 1919.

South Carolina: Designating the fourth Friday of October of each year as Frances Willard Day in the public schools.

No. 452, Feb. 14, 1918.

Tennessee: To designate an arbor, bird, and flower day; to encourage a closer study of the State's natural resources among the children and people of the State, and to beautify and make more attractive all public school and home grounds.

Governor to proclaim the first Friday in April each year as such day.

Ch. 15, Feb. 1, 1919.

L (l). Other Special Subjects.

Maryland: To add a new section to art. 77, Annotated Code, said section to be known as sec. 20c, providing for pictorial or graphic representations for instruction in certain subjects.

State superintendent authorized to furnish, by means of pictorial or graphic representations, additional facilities for instruction in "geography, history, science, and kindred subjects" to the schools, organizations, and institutions under the supervision of the State board of education. Material may also be lent for limited time to responsible institutions and organizations for the benefit of artisans, mechanics, and other citizens.

Ch. 348, Apr. 10, 1918.

L (m). Sectarian Instruction.

Nebraska: Declaring the wearing in the public schools by any of the teachers thereof of any dress or garb indicating the fact that such teacher is an adherent or member of any religious order, sect, or denomination to be a misdemeanor, providing a penalty for the violation thereof, and imposing a fine upon the board of directors or other officers of any public school permitting the same.

Ch. 248, Apr. 15, 1919.

L (n). Modern Languages; Regulation of Instruction in.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Arkansas: To require that the basic language of instruction in the common school branches in all schools of the State, public and private, shall be the English language.

Act 488, p. 364, Mar. 28, 1919.

Colorado: To amend sec. 6010, Revised Statutes of 1908, concerning the public schools.

English language to be the only medium of instruction in the elementary grades.

Ch. 179, Apr. 9, 1919.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Hawaii: Amending sec. 277, Revised Laws of 1915, relating to the English language as the basis of instruction.

English language to be medium and basis of instruction in public and private schools if instruction therein is to be acceptable under the law. Hawaiian shall be taught in addition to English in normal and high schools. Other languages may be taught with approval of department of public instruction.

Act 191, Apr. 30, 1919.

Idaho: Making the use of the English language compulsory in the grade schools and high schools of the State.

Unlawful to teach or cause to be taught in the grade schools and high schools, or in any school teaching similar branches, any subject in any language other than the English language, but the provisions of this act shall not apply to instruction in any particular language for the purpose of teaching said language, nor to the use of foreign words and phrases in designating scientific terms.

Ch. 153, Feb. 25, 1919.

Illinois: See H. (f), Compulsory attendance.

Indiana: See R (b), Educational corporations.

Iowa: Requiring the use of the English language as the medium of instruction in all secular subjects in all schools within the State.

Ch. 108, Apr. 10, 1919.

Kansas: Providing for the exclusive use of the English language as a medium of instruction in all elementary schools, public, private, and parochial.

All such schools shall also provide instruction in civics, United States history, and patriotism, and the duties of citizens. State board of education shall have power of visitation to see that this act is complied with, and may close any school failing to comply.

Ch. 257, Mar. 18, 1919.

Louisiana: To prohibit the teaching of the German language in the public and private elementary and high schools, colleges, universities, and other educational institutions of the State, and to provide penalties for the violation of this act.

Act No. 114, July 5, 1918.

Maine: See L (a), Course of study, general.

Massachusetts: To provide for instruction in Spanish in the public high schools.

Ch. 200, May 10, 1918.

Michigan: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Nebraska: Requiring all meetings of a public nature, or held in compliance with the laws of Nebraska, to be conducted in the English language, and providing a penalty for violation of this act.

Ch. 234, Apr. 17, 1919.

Nebraska: Relating to the teaching of foreign languages in the State.

No person shall in any school, public or private, teach any subject to any person in any language other than English. Languages other than English may be taught as languages only after the pupil shall have successfully passed the eighth grade. Penalties for violation.

Ch. 249, Apr. 9, 1919.

Nevada: To prohibit the teaching of any subject or subjects, other than foreign languages, in the public or private schools of the State except in the English language, and to provide a penalty for the violation thereof.

Ch. 133, Mar. 27, 1919.

New Hampshire: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

New Mexico: To provide for the teaching of the Spanish language in certain public schools.

A course in Spanish shall be provided in each standard 4-year high school, the University of New Mexico, the College of Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts, the Military Institute, the Normal University, the Normal School, and the Spanish-American School.

Ch. 145, Mar. 17, 1919.

New Mexico: Providing for the employment of Spanish-speaking teachers in certain rural schools.

Teacher in school district inhabited principally by Spanish-speaking people shall be proficient in reading, writing, and speaking the English and Spanish languages, provided such teachers can be obtained. All branches in said schools shall be taught in English, but Spanish reading and translation thereof shall also be taught.

Ch. 143, Mar. 17, 1919.

Ohio: To add to the General Code secs. 7762-1, 7762-2, 7762-3, and 7762-4, and to repeal sec. 7720, concerning elementary, private, and parochial schools, and providing that instruction shall be in the English language.

All subjects taught below the eighth grade in public and private schools shall be taught in English language. Repealed section authorized boards of education to provide for instruction in German as a subject of study in public elementary and high schools.

S. B. 137, p. 614, June 5, 1919.

Oklahoma: Declaring the English language to be the language of the people of the State and declaring it unlawful to give instruction in any other language in any public or private school; providing for teaching the English language exclusively in all such schools up to and including the eighth grade.

Ch. 141, Mar. 20, 1919.

Oregon: To prohibit the teaching of any subject or subjects, other than foreign languages, in the public and private schools in the State, except in the English language, and to provide a penalty for the violation thereof.

Ch. 19, Feb. 7, 1919.

Pennsylvania: To amend sec. 1414, School Code of May 18, 1911, relating to compulsory attendance at school.

Amended section provides that instruction in the common English branches on which children between 8 and 16 years of age must attend shall be given in the English language.

Act No. 46, Apr. 18, 1919.

South Dakota: To amend sec. 138, ch. 135, Session Laws of 1907, as amended by ch. 214, Session Laws of 1917, relating to branches and languages to be taught in the district schools.

Instruction shall be given in the common schools in the English language only. No instruction in any foreign language shall be imparted in the common schools to which this section applies.

Ch. 42, spec. sess., Apr. 2, 1918.

South Dakota: Amending sec. 7511, Revised Code of 1919, relating to the branches taught in the public schools.

Amendment requires that enumerated branches be taught "in the English language only."

Ch. 108, Mar. 5, 1919.

South Dakota: See also H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Texas: Requiring teachers in the public schools to conduct school work in the English language exclusively, prohibiting the adoption of texts for the elementary grades not printed in English, defining the grades in which a foreign language may be taught, and fixing penalties for violation of this act.

Foreign language may be taught in high-school grades.

Ch. 80, Fourth called sess., Apr. 3, 1918.

M. SPECIAL TYPES OF SCHOOL.

(a) General.

M (b). Kindergartens.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Arizona: To provide for the establishment and maintenance of kindergartens in connection with elementary schools.

School board may, and on petition of parents or guardians of 15 or more children 4½ to 6 years of age living within 2 miles of school must, provide kindergarten. Courses must have approval of State board of education. Special district tax for kindergarten when established. Kindergarten teacher must be graduate of an approved training school or must pass examination prescribed by State board of education.

Ch. 120, Mar. 20, 1919.

California: Amending sec. 1616 of the Political Code, relating to the tax rate for kindergartens.

Rate not to exceed 15 cents on the hundred dollars.

Ch. 245, May 8, 1910.

California: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Illinois: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Indiana: Providing for the establishment and maintenance of kindergarten schools.

School board may establish and maintain kindergartens, the expense of which shall be paid in same manner as other grades and departments in the common schools. For instruction of children between ages of 4 and 6 years. Tax levy not to exceed 2 cents on the hundred dollars for kindergartens. Local school authorities may apply fund provided to an approved kindergarten association.

Ch. 193, Mar. 15, 1919.

Kansas: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; H (b), School census.

New York: To amend the education law (sec. 973), in relation to kindergarten training and instruction of blind babies and children.

Term of such training in institutions shall be at discretion of commissioner of education. Ch. 297, May 3, 1919.

Ohio: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

South Dakota: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Utah: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

M (c). Evening Schools; Americanization; Removal of Illiteracy.

See also L (b), History, civics, patriotism; O (d), Continuation schools.

Alabama: Appropriating \$12,500 annually to the State board of education for the elimination of illiteracy in the State.

No. 547, p. 805, Sept. 30, 1919.

Alabama: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Alaska: For the establishment of citizenship night schools, providing for their organization, designating courses of instruction, making provisions for payment of expenses, and to repeal ch. 33, Laws of 1917.

Ch. 25, Apr. 29, 1919.

Connecticut: Concerning evening school attendance.

Requires attendance at evening school of children between 14 and 16 years of age residing in a city or town where such school is maintained, if such child possesses an employment certificate and has not completed such course of study as prescribed for the elementary schools. Ch. 198, May 8, 1919.

Connecticut: Providing State aid for evening schools.

Grants State aid of \$4 per pupil attendance at an approved evening school which has been maintained 75 or more evenings in the school year.

Ch. 238, May 14, 1919.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; L (b), History, civics, and patriotism.

Georgia: To provide for the creation of a commission to be known as the "Georgia Illiteracy Commission," to provide for the duties and powers thereof, and a fund for the work of the commission.

Commission to consist of 10 persons, men and women; appointed by governor. Unexpended funds appropriated to State council of defense are appropriated to said commission.

No. 342, p. 253, Aug. 18, 1919.

Indiana: See O (a), Vocational education, general.

Kansas: Regulating the sessions of public night schools.

Such schools to be in session not less than 3 nights each week; term shall continue only through term of public school, but not less than 5 months.

Ch. 271, Mar. 11, 1919.

Maine: To amend sec. 137, ch. 16, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the maintaining of evening schools, and to provide for Americanization and the reduction of illiteracy.

Towns where there are persons over 18 years of age who are unable to speak and read the English language or who are unable to read and write in any language may organize and conduct evening schools for Americanization and illiteracy-reduction purposes. Such schools must meet approval of State superintendent as to qualifications of instructors, length of term, and subjects offered. Towns to be reimbursed as for evening schools.

Ch. 148, Apr. 1, 1919.

Maine: See also O (d), Continuation schools.

Massachusetts: Amending sec. 11, ch. 42, of the Revised Laws, as amended, relative to the maintenance of evening schools.

In any town in which 20 or more employment certificates have been issued to persons not possessing the requisite educational qualifications an evening school of not less than 40 evenings shall be maintained.

General Acts, 1918, p. 296 and 297.

Massachusetts: To promote Americanization through the education of adult persons unable to use the English language.

State board of education, through the department of university extension and with the cooperation of cities and towns, shall promote and provide for the education of persons over 21 years of age who can not speak, read, and write the English language. Any city or town may apply to become beneficiaries of this act. Such city or town shall conduct the educational work in conjunction with the State board, and at the end of each year shall be entitled to receive from the State one-half of amount expended under the act. Teachers and supervisors shall be employed and compensation fixed by local school committee, subject to approval of State board. State board may so expend not exceeding \$10,000 per annum.

Ch. 295, July 10, 1919.

Massachusetts: See also A (f), Administration units—districts, etc.

Minnesota: To repeal subd. 21, sec. 11, ch. 463, Session Laws of 1919, relating to appropriations for certain purposes, and to appropriate money for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of certain laws relating to evening public schools for adults.

Annual appropriation of \$12,500 for such evening schools.

Ch. 59, spec. sess., Sept. 22, 1919.

Minnesota: See also C (c), Local taxation.

Mississippi: To authorize the board of trustees of any school district to expend funds raised by local tax levy for the maintenance of evening part-time schools, and to authorize the State board of vocational education to license teachers in certain vocational schools.

Ch. 251, Mar. 20, 1918.

Missouri: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Montana: Providing for the establishment of Americanization schools in the several school districts of the State.

District trustees may establish and maintain Americanization schools for persons over 16 years of age, in which schools shall be taught reading and writing the English language; American history and principles of citizenship, and other subjects deemed necessary by trustees. In districts of first and second classes, course shall have approval of superintendent thereof; in other districts course must have approval of county superintendent and State superintendent. Two or more districts may unite in providing such a school. Such school to be maintained by district funds.

Ch. 38, Feb. 21, 1919.

Montana: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Nebraska: See O (a), Vocational education, general.

New Hampshire: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

New Mexico: Providing night schools for certain persons and providing for the maintenance thereof.

Whenever there are 10 or more illiterate or semi-illiterate adult persons in a rural school district, in a municipal district of an incorporated village or town, or in a ward of any city who wish to attend night school, the respective county or municipal board of education may employ a competent instructor to teach such persons 2 hours a session for 3 nights a week during the school term.

Ch. 142, Mar. 17, 1919.

New York: To amend the education law, in relation to the maintenance of night schools in cities and school districts.

Night schools wherein the common branches and such additional subjects as may be adapted to students applying for instruction are taught on 3 nights each week, for 2 hours each night, shall be maintained by the board of education: (1) In each city of the first class throughout the duration of the day-school term. (2) In each city of the second class on at least 100 nights. (3) In each city of the third class on at least 80 nights. (4) In each city not subject to

the foregoing provisions and in each school district where 20 or more minors between the ages of 16 and 21 years are required to attend school, or where 20 or more persons over the age of 16 years make applications for instruction in night school for at least 75 nights. All night schools shall be free to all persons residing in the city or district.

Ch. 409, May 1, 1918.

New York: To amend the education law (sec. 94), in relation to providing instruction for illiterates and non-English-speaking persons over 16 years of age, and making an appropriation therefor.

Commissioner of education is authorized to divide State into zones and to appoint directors thereof, teachers, and other necessary employees. Proper authority of any city, county, or town may appropriate money to promote the education of illiterates and non-English-speaking persons. State appropriation of \$100,000 for such Americanization work.

Ch. 617, May 14, 1919.

New York: See also H. (f), Compulsory attendance.

North Carolina: To make all schools organized to teach adult illiterates a part of the State public-school system.

Ch. 161, Mar. 7, 1919.

North Dakota: Providing for an appropriation and tax levy by the county commissioners of each county for the purpose of furnishing aid to night schools.

Commissioners may annually appropriate not exceeding \$500 when petitioned so to do by proper school authorities of any district or districts; districts receiving such county aid must provide at least an equal amount.

Ch. 201, Feb. 28, 1919.

Ohio: To provide for the development of Americanization work and to encourage the patriotic education and assimilation of foreign-born residents.

The joint committee on German propaganda of the senate and house of representatives and the superintendent of public instruction are constituted an Americanization committee to carry on the Americanization and patriotic education work begun by the Council of National Defense.

H. B. 649, p. 539, June 5, 1919.

Oklahoma: Resolution authorizing and directing the public-school authorities within the State to cooperate with the Federal Government in the work of Americanizing the foreign populations and authorizing the creation of an American commission.

Said authorities shall, on petition signed by 10 foreign-born residents over the age of 16 years, organize a class for the instruction of such residents in English and citizenship. It is further provided that the governor and 6 members appointed by him shall constitute a State Americanization commission.

Ch. 315, Mar. 10, 1919.

Pennsylvania: To provide instruction in citizenship and the principles of the Government of the United States of America and of this Commonwealth to foreign-born residents of the State, in the several counties thereof, who are not required to attend the public schools; providing for the appointment of instructors and interpreters; providing for their compensation, payable by the several counties; and defining the powers and duties of such instructors and the county superintendents of schools.

Act No. 311, July 8, 1919.

Porto Rico: To promote the education of illiterate children and adults.

Provides additional pay of \$5 per person taught for each illiterate minor or adult taught by a teacher to read the Spanish language, but such teacher must have taught at least 10 such minors or adults.

Act No. 10, May 20, 1919.

Porto Rico: To establish elementary night schools in the rural districts of Porto Rico, and for other purposes.

Act No. 10, May 20, 1919.

Rhode Island: An act to promote Americanization.

One or more evening schools of 100 or more nights each year must be maintained in every town in which reside 20 or more persons between the ages of 16 and 21 years who can not speak, read, and write the English language; but two or more towns may unite to maintain such school. Any town may es-

establish a day continuation school. Every person between 16 and 21 who can not speak, read, and write the English language as approved by State board of education, and who resides in a town in which is established a day continuation school or evening school, shall attend the same at least 200 hours between September and June until he has acquired such ability as approved by State board. Attendance upon private instruction may be accepted instead. Penalties are provided for violation. State aid is provided for schools approved by State board of education.

Ch. 1802, Apr. 24, 1919.

South Dakota: To promote Americanization by requiring school attendance of persons between the ages of 16 and 21 years, inclusive, who do not speak, read, and write the English language equivalent to the requirements of the fifth grade in the public schools; providing for the establishment and maintenance of evening-school classes, and making the State sheriff ex officio truant officer and making an appropriation.

All persons between the ages of 16 and 21 who do not possess such ability to speak, read, and write the English language as is required for completion of the fifth grade of school shall attend evening school at least 8 hours each week during term of such evening schools or until the necessary ability has been acquired; but attendance upon a day or part-time school shall be accepted instead. Persons deemed subject to this act may be required to take examination. Penalties are provided. The local school board may, and by direction of State superintendent shall, maintain evening school for at least 8 hours per week for 25 weeks, or a total of 200 hours; but no district required to maintain school for fewer pupils than minimum designated by State superintendent. Not exceeding one-half of cost of approved school is to be paid by State. State superintendent is to make regulations. Persons between 21 and 50 years of age may attend such schools.

Ch. 169, Mar. 14, 1919.

Utah: To promote Americanization by requiring attendance at school of non-English-speaking persons, by providing for the appointment of a director of Americanization, and by providing for the establishment and maintenance of evening-school classes; providing a penalty for the violation of this act, and making an appropriation to carry the same into effect.

Ch. 93, Mar. 20, 1910.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wisconsin: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

M (d). Vacation Schools; Playgrounds; Social Centers.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Colorado: See A (b1), State boards.

Connecticut: Amending sec. 446 of the General Statutes concerning playgrounds and recreation centers.

Towns (as well as cities and boroughs) may establish and maintain public parks, playgrounds, baths, swimming pools, gymnasiums, recreation places, and public gardens. Authority to establish and maintain such activities may be vested in a school board, park board, or other existing public body, or in a recreation commission.

Ch. 245, May 21, 1919.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Illinois: To authorize towns having a population of fewer than 5,000 to establish, erect, and maintain community buildings.

H. B. 329, p. 260, June 23, 1919.

Illinois: Authorizing cities, towns, and villages to levy a "playground tax" of not exceeding 1½ mills on the dollar.

S. B. 650, p. 842, June 30, 1919.

Iowa: To amend sec. 879r, Supplemental Supplement to the Code, 1915, relating to juvenile playgrounds.

Has effect of authorizing special-charter cities (as well as others) to provide playgrounds.

Ch. 222, Apr. 14, 1919.

Maryland: Authorizing county school superintendents to allow the use of public schoolhouses for farmers' meetings, public speakings, lectures, entertainments, church festivals, Red Cross meetings, Y. M. C. A. meetings, and for other civic-welfare purposes.

Ch. 203, Apr. 10, 1918.

Massachusetts: Relative to the powers of cities and towns in respect to playgrounds, physical education, and social welfare.

In effect authorizes cities and towns to conduct such activities on leased property.

Ch. 124, Apr. 2, 1918.

Massachusetts: Relative to the powers of cities and towns in respect to public recreation, playgrounds, and physical education.

Authorizes cities and towns to acquire grounds and buildings and may conduct and promote recreation, play, sport, and physical education. For such purposes any city or town may appropriate money and may employ teachers, supervisors, and other officials.

Ch. 217, June 6, 1919.

Minnesota: To amend sec. 1, ch. 230, General Laws of 1915, relating to cities of the first class and the levy of taxes for playground purposes.

Such city not under home rule charter may levy for playgrounds a tax not exceeding one-fourth mill on the dollar.

Ch. 220, Apr. 11, 1919.

New Jersey: Permitting governing bodies of municipalities to turn over playgrounds and recreation places to school boards.

Ch. 258, Apr. 17, 1919.

New York: Authorizing the use of schoolhouses as polling places provided the board of education or other public authority in charge thereof gives consent to such use.

Ch. 323, p. 1078, Apr. 24, 1918.

North Dakota: Providing for the use of public buildings and public parks for public meetings.

Provides that public buildings and public parks, suitable for holding public meetings, may be used for same upon petition to the officers in charge by 25 resident taxpayers of the political subdivision owning said building or park, when said public meeting is not sectarian or fraternal in character. No such public meeting shall be held when the building or park is in actual and necessary use in carrying out the purpose for which it was constructed.

Ch. 191, Mar. 7, 1919.

Pennsylvania: Empowering cities of the second and third classes, boroughs, and counties to acquire, maintain, and operate playgrounds, play fields, gymnasiums, public baths, swimming pools, and indoor recreation centers; authorizing school districts to join in the maintenance and operation of such activities; and authorizing the issue of bonds and levy of taxes for such purposes.

Act. No. 322, July 8, 1919.

Rhode Island: Directing the school committee of the city of Providence to permit any and all public-school premises to be used for general or special election purposes.

Ch. 1681, Feb. 23, 1918.

West Virginia: See A (a). Administration and supervision, general.

Wisconsin: To amend subsec. 3, sec. 40.60, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to the use of school buildings and grounds in cities of the first, second, and third classes for auxiliary, educational, and recreational activities.

Permits levy of not over four-tenths mill for such activities.

Ch. 15, Mar. 11, 1919.

Wisconsin: To amend secs. 950-17e, 950-17f, 950-17i, and 950-17j, and to create sec. 950-17m of the statutes, relating to planning commissions in cities, and to authorize such cities to raise funds to purchase or lease lands to be sold, used, or subleased for garden purposes and to relieve congested districts, and to establish vacation camps for school children.

Ch. 400, June 20, 1919.

Wisconsin: Providing for the creation of community centers and for the exemption of property of such centers from taxation.

Ch. 430, June 26, 1919.

M (c). University and School Extension; Public Lectures.

Alabama: To provide for extension work in agriculture and home economics by giving instruction to men, women, and young people in the several counties in Alabama, by continuing and improving farm demonstration work, by organizing market clubs, by organizing and supervising boys' corn clubs and pig clubs, girls' canning clubs, women's clubs in home economics, and by conducting other extension work through other means, all with a view to making farm life more profitable and attractive; to secure for Alabama the full amount of the funds conditionally appropriated by Congress under the Smith-Lever Extension Act for extension work in agriculture and home economics; and to make appropriations for these purposes.

Act No. 60, p. 64, Feb. 14, 1919.

Alabama: To authorize county commissioners or boards of revenue to appropriate funds for aiding in farm demonstration work or the organization of farm-life clubs.

No. 616, p. 861, Sept. 29, 1919.

Alabama: To provide for holding district and county fairs for boys' agricultural and girls' home demonstration clubs; to prescribe the manner in which they shall be held; to create boards of directors for district and county fairs for boys' agricultural and girls' home demonstration clubs in each county; to create fair districts for boys' agricultural and girls' home demonstration clubs in each county; to create fair district committees for boys' agricultural and girls' home demonstration clubs in each county; to provide for holding meetings of instruction for members of the boys' agricultural and girls' home demonstration clubs; to make appropriations for such fairs and to prescribe methods for drawing and spending same.

No. 571, p. 828, Sept. 30, 1919.

Florida: Conferring power on the State board of control to enlarge the extension divisions of the University of Florida, State College for Women, and the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, and making appropriation therefor.

Biennial appropriation of \$50,000.

Ch. 1915, May 30, 1919.

Maine: To provide, for cooperative agricultural extension work between the several counties of Maine and the University of Maine, College of Agriculture, in accordance with the provisions of the "Smith-Lever Act" of Congress.

Ch. 42, Mar. 12, 1919.

Michigan: To promote the agricultural interests of the various counties of the State, and to repeal Act No. 3, Public Acts of 1912, and Act No. 67, Public Acts of 1913.

Authorizes county board of supervisors to provide agricultural extension, and for such purpose may cooperate with Michigan Agricultural College and with United States Government. May appropriate money or levy tax for such purpose and, with approval of State board of agriculture, may employ county agricultural agent. Previous similar laws are repealed.

Act No. 315, May 13, 1919.

Minnesota: Relating to county cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, authorizing counties to appropriate funds for said purposes, providing for the distribution of moneys appropriated by the State for said purposes, and authorizing the formation of county farm bureau associations to cooperate in such work.

Ch. 427, Apr. 24, 1919.

Missouri: Providing for the collection of information, through county and township assessors, concerning actual crop acreages and other essential agricultural and country life statistics, and for the dissemination thereof, and providing for the compensation therefor by the State board of agriculture.

H. B. 759, p. 110, May 24, 1919.

Missouri: To provide for the betterment of agriculture and rural conditions, and to authorize county courts to appropriate funds for a county farm bureau to act in cooperation with the University of Missouri College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture in aiding and encouraging the agricultural development of the county, and to define the term "county farm bureau," and to repeal an act providing for a county farm adviser, approved March 25, 1913.

H. B. 713, p. 112, May 26, 1919.

Montana: To amend sec. 1, ch. 109, Laws of 1913, as amended by ch. 54, Laws of 1915, authorizing county commissioners in each county to appropriate money out of general county fund or make a special levy for carrying on work in agriculture and home economics in cooperation with State agricultural college and United States Department of Agriculture.

Limitation to \$100 per month for "a county agriculturist" is omitted, and commissioners are authorized to appropriate money or levy special tax in their discretion for the purpose of carrying on extension work in agriculture and home economics in cooperation with county farm bureau and State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Ch. 88, Feb. 13, 1919.

Nebraska: To provide for an annual county exhibit of the school work of the schools of the county.

Ch. 247, Apr. 16, 1919.

Nevada: To provide for cooperative agricultural and home economics extension work in the several counties in accordance with the "Smith-Lever Act" of Congress, approved May 8, 1914; providing for the organization of county farm bureaus; for county and State cooperation in support of such work; making an annual appropriation therefor; levying a tax; and for other purposes.

Ch. 213, Apr. 1, 1919.

New Mexico: To provide for the creation of farm and live-stock bureaus in the several counties of the State.

Such bureaus may be created for the purpose of cooperating under the terms of the "Smith-Lever Act" of Congress. County commissioners may make appropriations for such bureaus.

Ch. 74, Mar. 15, 1919.

Ohio: To further supplement sec. 9921, by the addition of supplementary sec. 9921-6 of the General Code, authorizing the employment of home demonstration agents in the several counties of the State, and providing for the further development of agriculture.

H. B. 257, p. 364, May 15, 1919.

Tennessee: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

Vermont: To appropriate money for cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics in rural communities through the county farm bureau associations.

No. 106, Apr. 9, 1919.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wyoming: To amend and reenact sec. 3, ch. 25, Session Laws of 1915, relating to cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics.

County commissioners to provide for such extension work; may either appropriate county funds or levy county tax not exceeding one-fourth mill. Work to be under supervision of State agricultural college. State aid.

Ch. 61, Feb. 22, 1919.

M (f). Farmers' Institutes, etc.**M (g). Private and Endowed Schools; Parochial Schools.**

See also L (n), Modern languages; R (b), Educational corporations.
Wisconsin: See D (e), United States flag in schools.

N. SECONDARY EDUCATION: HIGH SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.**(a) General.**

See also L (n), Modern languages; R (b), Educational corporations.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Alaska: See A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Arkansas: See A (c1), County boards.

California: To add sec. 1734a to the Political Code, providing for the annexation of elementary-school districts to high-school districts.

Ch. 249, May 13, 1919.

California: To add sec. 1610j to the Political Code, relating to the powers and duties of school trustees.

High-school board of any high-school district may, with approval of county superintendent, aid in paying salary of high-school teacher or other expenses of high-school classes in elementary school in their district more than 10 miles from high-school building. School district having no high school and more than 10 miles from a high school may, with approval of county superintendent, provide high-school instruction of first 2 years.

Ch. 262, May 9, 1919.

California: To amend secs. 3 and 8 of "An act to provide for the adoption of textbooks for use in the public high schools of the State, and for furnishing textbooks for the use of pupils of such schools," approved May 18, 1917.

Publisher must file application to list books with State department of education; also sworn statement as to prices. High-school board to adopt textbooks for high-school district from list prescribed by State board of education. No change in book for period of 4 years after adoption.

Ch. 271, May 9, 1919.

California: To amend sec. 1743 of the Political Code, relating to high-school principals.

Authorizes such principal to act as principal of elementary school or supervising principal of two or more elementary schools in high school district; not to be principal of elementary school other than the one in which high school is located without approval of county superintendent.

Ch. 379, May 21, 1919.

California: To add sec. 1733a to the Political Code, providing for the organization of union or joint union high-school districts and for the detachment of elementary-school districts from existing high-school districts for the purpose of forming said new districts.

Ch. 400, May 27, 1919.

California: To amend sec. 1742 of the Political Code, regulating the location of high schools.

Ch. 514, May 26, 1919.

California: See also C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness; L (c), Physical education.

Colorado: Amending subdiv. 15, sec. 5025, Revised Statutes of 1908, relating to school attendance.

Transfer of high-school pupils from one school district to another is declared lawful. Ch. 173, Mar. 19, 1919.

Colorado: To exempt consolidated and union high-school districts from county high-school tax.

When such district is conducting an accredited high school, it may vote to be exempted from taxation for county high-school purposes.

Ch. 174, Mar. 19, 1919.

Colorado: Authorizing school districts to transport children to and from school or to pay board for high-school pupils. Ch. 174, Mar. 19, 1919.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Florida: See L (a), Course of study, general; L (c), Physical education.

Georgia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; H (c), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Illinois: Legalizing the organization of certain high school districts.

H. B. 362, p. 907, May 1, 1919.

Illinois: To amend an "Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1909, as amended.

Adds a new section to be known as 80a relating to high schools. On petition of 50 or more legal voters in "any contiguous and compact territory," county superintendent shall order an election therein to determine question of establishing a high school; majority vote decides. High-school board to consist of 5 members.

H. B. 314, p. 908, June 28, 1919.

Illinois: To amend sec. 94 of an "Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1909, as amended.

Has effect of decreasing from 1 per cent to two-thirds of 1 per cent of property valuation the tax that may be levied by a non-high-school district for paying tuition of pupils of such district in recognized high schools.

S. B. 521, p. 857, June 30, 1919.

Illinois: Regulating the establishment and maintenance of township high schools, and prescribing the powers and duties of school boards.

S. B. 490, p. 924, June 30, 1919.

Indiana: Providing for the transfer of pupils from a high school of one school corporation to a high school of another school corporation, and providing for payment of tuition.

Ch. 54, Mar. 10, 1919.

Indiana: To provide for the organization and maintenance of junior high schools, for the courses of study and the licensing of teachers therein.

School boards having in charge commissioned high schools may prescribe junior high-school courses of two or three years and admit thereto pupils who have completed the sixth year of elementary-school work. Teachers in junior high schools shall be required to hold licenses only in the subjects they are required to teach, and also in English and the science of education. State school-book commissioners to adopt textbooks, publish suggestive courses of study, and devise report forms for such schools. Transfer to such schools under existing transfer laws.

Ch. 74, Mar. 11, 1919.

Indiana: To amend sec. 3 of "An act to enable counties to receive donations of buildings and grounds for high-school purposes, and to provide for the maintenance of the same."

Ch. 174, Mar. 14, 1919.

Indiana: Regulating the establishment of township high schools or joint high schools.

Ch. 213, law without governor's signature (1919).

Indiana: Providing for the creation of joint high school and elementary school districts and prescribing their powers and duties.

Ch. 216, law without governor's signature (1919).

Indiana: Prescribing studies to be taught in commissioned high schools.

Ch. 223, Mar. 13, 1919.

Iowa: To amend sec. 1, ch. 156, acts of 37th general assembly (1917), relating to high-school tuition of nonresident pupils in approved schools.

Raises to \$8 per month the tuition fee which may be charged a nonresident high-school pupil.

Ch. 72, Mar. 20, 1919.

Iowa: See also H (c), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Kansas: Providing manner of dissolution of union high school districts (organized under "Barnes High School Act.")

Ch. 260, Mar. 22, 1920.

Kansas: Amending sec. 2, ch. 281, Laws of 1917, relating to distribution of county high-school tax, and repealing said original sec. 2 and sec. 3 of said chapter.

Said tax to be distributed on basis of aggregate attendance in high schools.

Ch. 235, Mar. 22, 1919.

Kansas: Regulating the distribution of high-school tax to districts under ch. 307, Laws of 1905 as amended.

Ch. 200, Mar. 14, 1919.

Kansas: Regulating county aid to high schools in relocated county seats.

Ch. 207, Mar. 11, 1919.

Kansas: Regulating the issuance of bonds and erection of buildings for high-school purposes in counties.

Ch. 208, Mar. 5, 1919.

Kansas: Relating to high schools in certain counties having county high schools and providing for their support.

Has effect, in certain counties, of extending county aid to high schools in the county other than the county high school at the county seat.

Ch. 276, Mar. 3, 1919.

Kansas: See also A (b1), State boards; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Maine: To amend sec. 136, ch. 10, of the Revised Statutes, relating to State aid for industrial courses in high schools and academies.

Said aid to equal two-thirds of amount paid for instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, or domestic science, but not to exceed \$750 for any school in one year.

Ch. 93, Mar. 19, 1919.

Maine: To amend sec. 85, ch. 10, of the Revised Statutes, as amended by ch. 229, Public Laws of 1917, relating to tuition paid by towns for secondary-school pupils.

Provides for payment by town of pupil's residence for high-school tuition received elsewhere in approved secondary school, in case said town does not maintain a standard secondary school. Pupil must be qualified to do high-school work. Tuition fee paid therefor shall not exceed \$45 per annum.

Ch. 96, Mar. 19, 1919.

Maine: To amend secs. 73 and 74, ch. 10, and sec. 75, ch. 10, Revised Statutes, as amended by ch. 67, Public Laws of 1917, relating to the classification of high schools.

Provides for junior high schools, which may, in the discretion of the State superintendent, include last two years of elementary schools and first two grades or years of regular high school. Reimbursement of town or union to extent of two-thirds of cost of high-school instruction shall be made by State from high-school funds but not to exceed \$500 per annum. Town not required to pay high-school tuition of pupil attending elsewhere until such pupil has completed Class B high-school work in home town when maintained therein.

Ch. 98, Mar. 20, 1919.

Maine: To amend sec. 88, ch. 16, of the Revised Statutes, relating to returns from towns showing expenditure for high-school tuition.

Requires superintendent of schools to make such returns.

Ch. 103, Mar. 26, 1919.

Maine: See also E (b), Teachers' certificates, general; S (b), School libraries.

Maryland: Amending sec. 126, art. 77, Annotated Code, as amended by ch. 506, Acts of 1916, so as to provide increases in salaries of teachers in high schools.

Fixes minimum salaries as follows: Teacher of less than three years' experience in approved high school, \$600; holder of first-class certificate and having three years' experience, \$675; the same, having five years' experience, \$750; the same, having eight years' experience, \$900.

Ch. 105, Apr. 10, 1918.

Maryland: Amending sec. 133, art. 77, Annotated Code, as amended by ch. 506, Acts of 1916, providing for a third group of high schools.

Requirements of third group: (a) Enrollment not less than 25 and average attendance not less than 20; (b) must employ not less than two teachers; (c) three years' course of instruction; (d) must pay legal minimum salaries.

Ch. 488, Apr. 10, 1918.

Massachusetts: Amending sec. 6, ch. 42, of the Revised Laws, relating to union high schools.

High school maintained by a union of towns shall be located by the committee with the approval of the State board of education. Each town shall pay for such school according to its proportion of the county tax. Provision for the partial reimbursement of towns maintaining union high schools.

General Acts, 1918, p. 296.

Massachusetts: Amending sec. 2, ch. 42, of the Revised Laws, as amended, relating to high schools.

Every city and town of over 500 families or householders shall, unless exempted by the State board of education, maintain a high school. One or more courses of study must be maintained and such school must be kept open for at least 180 days each year. High school maintained by a town belonging to a superintendency union must have approval of State board of education.

General Acts, 1918, p. 295.

Massachusetts: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; L (n), Modern languages.

Michigan: To amend sec. 5830 of the Compiled Laws, as amended by Act No. 11, Public Acts of 1917, relating to payment of tuition in and transportation to another district of children who have completed the eighth grade in a district not maintaining a high school.

Tax per pupil for such purpose is increased from \$20 to \$25, unless voters appropriate a larger sum. Surplus moneys in general school fund may be used for such purpose. School board of township or district maintaining a legal high school may in its discretion pay the tuition of its eighth-grade graduates in some other legal high school.

Act No. 50, Apr. 10, 1919.

Minnesota: Relating to high-school board examination and repealing secs. 2893 and 2894, General Statutes of 1913.

County superintendent to conduct high-school board examinations at places designated by him.

Ch. 278, Apr. 17, 1917.

Minnesota: To amend sec. 1011, General Statutes, 1913, relating to certain school expenses and the payment of the same by the county board.

Among other expenses such as postage, telegraph and telephone charges, and printing notices, county board shall pay for necessary and proper expenditures in connection with county graduation exercises.

Ch. 473, Apr. 26, 1919.

Minnesota: To provide for the payment from State funds of the tuition of nonresident high-school pupils.

Ch. 521, Apr. 25, 1919.

Minnesota: See also A (b1), State boards; C (c), Local taxation; O (a), Vocational education, general.

Missouri: To provide for high-school training for all children in counties now or hereafter having 80,000 inhabitants or more, and which now or hereafter may adjoin a city having 500,000 inhabitants or more, and to provide for the payment of tuition for children attending high school outside of the district in which they reside.

S. B. 482, p. 686, May 28, 1919.

Missouri: To amend sec. 11, ch. 106, Revised Statutes of 1909, relating to schools, by the addition of a new section thereto to be known as sec. 1077a.

In county having over 250,000 and less than 500,000 inhabitants, school districts may pay tuition and transportation of their high-school pupils attending in another district, provided number of such children in such district is less than 25.

S. B. 378, p. 697, Apr. 25, 1919.

Montana: To amend ch. 105, Laws of 1917, relating to a high-school tax in counties not having county high schools.

In any county not maintaining a county high school, but in which one or more districts maintain high-school classes duly accredited for 1, 2, 3, or 4 years of high-school work by the State board of education, a special tax, not exceeding 3 mills on each dollar of taxable property in the county, shall be made for the benefit of such schools. County commissioners to fix levy. Fund thus provided shall be apportioned to such high schools, two-thirds on basis of number of high-school teachers and one-third on basis of aggregate days' attendance in high schools.

Ch. 137, Mar. 6, 1919.

Montana: To amend sec. 2100, ch. 76, Laws of 1913, as amended by ch. 167, laws of 1917, relating to the submission to electors of the question of bond issue for county high-school purposes; and providing for the discontinuance of district high schools in certain cases.

Ch. 158, Mar. 7, 1919.

Nebraska: To amend secs. 6823, 6830, and 6833, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to powers of board of regents of county high schools.

Increases from 5 to 8 mills the maximum county tax that may be levied for high school. District maintaining high school shall not be taxed for county high-school maintenance nor for bonds for such school issued after notice that district is maintaining its own high school. Only those living in that portion of county that maintains county high school can vote thereon.

Ch. 70, Mar., 17, 1919.

Nebraska: To amend sec. 6813, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to free high-school tuition.

Provision made for 4 years of free high-school education for all the youth of the State whose parents or guardians live in school districts which maintain less than a 4-year high-school course. State superintendent to lay out a feasible course of study for rural schools; pupils after taking this course may by examination therein establish eligibility to high school. In case of each individual, county superintendent shall certify eligibility of pupil for grade he wishes to enter, and also that pupil's home district does not offer work of that grade. Pupil thereupon entitled to attend in another district.

Ch. 152, Apr. 11, 1919.

Nebraska: To amend sec. 6814, Revised Statutes of 1913, as last amended by chs. 123 and 124, Session Laws of 1917, relating to free high-school tuition.

School district granting high-school education to nonresident pupils according to law shall be entitled to \$1.50 a week per nonresident pupil. District of pupil's residence shall pay such tuition, unless it is unable to maintain school 9 months with proceeds of highest permissible tax levy and State apportionment.

Ch. 153, Apr. 17, 1919.

Nebraska: See also H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

Nevada: To amend secs. 1 and 2 of "An act to authorize county commissioners in counties not having high schools to add district high schools under certain conditions," etc., approved Mar. 9, 1915.

On petition of existing district high-school board or boards, county commissioners of such county shall levy a tax not exceeding 15 cents on \$100 for high-school purposes. Such tax to be for benefit of district high school or schools having standard course of study, levying high-school tax of not less than 15 cents on \$100, and open to high-school pupils of county. Apportionment of such tax on basis of number of high-school teachers approved.

Ch. 92, Mar. 25, 1919.

New Hampshire: See A (n), Administration and supervision, general.

New Jersey: Requiring a course in community civics and a course in problems in American democracy in high schools. Ch. 135, Apr. 12, 1919.

New Jersey: See also Q (f), Other technical and professional schools.

New Mexico: See L (n), Modern languages.

New York: See F (c), Teachers' pensions.

North Carolina: See H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

Oklahoma: Providing for county high schools in all counties having a scholastic population of less than 2,000; creating a board of county school trustees, and prescribing their duties and powers and fixing their compensation.

Ch. 96, Mar. 29, 1919.

Oklahoma: See also K (c), Uniformity of textbooks.

Oregon: Repealing secs. 4180-4187 and secs. 4189 and 4191, Lord's Oregon Laws, and sec. 1, ch. 66, General Laws of 1917, and sec. 1, ch. 235, General Laws of 1915, relating to high-school tuition, and providing that secs. 1 to 9, ch. 235, relating to county high schools be in full force and effect in all counties of the State, and further providing for the distribution of the high-school tuition funds.

Ch. 271, Mar. 3, 1919.

Pennsylvania: To repeal an act of June 7, 1915, authorizing township school districts which entirely surround a city or borough to acquire in such city or borough lands for high-school purposes.

Act No. 159, May 27, 1919.

Porto Rico: Authorizing the school board of the municipality of Guayama to levy an additional tax for the purpose of constructing a high-school building.

Act No. 53, June 14, 1919.

Porto Rico: See also G (b), State normal schools.

South Carolina: To establish and maintain high schools and to repeal Act No. 501, p. 875, Acts of 1916.

Boards of trustees of any school district acting singly or in cooperation with trustees of adjoining districts may establish and maintain a high school, provided the same meets the requirements of this act and the regulations of the State board of education; high schools already established may claim benefits of this act if they comply herewith. State board of education to make regulations; may employ a high-school inspector. State aid provided. Teacher training may be provided in not exceeding 10 high schools; not more than \$1,200 to any one high school; such school shall have at least 10 students in training class.

Act No. 164, Mar. 10, 1919.

South Carolina: See also B (f), State aid for secondary education.

South Dakota: See B (e), State aid for elementary education, K (b), Free textbooks; O (a), Vocational education, general.

Tennessee: See B (e), State aid for elementary education; K (c), Uniformity of textbooks.

Utah: Providing for the establishment and maintenance of high schools and creating a new section to be known as sec. 4617 X.

On petition of majority of taxpayers of any voting precinct having a school population of not less than 1,200, county school board shall establish therein a standard high school, but junior and senior years may not be established until the need therefor is determined by State board of education. No such high school shall be located within 12 miles of existing high school.

Ch. 90, Mar. 13, 1919.

Utah: See also C (c), Local taxation; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.
Vermont: See H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.; L (c), Physical education.

Virginia: To permit the teaching of high-school subjects in 2, 3, and 4 room schools when any such school is not less than 2 miles distant from any high-school building.

Ch. 295, Mar. 16, 1918.

Washington: Directing the State board of education to prescribe a course of study in American history and American government for the high schools and to require as a prerequisite for graduation from high school one full year of study of such subjects.

Ch. 22, Feb. 14, 1919.

Washington: See also L (c), Physical education.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; C (c), Local taxation.

Wisconsin: To amend subsec. (2), sec. 40.42, Wisconsin Statutes, regulating the payment of nonresident high-school tuition fees.

Ch. 326, June 7, 1919.

Wisconsin: Annual free high-school-district meeting shall be held on the last Monday in June.

Ch. 537, July 9, 1919.

Wisconsin: To amend subsec. (9), sec. 40.47, Wisconsin statutes, relating to the establishment of union free high schools.

Ch. 538, July 9, 1919.

Wisconsin: To create sec. 40.635, and amend subsec. (2), sec. 20.26, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to junior high schools, and making an appropriation.

Provides for junior high schools to consist of grades 7 to 9 or grades 7 to 10, inclusive; to be "a distinct organization." State aid provided for such schools.

Ch. 602, July 18, 1919.

Wisconsin: To amend subsec. (5), sec. 40.47, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to establishment of union free high schools.

Regulates elections for the establishment of such schools.

Ch. 646, July 22, 1919.

Wyoming: Authorizing the formation of joint high-school districts, and authorizing the State board of education to represent them in their relations to the United States relating to military training.

Ch. 93, Feb. 25, 1920.

Wyoming: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

N (b). High-School Inspection.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Oklahoma: Providing for a department of high-school inspection and for the maintenance of a teachers' employment bureau in the office of the State superintendent of public instruction; providing for 3 inspectors and 1 stenographer, and making an appropriation for salaries and necessary travelling expenses.

Ch. 80, Apr. 2, 1919.

South Carolina: See N (a), High schools.

O. TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS: ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY.

(a) General; "Smith-Hughes Act."

Alabama: Accepting the benefits of the "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

Act No. 92, p. 80, Feb. 15, 1919.

Alabama: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Arizona: To promote vocational education and to provide for the reimbursement to schools of three-fourths of the expenditures for the salaries of teachers of vocational subjects.

Ch. 134, Mar. 21, 1919.

Arkansas: Accepting the benefits of the "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

Reaffirms previous acceptance. State treasurer is made custodian of funds. State board of education is designated State board for vocational education. State superintendent shall be executive officer of said board for vocational education purposes. The board of education of any school district or county, or trustee of any district agricultural school, or any State school, college, or university may cooperate with said board in establishing vocational schools, departments, or classes. State tax of one-fifth mill for vocational education. State board shall administer "vocational education fund," and shall report annually to governor.

Act 80, p. 68, Feb. 14, 1919.

California: To provide for the support of vocational reeducation and rehabilitation of workmen disabled in industry in this State, and to create a fund for these purposes to be known as the "Industrial rehabilitation fund" by fixing an additional liability upon all employers liable under said act in cases where employees receive fatal compensable injury and have no dependents.

Ch. 183, May 2, 1919.

California: To regulate certain trade schools, and to include within the term "employment agency" certain trade schools or classes of instruction for the teaching of the whole or part of any trade, art, science, or occupation requiring special skill, and making such agencies subject to the laws and regulations relating to private employment agencies.

Applies to persons, firms, etc., conducting trade schools or classes for gain.

Ch. 421, May 23, 1919.

Colorado: To create a Colorado educational loan fund for honorably discharged soldiers and sailors and to make an appropriation therefor.

Ch. 23, Apr. 10, 1919.

Colorado: Appropriating money to promote vocational education under the provisions of the "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress.

Ch. 79, Mar. 28, 1919.

Connecticut: Amending sec. 829 of the General Statutes, relating to the support of trade schools.

Increases annual State allowance for such purpose from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

Ch. 256, May 21, 1919.

Connecticut: Amending an act accepting the benefits of the "Smith-Hughes Act" (vocational education act) of Congress.

Ch. 324, May 13, 1919.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Florida: To amend secs. 5, 6, and 7, ch. 7378, Laws of 1917, being an act assenting to the provisions of the "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress, providing Federal aid for vocational education.

State board for vocational education shall cooperate with Federal board and shall have general administration and supervision of vocational education within the State. State superintendent shall be executive officer of State board. Any county school board of trustees of any educational institution maintaining a department of less than college grade under public control may establish schools, departments, or classes. Approved schools, departments, and classes are entitled to aid from State and Federal funds. Appropriation to meet conditions of Federal act.

Ch. 7952, May 31, 1919.

Georgia: To authorize county boards of education to organize and maintain manual-labor or vocational schools on the self-sustaining or partly self-sustaining plan.

No. 136, p. 86, Aug. 18, 1919.

Georgia: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Idaho: Assenting to the provisions of the "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

State board of education designated as State board for vocational education and commissioner of education to be executive officer of such board. State treasurer to be custodian of funds. Appropriation to match Federal funds received.

Ch. 53, Mar. 14, 1919.

Illinois: Providing for the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons.

"Physically handicapped persons" shall mean any person who, by reason of a physical defect or infirmity, whether congenital or acquired by accident, injury, or disease, is, or may be expected to be, incapacitated for remunerative occupation. Act not to apply to persons incapacitated by reason of age, nor to blind or deaf persons under the care of the State, nor to epileptic or feeble-minded persons. Duties of State department of public welfare (among other duties): (d) To ascertain the number of physically handicapped persons within the State; (e) to arrange for therapeutic treatment; (f) to procure and furnish at cost artificial limbs and the like; (g) to establish, equip, and maintain in one of the large cities a school of rehabilitation, and branches in other places; (h) to arrange with proper authorities for training classes in public schools; (i) to arrange for like courses in institutions; (j) to arrange for courses with private organizations or agricultural establishments; (k) to provide for maintenance of physically handicapped persons during training, but not to exceed \$10 per week. Provision also made for cooperation with Federal and State Governments.

S. B. 449, p. 584, June 28, 1919.

Illinois: Providing for vocational education.

Accepts provisions of "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress. Creates State board for vocational education. Composed of director of registration and education, superintendent of public instruction, director of agriculture, director of labor, and director of trade and commerce. State treasurer to act as treasurer of funds.

S. B. 22, p. 928, Mar. 6, 1919.

Indiana: Amending secs. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, and 16 of "An act to provide for the encouragement, maintenance, and supervision of vocational education in industries," approved Feb. 22, 1913.

"Vocational education," "industrial education," etc., defined. Any school city, town, or township may establish vocational schools or departments and maintain the same with common-school funds or by means of a special tax of 10 cents on the hundred dollars. Day, part-time, and evening classes authorized. Instruction to be of less than college grade and designed for persons over 14 years of age. State board of education to be board for vocational education. State director of vocational education provided for. School board which establishes approved vocational school may require all youths between the ages specified by the school-attendance laws of the State who are regularly employed to attend part-time school not less than 4 hours per week between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. during the school term. Schools and departments approved by State board of education. Cities, towns, and townships maintaining approved vocational schools shall be reimbursed by the State, in amount equal to one-half the sum expended for vocational education. State tax levy for vocational education, one-half cent on the hundred dollars.

Ch. 132, Mar. 14, 1919.

Iowa: Appropriating State funds to meet the conditions of the "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress, providing Federal aid for vocational education.

Ch. 337, Apr. 23, 1919.

Kansas: Making appropriations to provide funds for the duplication of Federal funds for extension work in agriculture and home economics.

Ch. 51, Mar. 3, 1919.

Kentucky: Accepting the provisions of the "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

Creates a vocational education board, to consist of the superintendent of public instruction, the president of the University of Kentucky, the attorney general, the secretary of state, and two members appointed by the governor. State appropriations are made and State inspection of vocational courses is provided for.

Ch. 7, Mar. 6, 1918.

Maine: To amend sec. 139, ch. 16, of the Revised Statutes, as amended by ch. 77, Public Laws of 1917, relating to the appropriation for industrial education.

Increases the same from \$64,000 to \$75,000 for 1919 and \$80,000 for 1920.

Ch. 87, Mar. 19, 1919.

Maine: To provide funds for vocational education.

For purpose of cooperating with Federal Government, sum of \$20,000 is appropriated for 1920 and annually thereafter.

Resolves, Ch. 105, Mar. 28, 1919.

Maine: See also N (a), High schools.

Maryland: Accepting the benefits of the "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress, providing Federal aid for vocational education.

Ch. 72, Apr. 10, 1918.

Massachusetts: Repealing ch. 155, relating to apprenticeship.

General Acts, 1918, p. 408.

Massachusetts: To provide for the training and instruction of disabled soldiers and sailors by the State.

Ch. 230, May 28, 1918.

Michigan: To accept the requirements and benefits of the "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress; to designate a State board of control for vocational education; to provide for the proper custody and administration of funds; and to provide for appropriations by the State and by local authorities.

State board for vocational education to consist of State superintendent, president of State board of education, president of university, and president of agricultural college. State treasurer to be custodian of funds. Local authorities must provide buildings and equipment. For cost of instruction, local authorities to be reimbursed not exceeding three-fourths from Federal and State funds; State appropriation for one-half of Federal allotment. Institution for training vocational teachers shall likewise provide buildings and equipment; State appropriation to cover one-half of cost of instruction of such teachers and Federal allotment to cover other half. State board for vocational education to make regulations and to provide inspection; also to make estimates of State appropriations needed, and to report annually.

Act No. 149, May 2, 1919.

Michigan: See also H (g), Child labor; O (d), Continuation schools.

Minnesota: Empowering the State board for vocational education to establish a division for the reeducation and placement of persons disabled in industry or otherwise, permitting cooperation with the Federal Government, and making an appropriation.

Division created; employees provided for; State board and the department of labor shall formulate plan. Board may expend for expenses such amounts as the legislature may appropriate.

Ch. 363, Apr. 23, 1919.

Minnesota: To provide funds for carrying into effect ch. 401, Session Laws of 1917, and defining the duties of the high-school board in the distribution of such funds.

Biennial appropriation made not less than amount to which State is entitled under "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress. State high-school board to reimburse district maintaining approved vocational school to an amount not exceeding two-thirds of salaries of vocational teachers. Institution for training vocational teachers shall be reimbursed to the amount of expenditure for such purpose, but no Federal funds shall be used for buildings, equipment, or sites, or for any religious or privately owned school. High-school board may appoint such officials or assistants as may be necessary. Ch. 414, Apr. 23, 1919.

Mississippi: Accepting the provisions of the "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress.

State board for vocational education created. To consist of State superintendent, the acting supervisors of rural schools, the acting supervisor of Negro rural schools, and one citizen appointed by the governor.

Ch. 29, Oct. 11, 1917.

Missouri: To provide for the promotion, support, and administration of vocational education.

Appropriation of \$205,820.75 for biennial period ending December 31, 1921, to meet the terms of the Federal act ("Smith-Hughes").

S. B. 571, p. 703, May 29, 1919.

Missouri: See also O (d), Continuation schools.

Montana: Accepting the terms and provisions of the "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education.

State board of education designated as board for vocational education; State superintendent shall serve as executive officer of State board. State board of education shall annually appoint an advisory committee of 5 members as follows: Representative of manufacturing and commercial interests, representative of agriculture, representative of skilled labor, representative of home-making interests, and State superintendent, or person designated by him. State treasurer to be custodian of funds.

Ch. 192, Mar. 10, 1919.

Nebraska: Relating to the establishment, regulation, supervision, and maintenance of vocational schools, departments, and classes, and the training of teachers of vocational subjects; to provide for the support of the same from Federal, State, and district funds, and to appropriate money for such purpose; to define the authority and duties of the State board for vocational education.

Provides for "vocational agricultural schools," "vocational trade or industrial schools," and "vocational home economics schools." Any board of education or board of control of any public school, State school, college, or university may establish and maintain such school for persons over 14 years of age. Powers of State board for vocational education are defined; shall be such as necessary to cooperate with boards maintaining vocational schools and with Federal board. Distribution of State and Federal funds is regulated; such funds used to aid approved schools to extent of three-fourths of salaries of teachers of vocational subjects. School board of any district having 15 or more children between ages of 14 and 16 who hold employment certificates shall establish a part-time school or class and shall require such minors to attend thereon not less than 8 hours a week while employed and until age of 16 is reached. If minor fails to attend, employment certificate shall be canceled. Districts may levy taxes, in excess of other taxes authorized, in order to support such part-time schools; rules and regulations for such schools shall be established by State board for vocational education. State board shall report biennially to legislature. Sum of \$100,000 appropriated.

Ch. 267, Mar. 24, 1919.

Nevada: To reaffirm an act to accept the benefits of the "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education, which act of affirmation was approved March 24, 1917.

Said benefits accepted. State treasurer to be custodian of funds. State board of education shall be State board for vocational education; State superintendent shall be executive officer thereof. Said board to cooperate with Federal board; shall administer Federal and State funds. Also other functions: (a) To formulate plans; (b) to fix salaries of persons necessary to administer

the acts; (c) to make studies, fix qualifications of teachers, cooperate with local school authorities, and do other necessary things. Board shall hold four stated meetings annually and may hold special meetings. Districts and counties may maintain vocational schools and classes, and may raise and expend money for the same as other school moneys are raised and expended; approved schools so maintained shall share in Federal and State funds to an amount not less than 50 per cent of moneys expended for salaries of teachers of vocational subjects. State appropriation of \$35,000. Board for vocational education shall report biennially.

Ch. 86, Mar. 25, 1919.

Nevada: To accept the benefits of any act that may be passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry.

Ch. 182, Mar. 28, 1919.

New Hampshire: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

New Jersey: To create a commission for the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons, and to define its duties and powers.

Ch. 74, Apr. 10, 1919.

New Jersey: See also O (d), Continuation schools.

North Carolina: Accepting the benefits of the "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress to provide for the promotion of vocational education, providing for the appointment of a State board for vocational education and for the duties thereof, and making an appropriation for vocational education.

State board to consist of State superintendent and 3 members appointed by the governor, one to represent agriculture, one to represent home economics, and one to represent trades and industries. State treasurer to be custodian of funds and State superintendent to be executive officer of board. State to appropriate amount equal to Federal appropriation.

Ch. 119, Mar. 4, 1919.

North Carolina: To provide for the acceptance of the benefits of the "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress.

State board as provided in ch. 119, above; similar provisions as to State treasurer and State superintendent. Provision for training teachers as well as for other forms of vocational education.

Ch. 131, Mar. 5, 1919.

North Carolina: See also H (c), School year, etc., minimum term.

North Dakota: Relating to vocational education.

Provides for the acceptance of the benefits of the "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress, and appropriates \$12,000 per year for providing vocational education. Makes the State treasurer custodian of the funds, the State board of education the board for vocational education, and provides for appointment of director and assistants.

Ch. 203, Mar. 4, 1919.

Ohio: To amend secs. 307-2, 307-5, and 307-6 of the General Code, relative to the powers and duties of the State board of education relative to vocational education.

Benefits of "Smith-Hughes Act" accepted. State board of education to administer vocational education. Approved schools shall receive State money equal in amount to Federal money.

H. B. 307, p. 356, May 15, 1919.

Ohio: See also E (c), Teachers' certificates, special.

Oregon: Accepting the benefits of the "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress providing Federal aid for vocational education; providing for the appointment of a State board for vocational education; prescribing the duties thereof; and making appropriations for vocational education.

State treasurer made custodian of funds. State board for vocational education to consist of members of State board of education and 4 other members appointed by the governor; State superintendent to be executive officer of said board. Said board to cooperate with Federal board. Appropriations to match Federal appropriations.

Ch. 348, Mar. 4, 1919.

Pennsylvania: Providing for the establishment of a bureau of rehabilitation in the department of labor and industry, and conferring upon the commissioner of labor and industry the power to supervise and direct the rendering of certain physically handicapped persons fit to engage in remunerative occupations; providing for the appointment of a chief of the bureau, subordinate officers, and employees, and furnishing suitable accommodations; and making an appropriation.

Act. No. 418, July 18, 1919.

Rhode Island: Accepting the provisions of an act passed by the Congress of the United States to provide for the promotion of vocational education.

Accepts the provisions of the "Smith-Hughes Act." State board of education designated for the purposes of said act.

Ch. 1622, Apr. 17, 1918.

Rhode Island: Amending ch. 845 of the Public Laws of 1912, relating to vocational education, as amended by ch. 1008, Public Laws of 1914.

Towns to receive State aid for such education, but not to exceed one-half of entire expenditure for the same; cost of buildings, equipment, land, or rent of rooms shall not be included in reckoning such expenditure. Secondary schools having manual training departments not entitled to such aid, except insofar as such schools have courses properly classed as industrial. Appropriation for the support of industrial education.

Ch. 1654, Apr. 19, 1918.

Rhode Island: Providing for the rehabilitation and education of injured and crippled.

Sec. 1. The commissioner of public schools, with the approval of the State board of education, upon application, may appoint any crippled, disabled, or injured person, being a resident of this State, crippled, disabled, or injured in any Rhode Island manufacturing establishment, or in the pursuit of any other occupation in this State, who shall appear to said commissioner to be a fit subject for such rehabilitation and education, as a State beneficiary at any suitable institution or school now established, or that hereafter may be established, either within or without the State, for such period as he may determine, but not to exceed the limit of one year; provided, that he may upon special recommendation of the management of the institution at which a beneficiary has been appointed and with the approval of the State board of education and the governor extend that period, and that he shall have the power to revoke any appointment at any time for cause.

Sec. 2. The board of education are hereby clothed with the duty and responsibility of supervising the rehabilitation and education of all such beneficiaries, and no beneficiary appointed under the provisions of this act shall be withdrawn from any institution or school except with their consent or the consent of the governor; and said board shall annually report to the general assembly their doings under the provisions of this act, with such recommendations and further information in relation to the several institutions at which these beneficiaries have been placed as may be deemed desirable.

Sec. 3. The general assembly shall annually appropriate such sum as it may deem sufficient and advisable for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act; and the State auditor is hereby directed to draw his orders upon the general treasurer for the payment of any sum appropriated for the purposes of this act, or so much thereof as may from time to time be required, upon receipt by him of proper vouchers signed by the commissioner of public schools and approved by the governor.

Sec. 4. The commissioner of public schools may, in his discretion, also, out of the appropriation made under the provisions of this act, provide, to beneficiaries under the provisions of this act, artificial limbs, wholly or partially free of charge, or at cost, to be repaid by said beneficiaries in installments to be fixed by said commissioner, and all moneys collected from such installment repayments shall be turned into the State treasury, and such money is hereby reappropriated for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 5. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act during the fiscal year ending December 31, 1919, the sum of \$5,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the State auditor is hereby directed to draw his orders upon the general treasurer for the payment of said sum, or so much thereof as may from time to time be

required, upon receipt by him of proper vouchers signed by the commissioner of public schools and approved by the board of education and by the governor.
Ch. 1737, Apr. 19, 1919.

South Dakota: To amend secs. 7408, 7409, and 7410, Revised Code of 1910, relating to the State board for vocational education, and appropriating money for vocational education.

State superintendent to be president and chief executive officer of said board; deputy superintendent to be ex officio secretary. Said board to cooperate with Federal board. Board of regents shall designate one or more institutions of higher learning to prepare teachers, supervisors, and directors of agricultural subjects, and teachers of trade, industrial, and home-economics subjects. State board of education may approve high schools for teaching vocational agriculture, home economics, and trades and industries and may reimburse such high schools for such work. State board may employ necessary officers and assistants to administer vocational education. Appropriation to meet conditions of Federal act. State treasurer to be custodian of funds.

Ch. 184, Feb. 21, 1919.

Tennessee: See B (e), State aid for elementary education; P (c), State universities and colleges.

Texas: Accepting the benefits of the "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress, providing Federal aid for vocational education, and making an appropriation therefor.
Ch. 114, Mar. 24, 1919.

State treasurer to be custodian of funds; State boards of education to be boards for vocational education. State appropriation made and local boards authorized to provide funds for such purpose.

Utah: To accept the benefits of the "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress, providing for the promotion of vocational education.

State treasurer designated as custodian of funds; State board of education designated as State board for vocational education. Any district board may establish and maintain vocational schools or classes. Approved schools to share in funds. State appropriation to meet conditions of Federal act.

Ch. 86, Mar. 21, 1919.

Virginia: Accepting the conditions of the Federal act known as the "Smith-Hughes Act," and authorizing the State board of education to act as a State board for vocational education, and authorizing the treasurer of the State to act as custodian of such funds as may be received from the Federal Government and to pay the same out on warrants drawn by the State board of education, and authorizing the State board to establish a department of vocational education, and appropriating money therefor.
Ch. 73, Feb. 23, 1918.

Washington: Accepting the benefits of an act of Congress making provision for the promotion of vocational education; designating the State board of education as the State board for vocational education; defining the duties of the State board for vocational education and of the State superintendent of public instruction in connection therewith; providing for vocational schools or classes in school districts of the State, and making provision for reimbursement of said districts in which vocational schools or courses are maintained.

Ch. 100, Mar. 18, 1919.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wisconsin: To repeal subsec. (8), sec. 41.16, and to create a new subsec. (8), relating to rate of tax levied for vocational education, and to amend subsec. (3), sec. 926-11, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to bond issuance under special charter.

Tax levy for vocational education in any town, village, or city shall not exceed three-fourths of a mill. Common council may, on request of local board for vocational education, issue vocational school bonds for the purpose of pro-

viding sites, buildings, or additions thereto or a natatorium connected therewith. Amendment to sec. 923-11 specifies purposes for which cities under special charter may issue school bonds. Ch. 191, May 15, 1919.

Wisconsin: To amend subsecs. (1) and (2), sec. 20.33, Wisconsin Statutes, and to create subsec. (3), sec. 20.33, relating to the State board for vocational education, and making an appropriation.

Appropriated annually to State board for vocational education, \$230,000, allotted as follows: (1) \$30,000 for administration; (2) \$185,000 for State aid for vocational schools; (3) \$15,000 for university and other scholarships. Ch. 539, July 15, 1919.

Wisconsin: See also A (b1), State boards.

Wyoming: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

O (b). Agricultural Schools.

See also L (j), Agriculture.

Alabama: To change the names of the 9 congressional district agricultural schools and experiment stations, and to make appropriations for their maintenance.

Such schools hereafter to be known as "State secondary agricultural schools." Appropriation for each is \$12,000, beginning October 1, 1920. No. 533, p. 794, Sept. 30, 1919.

Alabama: To amend sec. 8 of an act accepting the provisions of the "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress, providing Federal aid for vocational education, which act of acceptance was approved February 15, 1919.

Prescribes amounts which State board of education shall appropriate each year for 4 years. No. 541, p. 800, Sept. 30, 1919.

Alabama: To change the name of the Northeast Alabama Agricultural and Industrial Institute at Lineville, and to appropriate money therefor.

Name changed to State Secondary Agricultural School. Appropriation after October 1, 1920, \$10,000 annually. No. 543, p. 802, Sept. 30, 1919.

Alabama: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general; M (e), University and school extension.

Georgia: To fix the name and designation of the various district agricultural schools; to regroup the counties of the State into 12 agricultural districts, one for each of these schools; to provide for the appointment, removal, powers, and duties of their respective boards of trustees; and for other purposes. No. 487, p. 143, Apr. 19, 1918.

Georgia: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Maine: See M (e), University and school extension.

Massachusetts: Amending sec. 1, ch. 185, General Acts of 1916, relating to vocational education.

Authorizes cities to maintain schools for instructing families and individuals in gardening, fruit growing, floriculture, poultry keeping, and other branches of agriculture and horticulture. General Acts, 1918, p. 297.

Massachusetts: See also A (b1), State boards.

Michigan: To amend the title and secs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, and 12, and to add thereto sec. 20 of Act No. 226, Public Acts of 1917, relating to the establishment of rural agricultural schools by consolidation of three or more rural schools.

Prescribes more definitely the manner of holding election to determine question of consolidation; also election of board of trustees. Makes clear the provision that such agricultural school may be established by township.

as well as by consolidation of districts. Defines duties of officials. Provides manner of annexing common school district to consolidated district. Fixes method of election, term, duties, etc., of board of trustees. Strikes out provision that no indebtedness of any one district shall be assumed by such consolidated district. Teachers of home economics in such schools shall have teachers' certificates and be graduates of, or have taken sufficient course in, college or normal school where home economics is taught in order to be qualified to teach the subject as determined by State superintendent. Teachers of agriculture or manual training shall have teachers' certificates and hold special qualifications for teaching required subject as State superintendent may determine. Qualifications of principal prescribed. Incorporated village or city of over 1,000 population shall not be included in such consolidated district. Act No. 81, Apr. 19, 1910.

Michigan: See also A (b2), State officers.

Minnesota: To establish a branch school of agriculture at Waseca, as a department of the University of Minnesota. Ch. 453, Apr. 25, 1919.

Minnesota: See also M (e), University and school extension.

Nebraska: See O (n); Vocational education, general.

New York: To amend the education law, in relation to the State school of agriculture on Long Island, and to provide a capital fund for the operation of the dormitories and refectory of said school. Ch. 468, May 6, 1919.

North Carolina: To provide additional funds for the maintenance of farm-life schools. Ch. 181, Mar. 8, 1919.

North Carolina: To amend ch. 84, Public Laws of 1911, for the establishment and maintenance of county farm-life schools.

Board for vocational education to supervise such schools. Trustees to be farmers. Farm not less than 50 acres. Limit of bonds, \$50,000. State board for vocational education to approve course of study; to pass on principals of schools. Teachers to be recommended by principals.

Ch. 257, Mar. 10, 1919.

Porto Rico: Creating scholarships to send 4-year high-school graduates to study in schools of arts and trades of the United States.

Each scholarship to consist of \$50 per month and traveling expenses. Six scholarships in trades and six in agriculture are provided.

Act No. 30, June 5, 1910.

South Dakota: See O (a), Vocational education, general; P (c), State universities and colleges.

O (c). Trade Schools.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Georgia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Porto Rico: See O (b), Agricultural schools.

South Dakota: See O (a), Vocational education, general.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

O (d). Continuation Schools.

See also M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Arizona: To provide for the establishment of part-time schools and classes, and to regulate the employment of children between the ages of 14 and 16.

Child over 14 may be employed; employment certificate for minors between 14 and 16. When 15 such employment certificates have been issued in any district, such district shall provide part-time school or class for at least 150 hours per year and 5 hours per week between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., but State superintendent may excuse district from making such provision. Number of hours in part-time class shall be counted as part of hours of labor of children under 16.

which may be fixed by any State or Federal law. State board of education to prescribe regulations for part-time classes. When class is provided parent is responsible for minor's attendance. Misdemeanor for employer to refuse permission to employed minor to attend class. Ch. 113, Mar. 20, 1919.

California: To require certain high-school districts (having 50 or more pupils) to provide part-time educational opportunities in civic and vocational subjects for persons under 18 years of age who are not in attendance upon full-time day schools, and part-time educational opportunities in citizenship for persons under 21 years of age who can not adequately speak, read, or write the English language; to enforce attendance upon such part-time classes where established, and providing penalties for violation of the provisions of this act.

Applies to high-school districts wherein are enrolled 50 or more day high-school pupils within 3 miles of such school. Classes for 4 hours a week for public school term. Ch. 506, May 27, 1919.

Delaware: See I. (b), History, civics, and patriotism.

Hawaii: Amending sec. 7, Act S1, Session Laws of 1915, relating to industrial schools.

The board may allow pupils to engage in industrial, mechanical, and agricultural pursuits under approved employers, but such employment shall not interfere with school work and shall be under supervision of superintendent or teacher of school to which pupil belongs. Pupil's earnings to be deposited in a bank to be held in trust during his or her minority. Act 70, Apr. 14, 1919.

Illinois: Providing for the establishment and maintenance of part-time or continuation schools or classes, providing for the control and management thereof and compulsory attendance of pupils, prescribing the courses of instruction therein, providing State aid therefor, and providing penalties for violation.

School board of every district where there are 20 or more minors 14 to 16 not in regular school attendance shall, and other school boards may, establish and maintain such school or classes. Term to be equal to regular school term. Course to include regular school subjects, civic and vocational subjects, and subjects supplementary to pupils' daily occupations. Minors between 14 and 18 lawfully employed shall, unless a 4-year course of secondary instruction has been completed, attend such school, when established, for not less than 8 hours a week for 36 weeks; attendance between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.; time spent in such school shall be reckoned as part of time he may be lawfully employed; employment at home construed as lawful employment. District entitled to reimbursement in amount equal to at least one-half of teachers' salaries. State board for vocational education to establish standards. Penalty for parents failing to comply with act; also penalty for employment contrary to this act. H. B. 465, p. 919, June 28, 1919.

Illinois: To amend sec. 274 of an "Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1909, as amended.

Has effect of requiring employed children between 14 and 16 years of age to attend continuation schools or classes at least 8 hours a week where such schools or classes are maintained. H. B. 250, p. 948, June 28, 1919.

Indiana: See O²(a), Vocational education, general.

Iowa: To provide for the establishment of part-time schools and classes in aid of vocational and other education for children holding work permits under the provisions of a law relating to child labor, and for certain other minors between the ages of 14 and 16, and to provide for compulsory attendance thereon.

School board may establish part-time school or classes for following between 14 and 16 years of age: (1) Holders of work certificates; (2) those who have not completed the eighth grade and are in certain employments; or (3) who have completed the eighth grade, but are not in useful employment. School board shall establish such school or class whenever 15 or more minors as defined above reside in the district. Money raised as other school funds. Standards established by State board for vocational education; not less than 8 hours of

such instruction per week shall be provided; classes held between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. State and Federal funds for payment of teachers. State board to fix standards and requirements of teachers and approve course of study. Penalty for violation of requirement that such minor attend. Ch. 94, Mar. 27, 1919.

Iowa: See also H (g), Child labor.

Maine: To provide part-time and evening-school classes for persons between the ages of 14 and 18 years employed in industrial establishments who have not completed the elementary school.

Town school committees and city boards of education may establish such schools. Part-time continuation school means school or class conducted during working hours; such school to cover 144 hours per year and meet standards set up by State board for vocational education. Reimbursement from Federal and State funds to extent of two-thirds of cost of instruction.

Ch. 205, Apr. 4, 1919.

Massachusetts: Relative to the establishment and maintenance of continuation schools and courses of instruction for employed minors.

Every city or town in which 200 or more minors under 16 are regularly employed not less than 6 hours a day shall, and any other city or town may, establish continuation schools or courses. Minors employed in vacation are not to be counted. When the school is established the city or town shall require attendance of minors under 16 who are lawfully employed, but instruction in regular schools may be substituted. Required attendance is to be not less than 4 hours per week; and not less than 20 hours per week in case of holders of employment certificates who are temporarily unemployed; instruction between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Time in such schools to be reckoned as part of minor's employment. State aid to the extent of one-half of amount expended for such school; when approved by State board. Minors under 16 are required to attend. Upon minor's failure to attend, and on notice thereof, employer shall cease to employ him; also, minor's employment certificate may be revoked. This act is to take effect in any city or town upon acceptance by the qualified voters thereof.

Ch. 311, July 15, 1919.

Massachusetts: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.; H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Michigan: To provide for the vocational and general education of employed and other minors under 18 years of age who have ceased to attend all-day schools.

Every school district of 5,000 population or over having 50 or more minors under 18 years of age who have ceased to attend all-day schools shall, and other districts may, establish and maintain part-time vocational or general continuation schools or courses for as many weeks as common schools are maintained. Attendance is required of minors under 18 not in all-day school, and not having completed work of 4-year high-school course, unless excused under compulsory education law; but this act is not to apply to minors reaching age of 16 prior to September 1, 1920. Attendance required, 8 hours a week; instruction between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Time in such school construed as part of minor's employment. Courses approved by State board for vocational education. Employment to cease when attendance ceases. Work permit may be revoked for nonattendance.

Act No. 421, Public Acts of 1919.

Missouri: To provide for the establishment of part-time schools, departments, and classes.

Whenever in any school district 25 or more employment certificates are issued to persons under 16 years of age, such district shall establish and maintain part-time schools, departments, or classes for not less than 4 hours a week and for time public schools are in session. State board of education to establish standards. When such schools meet standards of Federal vocational education act and of State board, Federal funds and State funds available. Attendance upon part-time school shall be counted as part of employment of minor. Responsibility for execution of this act shall rest upon State board for vocational education; responsibility for local administration on local school board. State board for vocational education may excuse district from providing such school. Penalties provided.

S. B. 572, p. 693, June 2, 1919.

Montana: To provide for the establishment of part-time schools and classes and to compel attendance of minors less than 18 years of age upon such schools and classes.

Any school district of first class or county high school in such district, in which shall reside or be employed not fewer than 15 children between 14 and 16 years of age, lawfully employed, shall establish part-time schools or classes. All children of first-class districts shall attend school until age of 18, unless excused for lawful employment or unless they have completed high-school course. State board of education may excuse district from providing such school. Part-time schools to be in session not less than 4 hours a week between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. during term of public schools. State board to make regulations. Hours of attendance to be part of employment. Parents or guardians liable for violations. Employers must permit attendance. State aid to amount of one-half of salaries paid. Ch. 133, Mar. 5, 1919.

Montana: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Nebraska: See O (a), Vocational education, general.

Nevada: To provide for the establishment of part-time schools and classes and to compel attendance upon such schools and classes.

School board of any district in which shall reside or be lawfully employed not fewer than 15 persons between 14 and 18 years of age, shall establish part-time schools or classes for such persons. All children shall attend school until age of 18 unless they are lawfully employed. Certificate issued to employer, who shall keep list of children employed. State board for vocational education may excuse district from providing such school. Part-time schools to be in session not less than 4 hours a week between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. during term of public schools. State board to make rules. Hours of attendance upon part time construed as part of minor's employment. Parents, etc., to send children to part-time school, unless in regular school. Penalties provided. State aid to amount of one-half of salaries. Truant officers shall enforce this law.

Ch. 85, Mar. 25, 1919.

New Hampshire: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

New Jersey: Extending penalty provisions of the compulsory school law to attendance upon continuation schools. Ch. 34, Apr. 7, 1919.

New Jersey: Providing for compulsory attendance at continuation schools under certain circumstances.

Child between 14 and 16 years of age who holds an employment certificate and who is temporarily unemployed shall attend continuation school at least 20 hours each week. Such child, if lawfully employed, shall attend continuation school at least 6 hours a week for at least 36 weeks each year. On employing child, employer shall agree to let child attend continuation school. Penalties provided for violation of this act. Duty of parent or guardian to see that child attends school as required by this act. Attendance officers provided to enforce this act. Ch. 35, Apr. 7, 1919.

New Jersey: Further defining and regulating continuation schools.

Board of education of every school district in which are lawfully employed 20 or more children between 14 and under 16 years of age shall establish and maintain a continuation school or schools, except as hereinafter provided. Such school to be a part of public-school system of district; moneys therefor shall be provided as other school moneys. In any county in which there is appointed a board of education of the county vocational school according to law, board of education of district having one or more municipalities of 25,000 inhabitants or less may request said county board to establish and maintain a continuation school or schools, and on such request said county board shall establish and maintain such school, but no such school having an enrollment less than 20 shall be established in any county. In any county in which has not been appointed a board of education of the county vocational school under ch. 204, Acts of 1913, such a board may be appointed under this act; such board to consist of county superintendent of schools and four members appointed by judge of court of common pleas. Powers of such boards: (1) To acquire

grounds, buildings, and equipment; (2) to take land by condemnation proceedings; (3) to insure buildings and equipment; (4) to employ and dismiss principals, teachers, etc.; (5) to appoint a treasurer; (6) to make rules and regulations not inconsistent with law or rules of State board of education; (7) to suspend and expel pupils; (8) to provide textbooks and other supplies and apparatus; (9) to adopt a seal; (10) to report annually to commissioner of education; (11) to appoint a secretary and fix his salary and term; (12) to borrow money by temporary loan. Making of contracts for supplies, etc., is regulated. County boards of school estimate are provided for the purpose of this act; board of county vocational school shall submit estimates to such board of school estimate; estimates as approved shall be submitted to county board of chosen freeholders which shall appropriate funds accordingly. For site and building, a special appropriation may be made, or bonds may be issued. School year for county vocational school shall begin on July 1 and end on June 30. State commissioner of education, with advice and consent of State board of education, shall prescribe rules governing qualifications of teachers, organization of the schools and the like. Classes to be on other days than Saturday and Sunday and between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Before any school is established, its location, organization, course of study, and equipment must have approval of State commissioner. State aid to amount of \$400 per teacher for 36 weeks of service or in that proportion. Sum of \$10,000 appropriated for administration of this act. Ch. 152, Apr. 14, 1919.

New Jersey: See also A (g), Child labor.

New Mexico: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

New York: To amend the education law, relative to part-time or continuation schools.

The board of education of each city and of each school district having a population of 5,000 or more in which there are 20 or more minors between the ages of 14 and 18 who are not regularly attending upon instruction shall maintain part-time or continuation schools, which such minors shall attend. Attendance upon approved private or parochial continuation school will be accepted instead. Continuation school is to be maintained through regular school year, on school days, and for necessary hours between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. The State commissioner of education is to approve course of instruction. Schools must be maintained after September, 1920, but cities and districts have until September, 1923, to establish complete plan. Each minor between 14 and 18 who is not in regular school or who is lawfully employed shall, unless he has completed a 4-year high-school course, attend continuation school not less than 4 nor more than 8 hours per week, but he may be permitted to attend more than 8 hours per week in order to reduce the number of weeks of required attendance. Such minor temporarily unemployed shall attend not less than 20 hours per week. The regents shall establish regulations for part-time or continuation schools. Parents or guardians are made liable for minor's non-attendance. The employer must permit the minor to attend. Cities or districts must enforce this act. State public-school funds shall be withheld from city or district failing to comply. Ch. 531, May 10, 1919.

New York: See also G (b), State normal schools; H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Oklahoma: To establish part-time schools and classes for pupils between the ages of 16 and 18.

Whenever in any school district there shall be employed 20 or more minors between the ages of 16 and 18 the school board shall establish and maintain part-time school or classes for not less than 144 hours per year. State board for vocational education to make rules. State aid in amount not exceeding 50 per cent of district's expenditure for teachers' salaries. Employer to permit attendance of such minors. This act not applicable to minor who has completed elementary course and 2 years of high-school work. Parents and guardians are made responsible for each minor's attendance upon part-time schools. Penalties are provided for violation. Ch. 235, Apr. 4, 1919.

Oregon: To provide for the establishment of part-time schools and classes and to compel attendance of minors upon such schools and classes.

School board of any district in which there are 15 or more lawfully employed minors between the ages of 14 and 18 shall establish part-time schools or classes

for such minors. All persons between 16 and 18 must attend school or be lawfully employed. If employed, they must attend part-time school not less than 5 hours per week or 180 hours per year, unless they have completed eighth-grade work or are attending an evening school for equivalent time. Age and schooling certificates provided for employed minors between ages of 14 and 18. Employment is to cease if the minor quits school. The State superintendent may excuse district from maintaining part-time school. These schools are to be in session not less than 5 hours a week between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. during public-school term. The State board for vocational education shall establish regulations. Hours in school are construed as part of hours of lawful employment. Parent or guardian liable for minor's nonattendance. Penalties are provided.

Ch. 324, Mar. 4, 1919.

Rhode Island: See M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

South Dakota: See M (c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Utah: To provide for the establishment of part-time schools and classes and to compel the attendance of certain minors upon such schools and classes.

Lawfully employed minors under 18 years of age must attend part-time or continuation school at least 144 hours each year, but district board may excuse. Exemptions: (1) Minor who has completed work of senior high school; (2) those taught at home the requisite number of hours; (3) those physically or mentally incapacitated; (4) no such school within 2½ miles. Penalties are provided. The State board for vocational education is to establish regulations. Hours of attendance are to be counted as employment, and the employer must permit attendance. Classes are to be in session not less than 4 hours a week between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. The school board must establish a part-time school where there are 15 or more minors subject to this act.

Ch. 92, Mar. 11, 1919.

Washington: To provide for the establishment of part-time schools and classes and to define conditions under which attendance therein shall be compulsory.

All lawfully employed minors under 18 years of age residing in school districts in which such schools are maintained must attend part-time schools. Exemptions: (1) Graduates of 4-year high school or equivalent; (2) those in part-time school and employed in accordance with State or Federal laws; (3) those excused under terms of this act. Provision is made for employment permits for minors between 14 and 18 who have completed eighth grade or who can not profitably further pursue regular school work; also for minors between 15 and 18. School boards may, on request of 25 or more adult residents, establish part-time schools when there are 15 or more minors subject to this act. Classes for at least 4 hours a week between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. during term of public schools. When school is established minors under 18 must attend at least 4 hours a week unless exempt as heretofore provided or unless excused by school board or permit officer. Penalties are provided. Hours of attendance are to be counted as employment, and employers are required to permit attendance. The State board for vocational education is to establish regulations. State aid is provided.

Ch. 151, Mar. 18, 1919.

West Virginia: A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

P. HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

(a) General.

Michigan: To amend sec. 1, ch. 12, Act No. 203, Public Acts of 1917, relating to absent voters.

Defines "absent voter" to mean a qualified elector who is absent from his lawful voting place on day of election and who is (among others) a student in attendance at an institution of learning.

Act No. 45, Mar. 31, 1918.

Vermont: To provide a method of voting at any general, special, or primary election by certain legal voters absent from their respective places of residence, including students in attendance at institutions of learning.

No. 7, Mar. 26, 1919.

P (b). Finance, Lands, Support.

See also B (d), State taxation.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Arizona: Providing a scholarship of \$500 annually for each county at the University of Arizona.

Ch. 82, Mar. 17, 1919.

Florida: Making appropriations for the support and maintenance of the State institutions of higher learning.

Biennial appropriation of \$804,500 for State university, State College for Women, Florida School for the Deaf and Blind, and the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes. Annual appropriation of \$10,000 for summer schools.

Ch. 7797, May 23, 1919.

Illinois: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

Kansas: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

Louisiana: Proposing an amendment to art. 257 of the constitution relative to the State educational institutions and the maintenance of same.

No. 48, Acts of 1918.

Louisiana: Proposing an amendment to the constitution of the State, making provision for the support of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Louisiana State Normal School, the Louisiana Industrial Institute, and the Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute.

No. 217, Acts of 1918.

Minnesota: To provide tuition in the University of Minnesota, the State normal schools, and any college in the State which participated in the Students' Army Training Corps work, and other colleges and schools for such persons who rendered certain services during the war periods, and repeatedly conflicting acts.

Free tuition not to exceed \$200 per annum in such institutions is provided for soldiers, sailors, and marines, residents of the State, who served in the World War or on the Mexican border and for any man or woman who rendered overseas service in the Red Cross or in nursing the sick or caring for soldiers in hospitals.

Ch. 26, spec. sess., Sept. 22, 1919.

Minnesota: See also P (c), State universities and colleges.

New York: In relation to State scholarships in Cornell University held by persons in the military or naval service of the United States.

Holders of such scholarships in said military or naval service in the present war may reassume the same within 1 year after the termination of the war.

Ch. 76, Mar. 22, 1919.

New York: To amend the education law (sec. 78) in relation to State scholarships for honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, and making an appropriation therefor.

Establishes 450 State scholarships for the benefit of resident soldiers, sailors, and marines who were honorably discharged from the service of the United States in the World War, and who show the necessary qualifications. Sum of \$30,000 appropriated.

Ch. 600, May 13, 1919.

North Carolina: To amend ch. 154, Public Laws of 1917, entitled "An act to issue bonds of the State for the permanent enlargement and improvement of the State's educational and charitable institutions."

Minor amendments regulating denomination of bonds and manner of sale.

Ch. 44, Feb. 13, 1919.

North Dakota: To amend sec. 276, Compiled Laws of 1913, relating to the contingent fund of State institutions.

The board of control of State institutions may permit a contingent fund not to exceed, for any institution, \$5,000, for which expenditure may be made in case of actual emergency by the managing officers. Ch. 97, Feb. 28, 1919.

Oregon: Providing for additional support and maintenance of the University of Oregon, providing for a women's building at the said university, appropriating money therefor and declaring an emergency. Ch. 203, Feb. 27, 1919.

Oregon: To provide State financial aid to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines enlisted or inducted into the service from the State of Oregon, who desire to pursue a course of study in any institution of learning in the State, whether public or private; to provide a method therefor and to provide funds. Ch. 423, Mar. 4, 1919.

Pennsylvania: To assist worthy young men and women, graduates of secondary schools of the State, to obtain a higher education, and making an appropriation.

Provides for one scholarship of \$100 for each county, to be awarded on competitive examination; appointments to such scholarships made by State board of education. Act. No. 417, July 19, 1919.

South Carolina: Making appropriations to meet ordinary expenses of the State government for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 1919.

Appropriates \$136,800 for the university. Authorizes trustees to accept gifts and donations that in no wise involve additional appropriations. Act. No. 187, p. 307, Mar. 1, 1919.

South Carolina: To prohibit the awarding of scholarships in State institutions to boys or girls whose residence has been less than 6 months in the county from which the scholarship is awarded. Act. No. 331, Dec. 28, 1918.

South Dakota: To amend secs. 5532 and 5533, South Dakota Revised Code of 1919, regulating the payment into the State treasury of moneys received from dormitory rents, tuition fees, products and material sold, and from other sources for the use of the State educational institutions.

Ch. 128, Mar. 6, 1919.

South Dakota: To amend sec. 5577, South Dakota Revised Code of 1919, providing for free tuition at State educational institutions for legal residents of this State who have been engaged in war service. Ch. 129, Mar. 11, 1919.

Tennessee: See B (d), State taxation.

Vermont: To provide scholarships at the University of Vermont for students of the medical department. No. 67, Apr. 3, 1919.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wisconsin: To create secs. 37.25, 37.251, 37.252, and 37.253, and to amend sec. 20.22, Wisconsin Statutes, providing educational opportunities for persons who were in the military or naval service of the United States, making appropriations, and levying a tax therefor. Ch. 5, spec. sess., Sept. 8, 1919.

Wisconsin: See also O (a), Vocational education, general.

P (c). State Universities and Colleges.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; Q (d), Mining schools.

Arizona: Appropriating \$45,000 for the completion and enlargement of the Woman's Dormitory at the University of Arizona. Ch. 27, Feb. 27, 1919.

Arizona: To amend paragraphs 4472 and 4473, Revised Statutes of 1913, providing for the appointment of the board of regents of the University of Arizona, and fixing their terms of office.

Governor appoints board of 8 regents; overlapping terms.

Ch. 36, Mar. 3, 1919

Arizona: Regulating the method of awarding the scholarships in the State university which are to be awarded to each county in the State.

Ch. 67, Mar. 17, 1919.

California: See T (c), Schools for the blind.

Florida: See M (e), University and school extension; P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Georgia: To amend sec. 1365, Civil Code, 1910, so as to make the president of the alumni society of the University of Georgia, ex officio, a member of the board of trustees of the university.

No. 300, Aug. 19, 1919.

Hawaii: To establish a University of Hawaii.

To consist of the college of agriculture and mechanic arts heretofore known as the College of Hawaii, a college of arts and sciences, and such other departments as may from time to time be established. Board of regents of 7 members, of which president of university and president of board of agriculture and forestry shall be members, ex officio. Other 5 members appointed by governor; term 5 years, 1 appointed each year.

Act 203, Apr. 30, 1919.

Illinois: Making appropriations for the University of Illinois.

Appropriation of \$5,000,000 for 2-year period for "use and maintenance"; \$300,000 for land and buildings, and other appropriations for special purposes.

H. B. 322, p. 212, June 23, 1919

Illinois: To authorize and direct the trustees of the University of Illinois to establish as a department of the university a college of ~~veterinary~~ medicine and surgery.

S. B. 181, p. 645, June 16, 1919.

Illinois: To amend sec. 1 of "An act to provide by State tax for a fund for the support and maintenance of the University of Illinois," approved June 10, 1911.

Provides for tax of two-thirds of 1 mill on the dollar.

S. B. 568, p. 867, June 30, 1919.

Illinois: See also G (b), State normal schools.

Iowa: See G (b), State normal schools.

Kansas: Relating to the salaries and employees of institutions under the control of the State board of administration.

State board of administration to appoint superintendent or executive officer of institutions under board; executive officer to appoint officials, clerks, guards, and employees; civil-service law to apply; number limited by board; discharge of employees reported to civil-service commission and board; relative by blood or marriage to member of board or executive officer not to be appointed; board to fix salaries annually on recommendation of executive officer, with approval of business manager and governor; officers and employees to be classified; officers of institutions to receive food and supplies; "family", defined with relation to act; board to make rules and regulations regarding pay roll and expenses; heads of institutions to make report of supplies on hand and needed; publication of notice of letting contracts for supplies; other supplies may be purchased; board to make rules for letting contracts; business manager cause inventory to be made at institutions; institutions charged with inventory; executive officer responsible for items; biennial estimates to be made of appropriations needed; suggestions as to legislation needed; improvements to conform to plans of State architect; State architect to examine buildings and property; business manager have charge of repairs, alterations, and improvements; State architect prepare plans and specifications; improvements over \$500 to be let on contracts; bids may be rejected; labor at institutions may be used to make repairs. Board may employ labor needed; may employ

student labor; expenditures not to exceed appropriations. Officers and employees of State Industrial School for Boys designated.

Ch. 293, Mar. 22, 1919.

Kansas: See also A' (b1), State boards.

Kentucky: To create a board of trustees for the government, administration, and control of the University of Kentucky; providing for its appointment; and repealing previous laws relating to same subject.

Said board shall consist of governor as chairman; superintendent of public instruction; commissioner of agriculture, labor and statistics; and 12 men appointed by the governor. Term of appointed members, 6 years, 4 being appointed biennially. One of said 4 shall be a member of State board of agriculture, and 1 shall be appointed from 3 alumni nominated by the alumni of the university. Other 2 shall be appointed 1 each from leading political parties.

Ch. 42, Mar. 26, 1918.

Kentucky: See also B (d), State taxation.

Louisiana: See Q (b), Agricultural colleges.

Michigan: See A (b2), State officers; R (b), Educational corporations.

Minnesota: Providing for the acquisition of certain lands by the University of Minnesota; the construction of buildings at the university in accordance with a comprehensive building plan; levying a tax to provide funds therefor, and authorizing the issuance of certificates of indebtedness by the university for such purposes, such certificates to be paid from the proceeds of the tax levy.

To be levied each year for 10 years a tax sufficient to provide \$500,000. Said tax to constitute "University building fund." Buildings to be erected by board of control.

Ch. 289, Apr. 17, 1919.

Minnesota: To provide tuition in the University of Minnesota, the State normal schools, and any college in the State of Minnesota which participated in the Student's Army Training Corps work, and other colleges and schools in the State for such persons who rendered certain services during the war period, and repealing inconsistent acts.

Ch. 338, Apr. 21, 1919.

Minnesota: See also A (b1), State boards.

Missouri: To amend secs. 11097 and 11098 Revised Statutes of 1909, relating to the State university.

"The curators of the University of Missouri" are constituted a body corporate and given necessary corporate powers. Said curators required to report biennially to the legislature.

S. B. 709, p. 698, May 30, 1919.

Montana: To regulate the practice of the profession of public accounting, and repealing ch. 39, Acts of 1909, relating to such practice.

The University of Montana is authorized to issue certificates to qualified persons entitling them to practice such profession and to use the title "certified public accountant" or "C. P. A." University may issue such certificate on examination or on certain specified credentials.

Ch. 72, Mar. 3, 1919.

Nebraska: To amend sec. 7084, Revised Statutes of 1913, as amended by ch. 127, Session Laws of 1915, relating to the colleges of the State university; adding thereto a college of dentistry and a college of business administration.

Ch. 164, Apr. 9, 1919.

Nevada: To provide for the erection and equipment of a teachers' training building at the University of Nevada; providing for the issuance and sale of bonds therefor and for the redemption thereof.

Ch. 65, Mar. 19, 1919.

Nevada: To provide for the housing of an engineering experiment station at the University of Nevada; providing for the issuance and sale of bonds therefor and the redemption of such bonds.

Nevada: To provide for the housing of a mining experiment station at the University of Nevada; providing for the issuance and sale of bonds therefor and for the redemption thereof.

Ch. 67, Mar. 19, 1919.

New Mexico: See L (n), Modern languages.

New York: To amend the education law, relative to the award of university scholarships. Ch. 257, Apr. 17, 1918.

Oklahoma: Creating a board of regents of the University Preparatory School at Tonkawa, prescribing the duties and powers thereof, and fixing the salaries of said board. Ch. 118, Apr. 5, 1919.

Oklahoma: Creating the board of regents of the University of Oklahoma, prescribing the duties and powers thereof, and fixing the salaries of said board.

To consist of 7 members appointed by governor, not fewer than 2 being alumni of the institution; term, 7 years, 1 appointed each year. Government of university vested in regents. To be nonpartisan. Ch. 233, Apr. 3, 1919.

Oregon: To authorize the board of regents of the State university, the board of regents of the agricultural college, and the board of regents for normal schools to dispose of worn out, obsolete, or unsuitable equipment or material, and providing for the use of the proceeds of such sales. Ch. 21, Feb. 7, 1919.

South Dakota: Legalizing certain acts of the regents of education authorizing contracts with the War Department for the special training of military detachments in trade and technical courses, and for conducting and maintaining a Students' Army Training Corps at the University of South Dakota, State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and the State School of Mines, and legalizing contracts entered into for such purposes by these institutions and the receipts, disbursements, and expenditure by them of moneys received from the United States for such purposes. Ch. 10, Feb. 27, 1919.

Tennessee: Authorizing the trustees of the East Tennessee Female Institute to transfer the property held by them to the University of Tennessee. Ch. 92, Apr. 1, 1919.

Tennessee: To establish a department of university extension for the purpose of vocational and industrial training in wage-earning employments to be conducted by the University of Tennessee and to direct the trustees of the University of Tennessee to set aside certain funds for cooperation with the State board for vocational education. Ch. 181, Apr. 17, 1919.

Texas: Providing for the separation of the State University and the Agricultural and Mechanical College and for bond issues by each. H. J. R. 29, Mar. 48, 1919.

Texas: See also B (b), State school lands; Q (d), Mining schools.

Utah: Amending secs. 5252 and 5339, Compiled Laws of 1917, for the purpose of permitting instruction in the Agricultural College and the University of Utah of returned soldiers and sailors without charge of entrance fees. Ch. 98, Feb. 5, 1919.

Utah: To amend sec. 5534, Compiled Laws of 1917, relating to the conferring of degrees by the university.

University may confer degrees on those who have met requirements and may also confer special, honorary, and emeritus degrees upon persons worthy of the same. Ch. 103, Mar. 12, 1919.

Vermont: See P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Virginia: Authorizing the rector and visitors of the University of Virginia to offer 119 State scholarships to students from Virginia, which shall entitle the holders to tuition in the college, room rent, light, heat, and attendance free of charge.

One such scholarship provided for each school division in the State. Student to file affidavit that he is unable to pay for such tuition, room rent, etc. Scholarship awarded on competitive examination. After student has remained 2 years or more in the university, he shall for 2 years serve as a school administrative officer or teacher in the State. Ch. 100, Mar. 16, 1918.

Washington: Providing for a system of student fees in the University of Washington, providing for the collection and disposal of the same, and amending secs. 2 to 6, ch. 66, Laws of 1915. Ch. 63, Mar. 3, 1919.

Washington: See also L (c), Physical education.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wisconsin: To relocate, consolidate, and amend certain sections of the statutes relating to the University of Wisconsin.

Minor changes. Board of regents authorized to take land by condemnation proceedings. Ch. 33, Mar. 18, 1919.

Wisconsin: See also A (b1), State boards; E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

Wyoming: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

P (d). Municipal Institutions.

New York: See A (d), District boards and officers.

Q. PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(a) Teachers' Colleges.

See also G (b), State normal schools; P (c), State universities and colleges.

Nevada: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

South Dakota: See O (n), Vocational education, general.

Virginia: To provide for the admission of women to the College of William and Mary. Ch. 240, Mar. 15, 1918.

Wyoming: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Q (b). Agricultural Colleges.

Alabama: Changing the name of the Huntsville State Normal and Industrial School to the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes.

No. 718, p. 1044, Sept. 29, 1919.

Alabama: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Alaska: To provide for leasing the school lands granted by law for the benefit of the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines.

Ch. 34, May 1, 1919.

Alaska: Authorizing the governor to make all necessary certificates to entitle the Territory to the grant of moneys for the benefit of State and Territorial colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts authorized by acts of Congress, approved August 30, 1890, and March 4, 1907.

Ch. 40, May 3, 1919.

Connecticut: Making provision for a water supply for the Agricultural College and the Mansfield Training School and Hospital.

Ch. 281, May 21, 1919.

Delaware: To provide for the establishment and maintenance of a short winter course of instruction in agriculture and horticulture at Delaware College.

Ch. 17, Apr. 2, 1919.

Florida: See M (c), University and school extension; P (b), Finance, lands, support.

Iowa: See G (b), State normal schools.

Kansas: See A (b1), State boards.

Louisiana: Appropriating \$82,000 for the purchase of land for a demonstration farm at the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Act No. 6, June 4, 1918.

Louisiana: To empower the police juries of the several parishes (counties) to defray the living expenses of young men, residents of Louisiana, who have graduated from any high school of the State or high school of recognized standing of another State to the number of not more than one at any one time from each ward of the parish and three from the parish at large who agree and obligate themselves to enter upon the study of agriculture and to pursue such study at the Louisiana State University until they graduate from such university in agriculture, and conditioned upon the student and his parents or tutor entering into a written contract with the parish sending such student to the university stipulating that such student will, after his graduation in agriculture, return to the parish from whence he came and enter upon the actual practice of the science of agriculture for a period of two years, and providing the recourse of the parish against the student who fails to carry out the provisions of his contract with the parish.

Act No. 41, June 27, 1918.

Louisiana: See also P (B), Finance, lands, support.

Maine: See M (c), University and school extension.

Massachusetts: To dissolve the corporation of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and to provide for the maintenance of the college by the State.

After expiration of present terms of trustees, their successors are to be appointed by the governor, except that the governor, commissioner of education, secretary of State board of agriculture, and the president of the faculty of the college shall be members, ex officio. Appointive members shall never exceed 14.

Ch. 262, May 31, 1918.

Massachusetts: To provide for the testing of poultry for disease by the department of veterinary science of the experiment station at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Ch. 185, May 23, 1919.

Michigan: See A (b2), State officers; M (c), University and school extension; R (b), Educational corporations.

New Mexico: Providing for the administration of agriculture laws in the State.

Such administration is vested in the board of regents of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Ch. 77, Mar. 15, 1919.

New Mexico: See also L (n), Modern languages.

New York: To amend the education law (sec. 1037), relative to State scholarships at Cornell University.

A pupil who has been in the military or naval service of the United States during the year immediately preceding examination for scholarship shall be permitted to enter the same although not in attendance upon instruction in the common schools or academies of the State for the required period of 6 months.

Ch. 201, Apr. 11, 1919.

New York: Amending the education law, providing for changing the name of the State School of Agriculture on Long Island to the State Institute of Applied Agriculture on Long Island.

Ch. 266, May 3, 1919.

Oklahoma: Providing for free scholarships in the A. and M. College of Oklahoma, annually, providing for the payment by the State of \$100 toward defraying the expenses of taking the short course in agriculture at the A. and M. College.

Ch. 26, Feb. 19, 1919.

Oklahoma: Providing for free scholarships in the colored agricultural and normal university of the State; providing for the payment by the State of scholarships of \$100 toward defraying the expenses of taking the short course in agriculture at said institution. Ch. 73, Mar. 29, 1919.

Oklahoma: Creating a board of 5 regents for the government of the colored agricultural and normal university. Ch. 303, Apr. 1, 1919.

Oregon: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

South Dakota: Authorizing and directing the purchase of additional land for the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Brookings, and making appropriation therefor. Ch. 72, Mar. 11, 1919.

Tennessee: See B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Texas: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

Utah: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

Washington: Establishing a division of apiculture at the State College of Washington; prescribing the powers and duties of the dean of the department of agriculture and the State entomologist in relation thereto; regulating the importation, keeping, and sale of bees; prescribing penalties for violation thereof; and repealing secs. 3258 to 3264, Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes. Ch. 116, Mar. 14, 1919.

Washington: See also L (c), Physical education.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Q (c). United States Grant.

See B (b), State school lands.

Q (d). Mining Schools.

Alabama: Declaring the department of mining engineering of the University of Alabama to be the "School of Mines" of Alabama. No. 391, p. 530, Sept. 20, 1919.

Nevada: Creating schools of mines in Virginia City, Tonopah, Goldfield, and in the Ely mining district; providing for the control of said schools and making appropriation therefor. Ch. 91, Mar. 25, 1919.

Nevada: See also P (c), State universities and colleges.

New Mexico: See L (n), Modern languages.

Oklahoma: Creating the Miami School of Mines at Miami, Okla., making an appropriation for the erection of buildings and improvements, and for the support and maintenance thereof, creating the board of control thereof, and defining the powers and duties of such board, and prescribing the curriculum for students of such school and the purposes of the same. Ch. 75, Mar. 17, 1919.

Oklahoma: Creating a board of 5 regents for the government of the Miami School of Mines. Ch. 302, Apr. 4, 1919.

South Dakota: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

Texas: Constituting the School of Mines and Metallurgy at El Paso a branch of the University of Texas. Ch. 53, Mar. 13, 1919.

Q (e), Military Schools.

See also L (c), Physical education.

Oklahoma: Creating the Oklahoma Military Academy; creating a board of regents for the same and defining their powers, duties, and compensation; making an appropriation for the maintenance of said institution and for building a barracks or dormitory; repealing secs. 7992, 7993, and 7994, Revised Laws of 1910, and declaring an emergency. Ch. 151, Mar. 10, 1919.

South Carolina: To provide a site and buildings for the development and expansion of the Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina, and to appropriate the necessary funds therefor.

Removes said institution from the heart of the city of Charleston to a more suburban location; accepts a site of about 200 acres from the city.

Act No. 216, Mar. 7, 1919.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Q (f), Other Technical and Professional Schools.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Georgia: To require the State Librarian to furnish to the Georgia School of Technology such books as are furnished to the University of Georgia.

No. 33, p. 369, Aug. 4, 1919.

Georgia: To give additional powers and authority to the local board of trustees of the Georgia School of Technology, to authorize the conferring of degrees, and for other purposes.

No. 335, p. 370, Aug. 15, 1919.

Georgia: To establish as a branch of the State university the Bowden State Normal and Industrial College for the education of white male and female students.

No. 69, p. 262, Aug. 12, 1919.

Georgia: To establish a State engineering experiment station at the Georgia School of Technology, for the promotion of engineering and industrial research in the interest of the development of the natural resources, the industries, the commerce, and the public welfare of the State, and for other purposes.

No. 303, p. 367, Aug. 18, 1919.

Illinois: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

Kansas: Making appropriations for the support and maintenance and for special improvements for the Industrial and Educational Institute at Topeka.

Said institute shall be under the control and administration of the State board of administration from and after July 1, 1919. Advisory board of 5 members appointed by the governor.

Ch. 47, Mar. 22, 1919.

Kentucky: For the benefit of West Kentucky Industrial College, making appropriations therefor, providing for State ownership of lands bought, or improved, and prescribing regulations for the control of said institution.

Has effect of taking over said college as a State institution. Is a school for the colored race.

Ch. 18, Mar. 22, 1918.

Maryland: Applicants for registration as law students must give evidence of education at least equal to graduation from high school.

Ch. 426, Apr. 18, 1918.

Massachusetts: To provide for the transfer of the property of the New Bedford Textile School to the State.

Ch. 246, May 20, 1918.

Massachusetts: To provide for the transfer of the property of the Bradford-Durfee Textile School of Fall River to the State. Ch. 248, May 29, 1918.

Massachusetts: To provide for the transfer of the property of the Lowell Textile School to the State. Ch. 274, May 31, 1918.

Massachusetts: Authorizing the trustees of certain textile schools to insure their school buildings and contents.

Applies to Lowell Textile School, New Bedford Textile School, and Bradford-Durfee Textile School (Fall River). Ch. 53, Mar. 26, 1919.

Massachusetts: See also A (b1), State boards.

Michigan: To enable the board of education of any city having 250,000 population or more and comprising a single school district to take the control and management of a college of medicine and surgery and give other courses of higher education. Act No. 109, Apr. 21, 1919.

Mississippi: Appropriating \$4,125 to the Industrial Institute and College in order to make available a like amount allotted to said college by the United States Government for the purpose of giving instruction in home economics.

Ch. 6, Mar. 19, 1919.

Montana: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

Nevada: See P (c), State universities and colleges.

New Jersey: Providing that after July 1, 1920, candidates for examination for license to practice medicine and surgery must have a 1-year college course in addition to the present requirement of a 4-year high-school course, and that after October 1, 1921, applicant must have a 2-year college course in addition to a 4-year high-school course. Ch. 222, Apr. 15, 1919.

New York: Amending ch. 851, Laws of 1911, entitled "An act to establish a State college of forestry at Syracuse University and making an appropriation therefor."

Outlines the course and the powers and duties of the board of trustees.

Ch. 42, Mar. 7, 1918.

New York: Making an appropriation for the development and maintenance of forestry exhibits at the State fair and county fairs by the State college of forestry at Syracuse University.

Sum of \$5,000 appropriated.

Ch. 530, May 10, 1919.

New York: To amend ch. 851, Laws of 1911, in relation to the objects and purposes of the State college of forestry at Syracuse University and the powers and duties of its board of trustees.

Authorizes studies of wild animals. Authorizes the establishment and conduct of an experimental station to be known as "Roosevelt Wild-life Forest Experiment Station."

Ch. 536, May 10, 1919.

North Carolina: See B (a), State finance and support, general.

Oklahoma: Creating the board of regents of the Oklahoma College for Women; prescribing the duties and powers thereof, and declaring an emergency.

To consist of State superintendent and 4 members appointed by governor. Government of college to be vested in regents. Ch. 205, Apr. 3, 1919.

Porto Rico: To authorize the board of trustees of the Polytechnic Institute of Porto Rico, at San German, to confer university degrees.

Act No. 37, June 4, 1919.

South Carolina: Making it unlawful willfully or unnecessarily to disturb any school or college attended by women or girls.

Act No. 156, Mar. 7, 1919.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

R. PRIVATE AND ENDOWED INSTITUTIONS; STATE CONTROL.**(a) Higher Institutions.**

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Louisiana: To permit donations *mortis causa* or *inter vivos* to be made for such educational, literary, or charitable purposes as the donor may direct or desire, or as the trustee or trustees to whom such donations shall be made may from time to time appoint, create, or change, and regulating the handling of such donations. Act No. 72, June 28, 1918.

Louisiana: To authorize institutions of learning to confer degrees, and repealing conflicting laws.

Authorizes institutions offering courses extending 4 years above approved high school to confer degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science. Act No. 173, July 10, 1918.

Oklahoma: Authorizing certain designated colleges to confer degrees.

Ch. 113, Mar. 13, 1919.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

R-(b). Corporations of an Educational Character.

Alabama: To provide for the incorporation of societies of persons seeking to promote the development or betterment of communities, municipalities, or counties in the State, or other public purposes, without pecuniary profit to the individual members; and to exempt the property of such societies from taxation. Act No. 180, p. 176, Feb. 19, 1919.

Alabama: To provide for the inspection of all public or private hospitals, reformatories, houses of detention, convents, asylums, sectarian seminaries, schools, or other institutions in the State; to authorize the appointment of inspectors, and to provide penalties for the violation of any of the provisions hereof. No. 637, p. 881, Sept. 30, 1919.

Alabama: To prohibit involuntary servitude or forcible detention in public or private hospitals, reformatories, houses of detention, convents, asylums, sectarian seminaries, schools, or institutions, unless person so detained has been legally committed to such institution. No. 638, p. 883, Sept. 30, 1919.

Alabama: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Georgia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Illinois: Providing penalties for false statements, allegations, advertisements, or representations relative to the accredited standing of schools, colleges, universities, or other institutions. H. R. 313, p. 435, June 28, 1919.

Indiana: To incorporate the trustees of Evansville College; defining the powers and duties of such trustees; giving certain powers and authority to the board of trustees of Moores Hill College, and legalizing certain acts of said board of trustees in transferring and removal of certain property and declaring an emergency.

Provision for removal of Moores Hill College to Evansville and change of name to "Evansville College." This is done in consideration of the fact that the citizens of Evansville raised \$500,000 to match \$500,000 raised by the Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Ch. 9, Feb. 17, 1919.

Indiana: Concerning elementary schools, schools of correctional and benevolent institutions, and private and parochial schools; providing what shall be taught therein; prescribing penalties for the violation of this act and repealing all laws in conflict herewith.

All subjects taught in schools of elementary grade shall be taught in the English language only. Subjects required: Orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, physiology, history of the United States, scientific temperance, and good behavior, and such other branches as the advancement of pupils may require and officers in control may direct, but the German language shall not be taught in any elementary school. All private and parochial schools and schools in connection with benevolent and correctional institutions shall be taught in the English language, and the German language shall not be taught in the elementary grades thereof. Ch. 18, Feb. 25, 1919.

Maine: To amend sec. 104, ch. 16, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the reports of academies and private schools.

Institutions and academies receiving State moneys, and academies and private schools approved for attendance or tuition purposes, shall annually report to State superintendent. Such reports to contain attendance figures and account of moneys received and expended and other items required by superintendent, and shall be published in annual report of State superintendent.

Ch. 117, Mar. 27, 1919.

Maine: To amend sec. 66, ch. 16, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the attendance of children at school.

Instruction in private school or other private instruction, in order to be accepted in lieu of public-school work for compulsory attendance purposes, must have approval of State superintendent.

Ch. 122, Mar. 23, 1919.

Maine: See also B (f), State aid for secondary education; L (a), Course of Study, general.

Maryland: Amending the charter of Western Maryland College.

Students to be admitted without regard to denominational connections and without religious or civil test. No preference on account of religious profession shall be given in the choice of president and professors.

Ch. 290, Apr. 18, 1918.

Massachusetts: Relative to the granting of degrees by colleges and other institutions of learning.

Whoever intends to present to the legislature a petition for the incorporation of a college, university, or other educational institution with power to grant degrees, or for amendment to charter, shall deposit such petition with the State board of education. Petitioners shall also give notice by publication. If board approves such petition, it shall transmit the same to legislature with recommendation. No school association, corporation, or institution not holding degree-conferring powers shall use the designation "university" or "college," but this shall not prohibit institution now using such designation from continuing to use it.

Ch. 283, July 9, 1919.

Michigan: To amend sec. 11321 of the Compiled Laws, relating to the incorporation of associations for the purpose of establishing loan funds for students.

Such association may be incorporated by 5 or more residents of the State. Loan funds may be established for students of university, agricultural college, college of mines, State normal schools, and the manual-training schools of the State.

Act No. 268, May 12, 1919.

Michigan: See also F (f), Compulsory attendance.

Nebraska: To regulate public, private, denominational, and parochial schools, to amend sections 6924, 6925, and 6926, Revised Statutes of 1913, all relating to schools.

Children in school districts, other than city districts, must attend school between the ages of 7 and 16 for not less than two-thirds of school term or for not less than 12 weeks in any case. Exemptions from attendance law no longer include those taught at home. Private, denominational, and parochial schools and all teachers employed therein shall be subject to the general school laws so far as the same apply to grades, certification of teachers, and promotion of pupils. All such schools shall have adequate equipment and supplies and courses of study substantially the same as those of the public schools. No

person shall be employed to teach in such school who has not obtained a teachers' certificate corresponding to public-school teacher's certificate of same grade. Nothing herein shall be construed as interfering with religious instruction. Patriotic studies and exercises required in all schools, public and private. County superintendent or city superintendent, as case requires, shall inspect private, denominational, and parochial schools. No person shall be granted a certificate to teach in any school not complying with this act, and pupils in such school must attend public school. Duties of attendance officers are defined.

Ch. 155, Apr. 3, 1919.

New Jersey: To authorize charitable and educational corporations to make changes in their acts or certificate of incorporation and their organization.

Ch. 92, Feb. 21, 1918.

New Jersey: Relating to exemption from taxation.

Exempts schools, educational institutions, and public libraries.

Ch. 179, Mar. 4, 1918.

New Jersey: Fixing exemptions from taxation.

Schools, educational institutions, and public libraries are included in exemptions.

Ch. 289, Mar. 6, 1918.

New York: To incorporate the general board of religious education of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

Ch. 163, Apr. 8, 1918.

New York: See also F (c), Teachers' pensions.

North Carolina: To validate acts of certain religious, educational, and charitable corporations.

Associations, etc., which were founded prior to January 1, 1894, and which have since been acting as corporations under the law shall be presumed to have been duly and regularly organized as corporations under the laws of the State on January 1, 1894.

Ch. 187, Mar. 5, 1919.

North Carolina: To regulate the conferring of degrees by educational institutions.

Ch. 264, Mar. 10, 1919.

Virginia: Exempting incorporated school leagues from annual franchise tax.

Ch. 243, Mar. 15, 1918.

Wisconsin: To amend paragraph (e), subsec. (3), sec. 40.74, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to records and reports by teachers of public, private, and parochial schools.

Requires teachers in private and parochial schools to make attendance reports to truant officers.

Ch. 665, July 25, 1919.

Wyoming: Relating to the examination of the accounts and affairs of funds and estates left for educational purposes.

Directs State examiner to make such examination and report his findings to the court having jurisdiction of the funds or estate.

Ch. 68, Feb. 22, 1919.

8. LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.

(a) General.

Alabama: To provide for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries by counties; to provide for their government and supervision, and to authorize the cooperation and affiliation of rural, town, and village school libraries with any libraries so organized.

County commissioners or other governing body of any county may establish and maintain or assist in establishing and maintaining free public libraries for the people of their respective counties, and for such purpose may accept gifts and bequests and make appropriation from county funds not to exceed \$5,000 annually. Probate judge, county superintendent of education ex officio, and 3 members appointed by commissioners, or like governing body, shall constitute

library board. County commissioners may contract with existing library to extend its privileges as county library, in which case governing board of such library shall be county library board. Said board to provide building and equipment, elect librarian, and do other necessary things. Branches and travelling collections may be provided. Village, town, and school libraries may become parts of county system. State department of archives and history shall encourage the establishment of county libraries.

No. 763, p. 1124, Sept. 30, 1919.

Alabama: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general; C (b), Local bonds and indebtedness.

Arizona: Amending paragraphs 1925 and 1929, Ch. VIII, Title VII, Revised Statutes, 1913, relating to public libraries.

Authorizes a library tax of not exceeding one-half mill on the dollar in a city or town of 5,000 population or more, or 1 mill in cities or towns of less than 5,000. Nine trustees in cities or towns of more than 3,000 population; 6 trustees in smaller municipalities.

Ch. 106, Mar. 19, 1919.

Colorado: To authorize the creation and maintenance of units in each of the several counties of Colorado, tributary to, and coordinate with, the State Historical and Natural History Society.

Ch. 189, Apr. 4, 1919.

Colorado: See also A (b2), State officers.

Connecticut: Requiring the State library to maintain a department of war records.

Ch. 126, Apr. 15, 1919.

Connecticut: Authorizing the State public library committee to provide suitable libraries in the penal and charitable institutions of the State.

Ch. 190, May 2, 1919.

Connecticut: Concerning the public library committee.

The State board of education shall appoint annually 5 persons as the Connecticut public library committee.

Ch. 197, May 2, 1919.

Delaware: To amend ch. 34 of the Revised Code by increasing the amount of money that the State library commission is authorized to expend.

Increases said amount from \$2,000 to \$5,000.

Ch. 62, Apr. 2, 1919.

Georgia: Increasing from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per annum the salary of the assistant State librarian.

No. 231, p. 108, Aug. 1, 1918.

Georgia: To insure the protection of State records by establishing a department of archives and history for the State, to prescribe its functions and duties, to provide for its maintenance, and for other purposes.

No. 434, p. 137, Aug. 20, 1918.

Georgia: To amend secs. 1563, 1564, and 1565, vol. 1, Code of 1910, in reference to the State library commission, so as to provide for the appointment of the members thereof; to provide for the purchase, maintenance, and expenses of circulation of travelling libraries; to provide for the performance of certain additional duties by the library commission; to provide for annual reports; to provide an appropriation for travelling libraries; to fix the salary of the secretary of the commission; to provide quarters for the commission in the Capitol; and for other purposes.

No. 60, p. 86, Aug. 18, 1919.

Idaho: Amending sec. 291, ch. 38, of the Compiled Laws, relating to the establishment of libraries by cities and villages.

Common council of any city or village may establish and maintain a public library and reading room, and may levy for the support thereof a tax not exceeding 2 mills.

Ch. 187, Mar. 12, 1919.

Illinois: Defining the powers and duties and nature of reports of directors of public libraries in cities, incorporated towns, and townships.

S. B. 30, p. 639, May 10, 1919.

Illinois: To authorize the Illinois State Historical Library to edit and publish the history of the achievements in the World War of the soldiers, sailors, and marines from the State of Illinois, and to make an appropriation therefor.

H. B. 731, p. 82, June 28, 1919.

Illinois: To provide for public county library systems.

Duty of county commissioners to establish and maintain a county library, subject to vote of the people as hereinafter provided. Board may contract with existing library to furnish county library accommodations, which shall include (a) county library; (b) branches and stations as deemed necessary by county commissioners; (c) circulating collections; and (d) other things necessary to make an efficient system. Such contracts must have approval of Illinois library extension commission. Except in counties where contract is made with existing library, there shall be a county library board to consist of 5 members appointed by commissioners. Board to establish and maintain county library, branches, stations, and circulating collections; to appoint librarian and necessary assistants; and to do other necessary things. Existing libraries may be made branches or stations by contract. County tax not exceeding 1½ mills may be levied to constitute separate library fund. Library board to report annually to commissioners. Foregoing provisions shall not take effect until voted in any county by majority vote of qualified electors. Election on question to be called on petition of 100 or more such electors.

H. B. 277, p. 736, June 28, 1919.

Illinois: To amend secs. 1, 10, and 13 of "An act to authorize cities, incorporated towns, and townships to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading rooms," approved March 7, 1872.

Permits library tax not exceeding 1½ mills on the dollar. Regulates issuance of bonds for library site and building.

S. B. 419, p. 774, June 20, 1919.

Indiana: To establish a legislative reference bureau and prescribe its powers and duties.

Established for the use and information of members of the general assembly, governor, several State departments, boards, commissions, and institutions, and such other public officials, citizens, and organizations as may desire to use or consult the same.

Ch. 84, Mar. 1, 1919.

Indiana: Amending sec. 1 of "an act providing for the extension of library privileges to townships," approved March 4, 1911.

Provides for the extension of library privileges of any city or town to adjacent townships.

Ch. 81, Mar. 12, 1919.

Iowa: Relating to the establishment of a free public library and soldiers' memorial, and providing that cities and towns having established a free public library may unite with the county board of supervisors for the erection and maintenance of a soldiers' sailors' and marines' memorial and public library, and providing for the appointment of trustees for such memorial and public library, and providing their powers and duties, and authorizing the levy of taxes for the erection and maintenance of such memorial and library.

Ch. 252, Apr. 18, 1919.

Iowa: Establishing a medical department in the State library.

Ch. 367, Apr. 25, 1919.

Kansas: Relating to public libraries, and repealing sec. 949, General Statutes of 1915.

On petition of 25 per cent of taxpayers in any city, the mayor and council shall call election on question of establishing and maintaining a public library and reading room; majority vote to decide. City may levy a tax of 1 mill for such purpose, but in city of 40,000 population or more not exceeding one-fourth mill shall be levied.

Ch. 112, Nov. 8, 1919.

Kansas: Relating to the salaries of State officers and employees.

Kansas traveling libraries commission, is authorized to appoint a secretary at a salary of \$1,800 and an assistant secretary at \$1,200.

Ch. 284, p. 392, Mar. 10, 1919.

Maine: To amend secs. 42 and 43, ch. 64, Revised Statutes, relating to the publication of ancient vital statistics.

Transfers duties connected therewith from secretary of state to librarian of State library.

Ch. 83, Mar. 8, 1919.

Maine: Granting compensation to members of the Maine library commission.

Ch. 34, Mar. 8, 1919.

Maine: To amend sec. 16, ch. 3, of the Revised Statutes, relating to appropriations for the Maine State Library.

Strikes out limit of \$2,000 on such appropriation

Ch. 203, Apr. 4, 1919.

Massachusetts: Increasing from \$5,000 to \$7,500 the amount that may be expended annually by the State board of free public library commissioners.

Ch. 127, Apr. 2, 1918.

Massachusetts: See also A (b1), State boards; D (a), Buildings and sites, general.

Michigan: To authorize the issuance of bonds; to provide sites for, and for the erection thereon, of public libraries and for additions to and improvements of such sites and the buildings thereon, whether now existing or hereafter acquired, in cities, villages, and school districts where free public libraries have been or hereafter may be established.

Act No. 305, May 13, 1919.

Michigan: Authorizing any city to provide a suitable memorial for soldiers and sailors of any one or more, of the wars in which the United States has engaged.

Such memorial may be a library.

Act No. 325, May 13, 1919.

Minnesota: Relating to powers of cities of the first class not organized under home-rule charter and of library boards of such cities.

Minneapolis library board authorized to accept certain gifts. Previous gifts of land, etc., ratified and confirmed. Library board permitted to erect buildings on land acquired. Bond issue of \$500,000 authorized.

Ch. 148, Apr. 2, 1919.

Minnesota: To provide for the establishment and maintenance of county free libraries.

County commissioners may establish and maintain at county seat or other city in the county a public library for people of the county, and may levy therefor a tax of 1 mill on the dollar of property outside of city or village wherein a public library is located, or which is already taxed for support of library. On petition of 100 freeholders said commissioners shall submit to voters question of establishing county library, majority vote to determine. Commissioners may contract with existing public library to extend privileges of same to people of the county and may place under said library board the county library fund. Commissioners may so contract with more than one public library where they exist in county. Where no such contract is made a board of 5 county library directors shall be appointed by the commissioners. Powers and duties thereof to be same as other directors of public libraries.

Ch. 445, Apr. 25, 1919.

Minnesota: See also A (b1), State boards.

Mississippi: To provide for the maintenance of the Mississippi department of archives and history; to provide for its publications and for the publications of the Mississippi Historical Society.

Ch. 31, Mar. 20, 1918.

Mississippi: Providing for the removal of the publications of the Mississippi Historical Society from the State university to the department of archives and history.

Ch. 32, Mar. 29, 1918.

Nebraska: To amend secs. 3792, 3793, and 3794, Revised Statutes of 1913, relating to libraries.

Law authorizes establishment and maintenance of public libraries by city councils, boards of trustees of incorporated villages, county boards, and township electors. Maximum permissible tax is increased from 3 mills to 5 mills. Number of members of city and village library boards is reduced from 9 to 5; term of members, 5 years, 1 being elected each year. Provision requiring bond of library directors is stricken out.

Ch. 120, Feb. 27, 1919.

Nevada: To amend sec. 2 of "An act in relation to the State library," approved February 14, 1865.

Chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court constitute State library commission. Salary of State librarian, \$2,400 per annum; assistant librarian, \$1,500. Library commission may adopt rules and regulations for State library.

Ch. 57, Mar. 14, 1919.

New Hampshire: To amend ch. 8, Public Statutes, as amended by ch. 59, Laws of 1917, relating to the State and other public libraries.

Town library trustees shall have management and custody of the free public library and all property of the town relating thereto, except trust funds held by the town.

Ch. 35, Mar. 12, 1919.

New Jersey: To authorize the governing body of any municipality to appropriate money in aid of free public libraries and reading rooms.

Ch. 126, Feb. 25, 1918.

New Jersey: To provide for the preparation, publication, and preservation of a complete history of the services of the people of New Jersey who were engaged in the military or naval service of the United States in the war with the Imperial German Government.

Designates State librarian to prepare and publish such history.

Ch. 22, Mar. 31, 1919.

New Jersey: Making the commissioner of education and the State librarian members ex officio of the public library commission.

Ch. 137, Apr. 12, 1919.

New York: To amend the education law relative to the support and management of the public libraries.

Money derived from taxes for the support of a library owned by a corporation but maintained for the public shall be paid to treasurer of such corporation. Unless otherwise provided by charter, library trustees shall be 5 in number, except that in a town there shall be 6.

Ch. 113, Apr. 3, 1919.

New York: Amending the tax law in relation to exemption of property held by trustees for hospital or library purposes.

Exempts property held in trust by an educational corporation for public library purposes.

Ch. 288, Apr. 10, 1918.

New York: To amend the education law by adding thereto secs. 1198 and 1199, providing for the appointment of local historians in every village, town, or city except a city having more than 1,000,000 inhabitants.

Ch. 181, Apr. 11, 1919.

New York: To amend the education law (secs. 1118 and 1119), relative to the establishment of public libraries and the acceptance of gifts therefor.

Authorizes county, city, village, or other taxing unit to determine to establish and maintain a public library by majority vote "at a meeting of the electors, duly held," as well as by other specified methods. By resolution at a special (or regular) town meeting, a town may accept a gift or bequest for library purposes and obligate the town to make a specified annual appropriation.

Ch. 288, May 3, 1918.

Oklahoma: Creating the Oklahoma library commission; defining its powers and duties; providing for the conduct and expenses thereof; and appropriating money therefor.

Ch. 32, Mar. 25, 1919.

Oklahoma: Relating to public libraries in cities of the first class.

Such city may establish and maintain a public library and reading room, and may levy therefor a tax not exceeding 2 mills on the dollar. In city having a colored population of 1,000 or more, city council may establish and maintain a library and reading room, or either, for such colored population.

Ch. 112, Mar. 29, 1919.

Oregon: To amend sec. 4358, Lord's Oregon Laws, as amended by ch. 151, Session Laws of 1911, relating to county tax for public libraries.

Special tax of one-half of 1 mill on the dollar may be levied for the establishment and maintenance, or assisting in the establishment and maintenance, of a public library within the county. In any county having a population of 100,000 or more, an additional one-half mill may be levied.

Ch. 135, Feb. 25, 1919.

Oregon: Creating the legislative service and reference bureau and defining the duties thereof.

Ch. 167, Feb. 26, 1919.

Oregon: Further defining the duties of the State librarian.

Ch. 100, Feb. 27, 1919.

Oregon: To provide for the establishment and maintenance of free public libraries, and repealing secs. 4346 to 4359, Lord's Oregon Laws, as amended by ch. 151, General Laws of 1911; also repealing chs. 117 and 124, General Laws of 1911, and ch. 346, General Laws of 1915; to provide a saving clause and to provide a method whereby libraries established under the former law may change so as to operate under this law and to give cities, school districts, and counties power to contract with existing public libraries for library service within their territorial limits.

Any county or incorporated city may establish a free public library and provide funds to maintain the same. Any city having 4,000 population or more and expending for library \$2,000 or more, except city in which county library is located, may be exempt from participation in maintenance of county library. Library board of 5 members shall govern each county or city library. County library shall be located at county seat, unless another city of the county has more population by 20 per cent. County library board may establish branch libraries. Contract may be made with existing library to furnish privileges to city or county. City council or school directors may likewise contract for library facilities. Library under this act must be forever free to inhabitants of county or city. Library board to make annual report. County tax not to exceed 1 mill. Building fund may be provided. Donations may be made and shall be held in accordance with terms prescribed by donor.

Ch. 357, Mar. 4, 1919.

Pennsylvania: To amend, revise, and consolidate the law relating to the State library and museum, including the law relating to the free library commission and the division of public records; abolishing the board of trustees of the State library, the advisory commission of public records, and the free library commission; and repealing existing laws in relation thereto.

State library and museum shall hereafter be under the exclusive control, supervision, direction, and management of the State librarian and director of the museum who shall be appointed by the governor. Following are the divisions of the State library and museum: (a) General library division, (b) law library division, (c) public records division, (d) library extension division, (e) museum division.

Act No. 183, May 23, 1919.

Pennsylvania: Empowering cities to take, purchase, or condemn property, and to appropriate money for the erection thereon of public auditoriums, libraries, memorial buildings, and monuments; and providing for their operation and maintenance.

Act No. 320, July 8, 1919.

Rhode Island: To amend secs. 2 and 18, ch. 88, of the General Laws, as amended, relating to the State library.

Appropriation for State library increased from \$3,030 to \$3,270, and appropriation for legislative reference bureau from \$3,970 to \$4,310.

Ch. 1747, Apr. 23, 1919.

Rhode Island: To amend sec. 2, ch. 363, of the General Laws, relating to salary of State librarian.

Fixes such salary at \$3,000. Office of State record commissioner is abolished.

Ch. 1759, Apr. 23, 1919.

Tennessee: To abolish the department of history and archives, and transfer all articles, books, and papers thereof to the State library, and require the State librarian, without additional salary, to look after the same; and authorizing the appointment of a porter by the librarian to aid in the additional work imposed by this act.

Ch. 76, Mar. 29, 1919.

Tennessee: To appropriate \$5,000 annually to the Tennessee State Historical Society.

Ch. 101, Apr. 2, 1919.

Texas: Providing for the appointment, tenure, and compensation of members of the Texas Library and Historical Commission.

Ch. 60, 2d called session, July 23, 1919.

Utah: Providing for the establishment, maintenance, and supervision of county libraries.

County commissioners may levy for library purposes an annual tax not to exceed 1 mill on the dollar of taxable property in the county outside of cities of 20,000 population or more; on petition of 10 per cent of taxpayers in such territory, commissioners shall levy said tax; amount accruing from tax of cities maintaining free public libraries shall be turned over to their local boards; powers of cities of first class not impaired. Board of directors of county library to consist of one county commissioner, mayor of city where library is located, and three other members appointed by commissioners. Said board shall have control of county library funds and property, and is responsible for the establishment of county library and branches; board shall determine amount of tax levy but not to exceed 1 mill. Board shall appoint as librarian a person holding a certificate from State board of education. Library to be free to people of the county. Board to keep records and report annually to commissioners and State boards of education. County librarians shall be subject to supervision of State board of education, and libraries shall be subject to visitation of State board's representatives.

Ch. 72, Mar. 13, 1919.

Utah: To amend sec. 3719, Compiled Laws of 1917, providing for libraries and gymnasiums in cities of the third class and in incorporated towns.

Ch. 73, Mar. 13, 1919.

Vermont: Relating to the employment of a custodian of the collections of the Vermont Historical Society and other historical books owned by the State.

President of said society and the State librarian shall employ such custodian.

No. 11, Apr. 4, 1919.

Washington: Providing for tax levies for public-library purposes in cities of the third and fourth class.

Voters may vote a library tax not exceeding 3 mills.

Ch. 171, Mar. 19, 1919.

Wisconsin: To amend subsec. 1, sec. 20.14, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to the appropriation for the State library commission.

Such appropriation is increased from \$24,000 to \$33,500 annually.

Ch. 3, Feb. 11, 1919.

Wisconsin: To create subsec. (6), sec. 43.27, and to amend sec. 43.31, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to public libraries.

Authorizes county board of supervisors to establish and maintain a county library.

Ch. 521, July 8, 1919.

Wyoming: To amend and reenact certain sections and chapters of the laws relating to salaries of appointive State officers and deputy State officers.

Amends sec. 402, ch. 35, of the Compiled Statutes, fixing salary of State librarian at \$2,100. Ch. 40, Feb. 18, 1919.

Wyoming: Authorizing the establishment of county law libraries and the appropriation of county funds therefor. Ch. 84, Feb. 25, 1920.

Wyoming: Establishing a State historical board and creating the office of State historian, prescribing his duties, providing for his appointment, and repealing conflicting acts. Ch. 99, Feb. 25, 1920.

S (b). Public School Libraries.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general; S (a), Libraries and museums, general.

Maine: To appropriate money for the purchase of traveling libraries for high schools.

Sum of \$500 appropriated annually. Said traveling collections to be made up of books, etc., selected by State superintendent and purchased and circulated by the Maine library commission. Resolves, ch. 30, Mar. 8, 1919.

Michigan: See S (a), Libraries and museums.

Nevada: See B (e), State aid for elementary education.

Ohio: To amend sec. 7642 of the General Code, relating to school libraries.

School board of any school district, where public library is not maintained, may establish and maintain school library, and may annually expend therefor not exceeding \$250. May accept gifts and donations.

H. B. 408, p. 613, June 5, 1919.

Oregon: To amend sec. 4156, Lord's Oregon Laws, relating to school district libraries.

Regulates the purchase of books for such libraries. Ch. 423, Mar. 4, 1919.

South Carolina: To encourage libraries in the public schools, and to repeal certain acts relating to the establishment of libraries, the enlargement of libraries, and the purchase of supplementary readers for libraries.

When school district raises between \$5 and \$25 for school library, county and State shall each pay an equal amount for such purpose. State aid provided for the purchase of bookcases. Inconsistent acts repealed. Nothing herein shall be construed as preventing district from raising more than \$25.

Act No. 113, Mar. 13, 1919.

Utah: See S (a), Libraries and museums.

West Virginia: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

T. EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

(a) General.

Kansas: To provide for licensing maternity hospitals or homes, and homes for infants or children; making violations thereof a misdemeanor, and providing penalties therefor. Ch. 210, Mar. 22, 1919.

Mississippi: To provide schools for Indian children and other children not otherwise provided for by law. Ch. 280, Mar. 21, 1918.

Tennessee: To provide a method for empowering a guardian or trustee to encroach upon the corpus of the estate of his ward for the support, education, and maintenance of such ward by ex parte proceedings in the chancery courts, at term time or before the chancellor in chambers, where the estate of the said ward does not exceed \$1,000. Ch. 148, Apr. 15, 1919.

Wyoming: Relating to the examination and instruction of defective children, accepting provisions of cooperation with United States officials, and for other purposes, and making an appropriation. Ch. 41, Feb. 19, 1919.

T (b). Schools for the Deaf.

Alabama: Amending secs. 1941 and 1942, Code of 1907, relating to maintenance of pupils at the Alabama School for the Deaf.

Annual appropriation for each pupil, \$300. No. 542, p. 801, Sept. 30, 1919.

Alabama: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Colorado: Providing for the compulsory education of children who are deaf and blind, and providing penalties for violation thereof.

Applies to children between 6 and 16 years of age. Ch. 89, Feb. 28, 1919.

Colorado: See also T (c), Schools for the blind.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Hawaii: See T (c), Schools for the blind.

Iowa: Providing for compulsory education of the deaf and the blind between the ages of 7 and 19 years. Ch. 120, Mar. 29, 1919.

Kentucky: For the benefit of the Kentucky schools for the deaf—white and colored.

Increases annual per capita allowance from \$150 to \$200. Other appropriations for improvements. Ch. 44, Mar. 26, 1918.

Kentucky: Providing for the compulsory education of the deaf and providing penalties for violation thereof. Cr. 46, Mar. 28, 1918.

Maine: Requiring attendance at the Maine School for the Deaf of children between 6 and 18 years of age who are too deaf or too dumb to be materially benefited by the public schools, unless such child is receiving instruction during such period in the branches usually taught in the public schools. Ch. 22, Mar. 8, 1919.

Maryland: Amending secs. 139 and 142, ch. 236, Acts of 1906, being secs. 168 and 172, art. 77, Annotated Code, so as to increase the age of compulsory school attendance for deaf or blind children from 16 to 18 years. Ch. 441, Apr. 10, 1918.

Massachusetts: Amending sec. 19, ch. 35, of the Revised Laws, authorizing the State board of education to provide education for the deaf at certain specified institutions. General Acts, 1918, p. 293.

Michigan: To amend sec. 1460, Compiled Laws of 1915, relating to the Michigan School for the Deaf.

Authorizes the expenditure of not exceeding \$60 per annum for clothing for each deaf pupil. Auditor to charge such amount to county of pupil's residence. Act No. 13, extra sess., June 25, 1919.

Minnesota: To amend sec. 4146, General Statutes of 1913, as amended by ch. 840, Laws of 1917, relating to admissions to the State schools for the deaf and the blind.

Person of "suitable age and capacity" for instruction may be received. Person legally liable shall furnish him funds for clothing, postage, and transportation. If person legally liable is unable to pay, as certified by probate judge, county shall provide such funds, but not exceeding \$60 per person. Ch. 60, Mar. 18, 1919.

Minnesota: To amend sec. 1, ch. 194, General Laws of 1915, authorizing school districts to maintain schools for the deaf.

School district may, with approval of State superintendent, establish one or more schools for the deaf. Courses and methods of instruction to be as approved by State superintendent, who may provide for the inspection of such schools. District having in attendance 5 or more deaf pupils between ages of 4 and 16 may be permitted to establish school. Blind, defective speech, and mentally subnormal children shall not be admitted to same class with deaf children. State aid of \$150 for each child in such school.

Ch. 218, Apr. 11, 1919.

Missouri: Regulating admission to the school for the deaf and payment of tuition therefor.

County to pay expenses of clothing and traveling for pupils under 21 years of age admitted therefrom; not to exceed \$60.

S. R. 35, p. 195, May 30, 1919.

Missouri: To amend Art. II, ch. 103, Revised Statutes of 1900, by adding thereto new sections 10795a, 10795b, 10795c, 10795d, 10795e.

Whenever there are in any school district 10 or more children who are blind, who are deaf, or who are feeble-minded but capable of instruction, school board shall provide appropriate instruction for such children in a special class and shall provide transportation for such children who could not otherwise attend; instruction confined to elementary grades. Two or more districts may join in forming such special class. State superintendent to inspect such classes. District maintaining an approved special class shall receive State aid to amount of \$750 for each teacher employed in full-time instruction of such classes, but teacher must have been specially trained for such work as approved by State superintendent; State aid not to exceed two-thirds of salary paid teacher by local board. Where instruction is not otherwise provided, State board of charities may take charge and provide training for feeble-minded, deaf, blind, or crippled children under 16 years of age who have not completed eighth grade; when parent or guardian is unable to pay expense therefor, county of child's residence shall be required to pay the same.

H. B. 48, p. 680, June 7, 1919.

Missouri: See also H (f), Compulsory attendance.

New Jersey: Authorizing the governor to authorize any executive officer of the State to exercise the powers and duties conferred or imposed upon the governor by "An act for the instruction and maintenance of indigent deaf and dumb, blind, and feeble-minded persons, inhabitants of this State," approved Mar. 12, 1873, as amended.

Ch. 4, Feb. 4, 1918.

New Jersey: See also T (e), Feeble-minded, backward children.

New York: To amend the education law, in relation to cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils in institutions for the deaf and dumb.

During the war the expense for each child may be increased from \$350 to \$400 per year.

Ch. 243, Apr. 17, 1918.

New York: Amending the education law, in relation to physically defective children.

In any city or union free school district having 10 or more deaf, blind, crippled, or otherwise physically disabled children the board of education shall establish special classes for them as may be necessary. But where schools for such children are established and incorporated under the laws of the State the board of education shall not be required to establish other classes, but may contract with such incorporated schools for the instruction of the physically defective children of the city or district.

Ch. 378, Apr. 30, 1918.

New York: To amend the education law (sec. 979), in relation to cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils in institutions for the deaf and dumb.

Cost to be borne by county from where pupil comes until pupil is 12 years of age, but not to exceed \$400 per annum, but prior to June 30, 1920, cost may be \$425.

Ch. 104, Apr. 9, 1919.

North Carolina: To amend sec. 3, ch. 33, Public Laws of 1917, relating to expenditures for clothing inmates of the State school for the blind and the deaf.

Increases from \$30 to \$45 the amount allowed for each person.

Ch. 183, Mar. 8, 1919.

Tennessee: To provide for pensions and bonuses for teachers in the Tennessee Deaf and Dumb School under certain conditions.

Ch. 169, Apr. 15, 1919.

Tennessee: See also A (b1), State boards.

Texas: See A (b1), State boards.

Utah: Amending sec. 5320, Compiled Laws of 1917, relating to the Utah School for the Deaf, and defining its objects and purposes and fixing the age limit.

Ch. 101, Mar. 7, 1919.

West Virginia: To establish a State institution for deaf and blind persons of the Negro race, and to provide for the management of such institution.

Ch. 11, Feb. 11, 1919.

West Virginia: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wisconsin: To consolidate, renumber, and amend chs. 45f and 45i of the Statutes to be ch. 47; and to consolidate, rearrange, renumber, revise, and amend the sections of said chapter, all relating to the education and relief of the blind and the deaf.

Ch. 81, Apr. 16, 1919.

Wisconsin: To amend paragraphs (a) and (b), subsec. (1), sec. 20.32, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to day schools for persons who are deaf or who have defective speech, and making an appropriation.

Allows \$150 State aid for each pupil of defective speech and \$200 for each deaf pupil or blind pupil.

Ch. 398, June 20, 1919.

Wyoming: Giving the State board of child and animal protection and its successors the use of the property of the institute for the support and education of the blind, deaf, and dumb, and repealing sec. 12, ch. 107, Session Laws of 1917.

Ch. 107, Feb. 25, 1919.

T (c). Schools for the Blind.

Alabama: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

California: To provide readers for blind students in the University of California and Junior College, and to assist deaf students attending the National College for the Deaf at Washington, D. C., and making an appropriation therefor.

Ch. 382, May 22, 1919.

California: Appropriating money to purchase books for the blind at the California School for the Deaf and Blind.

Ch. 583, May 22, 1919.

Colorado: To provide readers for blind students attending any of the four Colorado State Institutions for higher education, and to assist deaf students attending the National College for the Deaf at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and making an appropriation therefor.

Ch. 10, Apr. 9, 1919.

Colorado: Providing for the education of the adult blind of the State and making an appropriation therefor.

Office of State teacher of the adult blind created; to be appointed by the State board of education. Duties of such teacher shall include the education of the adult blind at their homes and under direction of State board; he shall make and keep a register of all adult blind persons of the State. He shall appoint a secretary. Said teacher shall devote all his time and services ratably among the homes of the adult blind, and shall make an annual report. Salary, \$1,500; expenses paid.

Ch. 88, Mar. 19, 1919.

Colorado: See also T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Connecticut: Amending sec. 1068 of the General Statutes, relating to the education of blind persons.

Increases from \$300 to \$450 the annual State allowance for each blind person.
Ch. 306, May 18, 1919.

Hawaii: Providing an additional appropriation of \$21,500 for the establishment and maintenance of a school for the training and instruction of blind and other defective children.

Act 131, Apr. 25, 1919.

Iowa: See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Kentucky: For the benefit of the Kentucky School for the Blind, to provide an increase in the annual appropriation for the white department, and for the colored department, and to make an annual appropriation for the education and vocational training of the adult blind.

Ch. 60, acts of 1918.

Maryland: See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Massachusetts: Increasing from \$6,000 to \$7,500 the amount which the commission for the blind may expend annually for the instruction of the adult blind at their homes.

Ch. 56, Mar. 11, 1918.

Massachusetts: Amending sec. 1, ch. 201, General Acts of 1916, as amended by ch. 55, General Acts of 1918, relating to annual expenditures for instruction of adult blind at their homes.

Strikes out \$7,500 which commission may annually expend and inserts in place thereof "such sum as the general court may annually appropriate."

Ch. 15, Feb. 21, 1919.

Massachusetts: Relative to sight-saving classes for children.

Massachusetts commission for the blind may expend annually \$10,000 for the purpose of providing sight-saving classes for children certified by reputable oculists as fit subjects for instruction therein.

Ch. 229, June 11, 1919.

Massachusetts: See also A (b1), State boards.

Michigan: Authorizing the superintendent of public instruction to afford suitable instruction and vocational training to adult blind persons in their respective homes and communities, with a view to meeting their educational needs and enabling them to contribute to their own support, and to employ assistants therefor, and making an appropriation to meet the same.

Act No. 219, May 12, 1919.

Minnesota: To amend secs. 2 and 5, ch. 194, General Laws of 1915, relating to the education of blind children by school districts.

School districts may, with approval of State superintendent, establish one or more classes for the blind. Courses, teachers, etc., to have approval of State superintendent. Class must have at least 5 blind children between the ages of 4 and 18, but parents may send their children to State school for the blind. State aid of \$200 for each blind child in such class or classes; treasurer of district to report annually to State superintendent.

Ch. 129, Mar. 29, 1919.

Minnesota: See also T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Missouri: Directing board of managers to fix the salaries and wages of all officers, teachers, and employees of the school for the blind.

H. B. 255, p. 194, May 21, 1918.

Missouri: See also H (f), Compulsory attendance; T (b), Schools for the deaf.

New Jersey: See T (b), Schools for the deaf; T (e), Feeble-minded, backward children.

New York: To amend the education law by adding sec. 94a transferring to the commissioner of education the powers of the State board of charities relative to the New York State School for the Blind.

Ch. 136, Apr. 8, 1919.

- New York:** See also T (b), Schools for the deaf.
- North Carolina:** See T (b), Schools for the deaf.
- Ohio:** To amend secs. 2967 and 2968 of the General Code, relative to increasing the amount that may be allowed for the relief of the needy blind.
H. B. 22, p. 421, May 19, 1919.
- Oklahoma:** Creating a State commission for the adult blind.
Ch. 221, Apr. 2, 1919.
- Pennsylvania:** Providing for the time during which pupils may be taught in institutions for the blind.
Period of years of instruction shall be of such length as may be determined by the respective boards of managers of such institutions.
Act No. 121, May 16, 1919.
- Tennessee:** See A (b1), State boards.
- Texas:** See A (b1), State boards.
- Utah:** Amending sec. 5322. Compiled Laws of 1917, relating to the Utah School for the Blind and defining its objects and purposes and fixing the age limit.
Ch. 100, Mar. 7, 1919.
- West Virginia:** See T (b), Schools for the deaf; A (a), Administration and supervision, general.
- Wisconsin:** Relating to the purchase of land for the State school for the blind, and making an appropriation therefor.
Ch. 52, Mar. 27, 1919.
- Wisconsin:** To create sec. 47.11 of the Statutes, to establish the position of field agent for the adult blind.
Ch. 469, July 8, 1919.
- Wisconsin:** See also T (b), Schools for the deaf.
- Wyoming:** See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

T (d). Schools for Crippled and Deformed.

- Connecticut:** Regulating the admission of crippled children and children afflicted with noncontagious incurable diseases to the home for crippled children at Newington.
Ch. 243, May 14, 1919.
- Massachusetts:** To establish under the industrial accident board a division for the training of cripples.
Ch. 231, May 28, 1918.
- Missouri:** See H (f), Compulsory attendance; T (b), Schools for the deaf.
- New Jersey:** Supplementing "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free public schools, and to provide for the maintenance, support, and management thereof," approved October 19, 1903.
Whenever any school district shall establish a special class for crippled children, county superintendent shall annually apportion thereto \$500 for each teacher employed in such class or classes. Similarly, \$25 shall be apportioned for each crippled child attending a special class in a district other than the district in which he resides.
Ch. 31, Feb. 11, 1918.
- New Jersey:** Amending "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free public schools, and to provide for the maintenance, support, and management thereof," approved October 19, 1903.
Authorizes the provision of free transportation for children living remote from school and for crippled children. In every district where a special class or classes are provided for crippled children, school board shall make provision for the transportation of such children.
Ch. 32, Feb. 11, 1918.
- New Jersey:** See also T (e), Feeble-minded, backward children.
- New York:** See T (b), Schools for the deaf.
- Wisconsin:** See T (b), Schools for the deaf.

T (c). Schools for Feeble-Minded; Retarded Children.

Alabama: To provide for the establishment and maintenance of a home for mental-inferiors in Alabama; to define who are mental inferiors; to provide for their care, treatment, and training, and to appropriate the money necessary therefor. No. 704, p. 1023, Sept. 29, 1919.

Alabama: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

California: To amend sec. 2192 of the Political Code, relating to payments for maintenance of imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, idiots, or epileptics admitted to the home for the feeble-minded.

Parent or guardian to pay for same when able. Ch. 181, Apr. 30, 1919.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Florida: Creating and providing for the organization and management of a State farm colony for epileptic and feeble-minded and making an appropriation therefor. Ch. 7887, June 7, 1919.

Georgia: To establish a training school for mental defectives; to provide for the management and control thereof; to define the class of persons to be admitted thereto; to outline the training and treatment to be provided by said school; to provide for the parole improved patients; to authorize an appropriation, and for other purposes. No. 373, p. 377, Aug. 19, 1919.

Hawaii: Providing for the establishment and maintenance of a home for feeble-minded persons and for commitment and admission thereto.

Act 102, Apr. 19, 1919.

Indiana: Authorizing the commitment of feeble-minded persons between the ages of 6 and 16 to the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth and repealing all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith. Ch. 41, Mar. 3, 1919.

Indiana: Providing for the establishment and government of an Indiana farm colony for feeble-minded, making appropriation therefor, providing for the commitment and transfer of patients thereto, and for their care and custody therein. Ch. 94, Mar. 13, 1919.

Iowa: Raising from \$2,400 to \$3,000 the salary of the chief executive officer of the institution for the feeble-minded. Ch. 75, Mar. 20, 1919.

Iowa: To provide for the detention of inmates of the institution for feeble-minded children and for their return in case they leave such institution in violation of the provisions of this act.

When any person becomes an inmate of said institution, such person shall thereupon be a ward of the State and shall not be removed from said institution without an order in writing from the board of control of State institutions.

Ch. 281, Apr. 22, 1919.

Kansas: Changing name of State Home for Feeble-Minded to State Training School. Ch. 298, Feb. 27, 1919.

Kentucky: Relating to charitable institutions, and providing and appropriating an annual per capita for the pauper and part-pay inmates of the Eastern, Western, and Central State Hospitals, and for the Kentucky Institute for Feeble-Minded Children, and fixing the amount of per capita to be paid by inmates who may be able to pay, and repealing laws in conflict.

Annual appropriation of not exceeding \$190 or monthly appropriation of \$15.83 per capita for inmates of institute for feeble-minded who are not able to pay. Ch. 14, Mar. 19, 1918.

Kentucky: Providing for the commitment, care, treatment, training, segregation, and custody of feeble-minded, epileptic, and insane persons, providing an appropriation therefor, and repealing inconsistent acts.

Establishes the Home and Farm Colony for the Feeble-Minded and a training school for feeble-minded and epileptic persons. Ch. 54, Mar. 26, 1918.

Louisiana: To establish the "State Colony and Training School" for the feeble-minded and to provide for its government, management, control, and maintenance, and making an appropriation therefor; providing for the trial and conduction of the feeble-minded to said institution; imposing fines and penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act.

Act No. 141, July 9, 1918.

Massachusetts: To determine the number of children retarded in mental development and to provide for their instruction.

School committee of each city and town shall annually ascertain number of children 3 years or more retarded in mental development who are in public schools or who are of school age and reside therein. School committee of every city or town where there are 10 or more such children shall establish and maintain special classes therefor under regulations prescribed by State board of education. Ch. 277, July 1, 1919.

Minnesota: Providing for the establishment of a colony for epileptics and a colony for feeble-minded persons, and providing for admission thereto.

Among other classes, persons eligible for admission to the school for the feeble-minded may be admitted to colony for feeble-minded. State board of control may transfer to colony for feeble-minded inmates of school for the feeble-minded at Faribault. Ch. 407, Apr. 23, 1919.

Missouri: To provide for the management of the colony for feeble-minded at Marshall and for the establishment of additional colonies.

Duty of board of managers of said colony to segregate epileptic persons, also all feeble-minded delinquents, including feeble-minded delinquent children. Said board may establish other colonies. S. B. 34, p. 183, May 30, 1919.

Missouri: See also H (f), Compulsory attendance; T (b), Schools for the deaf.

Montana: Relating to the admission, care, and retention of feeble-minded persons and also persons afflicted with epilepsy in the Montana Training School for Feeble-Minded, a department of the Montana School for the Deaf and the Blind at Boulder; to provide for court procedure to commit persons thereto and to discharge persons therefrom; to provide for the powers and duties of all officers connected therewith; to provide for the payment of certain expenses by the counties of the State. Ch. 102, Mar. 4, 1919.

New Hampshire: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

New Jersey: To amend a supplement to the School Law of 1903, which supplement was approved April 27, 1911.

Each board of education in this State shall ascertain what children, if any, there are in the public schools who are 3 years or more below the normal. In each school district in this State in which there are 10 or more children 3 years or more below normal, the board of education thereof shall establish a special class or classes for their instruction, no class, however, to contain more than 15 children.

In each school district in this State where there are 10 or more blind or deaf children who are not now cared for, or who can not be cared for in an institution, a special class or classes shall be organized for their education, no such class, however, to contain more than 15 pupils. Such classes shall be discontinued when proper provision is made for the care and education of such blind and deaf children by the State.

The board of education of every school district in this State shall provide special equipment and facilities adapted to the accommodation, care, and in-

struction of children of school age who are physically crippled to such an extent or who possess such bodily deformities that they can not, in the opinion of the director of medical inspection or of the medical inspector of the school district, be properly accommodated and instructed in the classrooms regularly or usually provided; and, if there are 10 or more such crippled children in any district, the board of education thereof shall establish a special class or classes for their proper and adequate accommodation and instruction; provided, that no such class shall contain more than 18 pupils; and provided further, that the board of education of any district may, by arrangement with the board of education of another school district in this State, provide for the accommodation and instruction of such crippled children in the special class or classes of such other district. The medical examiner of the district shall examine the children in special classes at least once in every 3 months.

Ch. 33, Feb. 11, 1918.

New Jersey: Authorizing the State board of charities and corrections to place indigent feeble-minded patients in suitable institutions for instruction and maintenance.

Ch. 217, Apr. 15, 1919.

New Jersey: See also T (b), Schools for the deaf.

New York: In relation to mental defectives, constituting ch. 71 of the Consolidated Laws; providing for a State commission for mental defectives; regulating institutions for the care, training, and custody of mental defectives; regulating commitment, custody, and discharge of mental defectives; and repealing certain laws.

Ch. 633, May 14, 1919.

North Carolina: To amend the charter of the Caswell Training School and more correctly to define its objects.

Ch. 224, Mar. 10, 1919.

North Carolina: See also B (a), State finance and support, general.

Ohio: To provide an additional institution for the custody and care of the feeble-minded and to make appropriations therefor.

H. B. 358, p. 430, May 19, 1919.

Ohio: To amend ch. 3, Div. II, Title V of Part First of the General Code, relating to the institution for the feeble-minded and the commitment and care of feeble-minded persons, and to amend sec. 1815-12 of the General Code.

S. B. 153, p. 562, June 5, 1919.

Oklahoma: Making the State board of public affairs the board of control of the Institute for the feeble-minded located at Enid.

Ch. 57, Feb. 14, 1919.

Pennsylvania: To amend sec. 1418, School Code of May 18, 1911, relating to the education of the blind, the deaf, and other atypical children.

Secretary of school board shall report annually to medical inspector and to the district or county superintendent of schools every child in the district between ages of 8 and 16 who is "gravely retarded in his or her school work" or who, because of exceptional physical or mental condition, is not being properly educated. District's duty to provide special education for such children, either in special classes provided by the district or in cooperation with other district, or in school or institution outside the district in case a class of 10 or more can not be maintained in the district. State aid of one-half of cost to district maintaining approved special class.

Act No. 446, July 22, 1919.

South Carolina: To establish the State Training School for the Feeble-Minded, and to provide for its government and maintenance.

No. 898, Feb. 12, 1918.

Tennessee: To provide for the protection, care, control, oversight, custody, maintenance, and training of feeble-minded persons; to define who are feeble-minded within the meaning of this act; and for the establishment, construction, and maintenance of the Tennessee Home and Training School for Feeble-Minded Persons.

Ch. 150, Apr. 15, 1919.

Texas: See A (b1), State boards.

Vermont: Permitting the commitment of women between the ages of 21 and 45 to the State school for feeble-minded children. No. 60, Apr. 8, 1919.

Vermont: See also U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Wisconsin: To amend subsec. (3), sec. 41.035, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to State supervisor of special classes for exceptional children.

Ch. 620, July 23, 1919.

T. (f). Tuberculous Children.

Pennsylvania: To amend the School Code of May 18, 1911, by adding thereto new section 1512, authorizing the directors of any school district in which a special school for pupils having tuberculosis shall be established to provide the pupils thereof with food, clothing, and transportation necessary for attendance thereon.

Act No. 165, May 27, 1919.

U. WELFARE OF DEPENDENTS AND DELINQUENTS.

(a). General.

Alabama: To establish a child-welfare department for the State; to prescribe its duties, functions, and powers; to provide for the appointment of an executive and other officers of such department; to define their duties and to provide for their compensation and for the maintenance and other expenses of the department; to confer on said department all the duties, powers, and authority heretofore conferred on the State prison inspector in so far as his duties, powers, and authority relate to children under 16 years of age.

No. 457, p. 694, Sept. 25, 1919.

Massachusetts: See A (b1), State Boards.

Minnesota: Relating to the custody of children by persons other than the parents or relatives of such children; regulating and prescribing certain conditions to be observed by persons authorized by law to secure homes for or care for children; regulating the adoption of such children and the bringing into or taking out of the State of children for the purpose of placing out or procuring the adoption of any such child, and imposing on and granting to the board of control certain duties and powers with reference thereto.

Ch. 51, spec. sess., Sept. 22, 1919.

Nebraska: To provide for child welfare and to create a State child-welfare bureau.

Ch. 178, Apr. 15, 1919.

North Carolina: To amend ch. 170, Public Laws of 1917, relating to public welfare.

Amends section providing for inspection of orphanages, institutions, and maternity homes, and requiring reports to State board of charities and public welfare; eliminates requirement of financial report and requires "such reports and information as may be required by the State board;" requires licensing by State board of welfare agencies. Provides that county boards of charities and public welfare shall be appointed by State board. Gives county board of education a part with county commissioners in appointing a county superintendent of public welfare. Makes mandatory the provision that such superintendent be the chief school attendance officer of the county.

Ch. 46, Feb. 12, 1919.

Oklahoma: Creating a commission of 3 persons to be known as the "Children's Code Commission" and to revise, consolidate, and suggest amendments and additions to the statutes pertaining to children.

Ch. 58, Mar. 22, 1919.

Oregon: To authorize the appointment of a commission to codify, classify, systematize, and index all the laws of Oregon relating to children, and the preventive measures that may be operated under the statutes of the State, and to make an appropriation therefor.

Ch. 200, Mar. 4, 1919.

Oregon: Providing for the care and protection of children; defining child dependency and delinquency; providing for court commitments and guardianship of the persons of dependent and delinquent children; authorizing private agencies and institutions for the care of children of these classes; arranging consent to their adoption; regulating child placing in families; defining and regulating lying-in homes; and providing for State supervision, records and reports for such child-welfare work; providing for an appropriation and a penalty for any violation hereof.

Ch. 405, Mar. 4, 1919.

Rhode Island: Creating a division of child welfare, being an act in amendment of and in addition to ch. 115 of the General Laws, entitled "Of the State board of health."

Ch. 1769, Apr. 24, 1919.

South Dakota: Providing for the purchase of options upon lands for the use of State institutions under the control of the State board of charities and corrections, making an appropriation therefor, and declaring an emergency.

Ch. 28, Mar. 14, 1919.

South Dakota: Creating the child-welfare commission and appropriating money for its expenses.

Ch. 134, Mar. 11, 1919.

Wisconsin: To consolidate, renumber, and revise chs. 45g and 203 of the Statutes to be ch. 48; and to rearrange, renumber, revise, and amend the sections of said chapters and scattered sections of the Statutes, all relating to juvenile courts, to dependent or delinquent children, to the State public school, the Wisconsin industrial school for boys, the Wisconsin industrial school for girls, and to child protection and reformation in general.

Ch. 614, July 19, 1919.

Wyoming: To provide for a commissioner of child and animal protection, and to repeal ch. 201, Compiled Statutes of 1910, and chs. 96 and 99, Session Laws of 1913.

Commissioner of child and animal protection shall be appointed by governor; term, two years; salary, \$2,500. Said commissioner shall secure the enforcement of laws for the prevention of wrongs to children and animals; shall assist in the organization of county and district societies and appoint local and State agents who may volunteer. A deputy commissioner may be appointed at a salary of \$1,800.

Ch. 32, Feb. 18, 1919.

U (b). Wrongs to Children.

Tennessee: To make it unlawful to sell, give to, or procure for minors under 18 years of age tobacco in any form.

Ch. 32, Feb. 18, 1919.

Texas: Providing penalty for contribution to delinquency of any minor under 17 years of age.

Ch. 52, Apr. 2, 1918.

Wyoming: See U (a), Dependents and delinquents, general.

U (c). Juvenile Courts.

See also H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Arizona: To increase the efficiency of the juvenile courts.

Regulates the appointment and duties of probation officers.

Ch. 103, Mar. 19, 1919.

Arkansas: To amend secs. 6 and 11, Act No. 215, Acts of 1911, relating to county probation officers and the commitment of minors.

Regulates appointment of such officers. Provides that no girl under age 18 and no boy under 17 shall be committed to a jail or police station in a county where a detention home is provided. Such minors, when committed, shall not be associated with adult convicts. Provides for counsel for accused minors.
Act 432, p. 319, Mar. 27, 1919.

California: Regulating the transfer of cases in juvenile courts.

Ch. 359, May 18, 1919.

Connecticut: Amending sec. 6871 of the General Statutes concerning the commitment to probation officers.

Such commitments may be made by criminal courts during term or after adjournment.

Ch. 71, Apr. 2, 1919.

Delaware: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Iowa: See U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Maine: To amend sec. 3, ch. 144, Revised Statutes, as last amended by ch. 58, Public Laws of 1919, relating to commitment to the State school for boys.

In case of commitments to such school, records shall show that accused was convicted of "juvenile delinquency," and the court may exclude from the hearing the general public except persons directly interested. Court may order that records in the case be held from indiscriminate public inspection.

Ch. 245 (Spec. ses.), Nov. 7, 1919.

Missouri: See U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

Montana: To amend secs. 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 18, ch. 122, Laws of 1911, and sec. 14, of said chapter, as amended by ch. 52, Laws of 1913, relating to juvenile delinquents and to court procedure.

Ch. 202, Mar. 11, 1919.

Nevada: See U (e), Schools for dependents and delinquents.

New Jersey: Amending "An act providing for the creation of juvenile courts in counties of the first class, and defining the jurisdiction and powers thereof," approved April 1, 1912.

Ch. 41, Feb. 18, 1918.

New Jersey: Regulating the commitment of children under 18 years of age to charitable institutions.

Ch. 66, Apr. 8, 1919.

North Carolina: To create juvenile courts to have jurisdiction in cases of delinquency, neglect, or dependency of children under 16 years of age.

Ch. 97, Mar. —, 1919.

Oregon: To establish a court of domestic relations in counties having a population of 200,000 or more.

Said court shall, in addition to other jurisdiction, have exclusive jurisdiction in all proceedings concerning dependent, delinquent, and neglected children; all proceedings in cases where persons are charged with contributing to the delinquency of children, and all proceedings for the examination and commitment of feeble-minded, idiotic, epileptic, or criminally inclined persons under 18 years of age.

Ch. 296, Mar. 4, 1919.

Oregon: To amend sec. 4412, Lord's Oregon Laws, relating to the juvenile court, salaries of probation officers, detention home, and the disposition of delinquent children.

In county of less than 200,000 inhabitants, probation officer shall be appointed by county judge. He shall be both probation officer and truant officer for the county.

Ch. 388, Mar. 4, 1919.

Oregon: See also U (a), Dependents and delinquents, general.

Tennessee: See B (e), State aid for elementary education; H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Texas: To amend art. 1197, title 17, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, relating to delinquent children, so as to include and further prescribe the procedure in cases of boys and girls; fixing penalties, and declaring an emergency.

Ch. 28, fourth called sess., Mar. 22, 1918.

Utah: Amending secs. 1823 and 1829, Compiled Laws of 1917, relating to powers of juvenile courts and defining delinquents.

Regulates decrees and commitments of delinquents.

Ch. 5, spec. sess., Oct. 6, 1919.

Washington: Regulating the commitment of habitual truants and incorrigible minors to parental schools.

Ch. 202, Mar. 22, 1919.

Wisconsin: See U (a), Dependents and delinquents, general.

Wyoming: To amend sec. 3128, Compiled Statutes of 1910, also par. 1, sec. 2, ch. 99, Laws of 1915, relating to the commitment of juvenile delinquents.

Ch. 119, Feb. 25, 1919.

U (d). Conduct of Children.

U (e). Truant, Detention, and Reform Schools and Schools for Dependents.

Alabama: Providing for the care, custody, and training of dependent, neglected, or delinquent children in any county having a population of 150,000 or more.

Act No. 146, p. 128, Feb. 19, 1918.

Alabama: To change the name of the "Mercy Home Industrial School for Girls," at Birmingham, to the "Alabama Vocational School for Girls," and to provide appropriations for the support, maintenance, and improvement of the same.

This institution is made the State correctional institution for white girls. Annual appropriation for maintenance, \$11,320.

No. 750, p. 1112, Sept. 30, 1919.

Alabama: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Arizona: See A (b1), State boards.

Connecticut: Amending sec. 1820 of the General Statutes concerning the support of girls in the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

State allowance of not exceeding \$6.50 per week per girl.

Ch. 244, May 20, 1919.

Connecticut: Regulating the commitment of children to county temporary homes.

Ch. 338, May 13, 1919.

Delaware: Authorizing the acceptance of a conveyance of the Ferris Industrial School (correctional) to the State, providing for the regulation and operation thereof, and appropriating money for the maintenance of the same.

Ch. 149, Mar. 10, 1919.

Delaware: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Florida: See H (f), Compulsory attendance.

Georgia: Amending an act to establish the Georgia Training School for Girls, approved August 19, 1913, by providing that the governor shall have discretion to appoint 3 men and 2 women or 3 women and 2 men on the board of managers, as he may deem advisable.

No. 357, p. 161, Aug. 17, 1918.

Georgia: Relating to the State reformatory for boys.

Changes name to "Georgia Training School for Boys." For males under 18 years of age. Removes control from "Prison Commission," and vests it in a board of managers consisting of State school commissioner, secretary of State board of health, ex officio, and 5 other members appointed by the governor; 2 of appointive members to be women. In general, this act is designed to transform a penal institution to a correctional institution.

No. 173, Aug. 18, 1919.

Illinois: Providing that girls under 18 years of age convicted of offenses against the United States may, if residents of the State, and if sentence is not to extend beyond the age of 21, be committed to the State Training School for

Girls, but payment by the United States of the expense of support and care therefor. S. B. 227, p. 242, June 11, 1919.

Illinois: Providing that any male child under 17 years of age convicted of an offense against the United States may, if a resident of the State, and if sentence is not to extend beyond the age of 21, be committed to the St. Charles School for Boys, but payment by United States of expense for support and care therefor. S. B. 228, p. 243, June 11, 1919.

Illinois: Providing for committing delinquent boys between 10 and 16 years of age to the St. Charles School for Boys. H. B. 651, p. 242, June 28, 1919.

Illinois: To define and regulate boarding homes for children.

H. B. 431, p. 248, June 28, 1919.

Illinois: Providing for the establishment and maintenance of county detention homes for the temporary care and custody of dependent, delinquent, or truant children.

Amends older law. Provides for county tax of not exceeding two-thirds of a mill on the dollar for such purpose. Regulates manner of holding election to determine whether county will establish such school.

S. B. 538, p. 729, June 30, 1919.

Indiana: Fixing the compensation for the care and control of dependent and neglected children made wards by order of a juvenile court.

Not to exceed 50 cents a day for children over 5 years of age and not to exceed 60 cents a day for children under 5. Ch. 76, Mar. 11, 1919.

Iowa: To amend sec. 254a20, Supplement to the Code, 1913, relating to commitments in juvenile courts.

No child under 10 years of age shall be committed to Training School for Boys, or Training School for Girls, but shall be eligible to admission to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Davenport. Ch. 12, Feb. 15, 1919.

Iowa: To establish a home for dependent, neglected, delinquent, or destitute children, as defined in the laws of the State; to secure necessary grounds, buildings, sites, and equipment therefor; conferring full power to manage, control, and govern the same upon the board of control of State Institutions, and to make necessary appropriations therefor. Ch. 165, Apr. 7, 1919.

Iowa: To amend sec. 254a23, Supplement to the Code, 1913, relating to juvenile courts.

Relates to commitments of dependent and neglected children.

Ch. 246, Apr. 18, 1919.

Iowa: Requiring any county of 40,000 inhabitants or more to establish and maintain separate and outside of any jail or police station a suitable detention home and school for dependent, neglected, and delinquent children.

Ch. 369, Apr. 24, 1919.

Iowa: See also B (b), State school lands.

Louisiana: Providing for a State commission to investigate and report on the subject of the reformation and correction of juvenile offenders.

Act No. 25, June 13, 1918.

Louisiana: To provide for the establishment, administration, and conduct of the Louisiana State Home for Girls for the reformation, correction and education of females in the State between the ages of 8 and 18 who may be declared delinquent, abandoned, or derelict by a court of competent jurisdiction; and repealing all laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith.

Act No. 143, July 10, 1918.

Maine: See U (c), Juvenile courts.

Maryland: Authorizing the Maryland School for Boys to transfer all of its property to the State of Maryland, and to authorize and empower the board of

public works of the State to accept a deed therefor upon such terms and conditions as hereinafter set forth, to the end that the said institution may become a State institution. Ch. 280, Apr. 10, 1918.

Maryland: To provide for the continuance under the supervision and control of the State of the Maryland School for Boys, hereafter to be known as the Maryland Training School for Boys, as a reformatory institution of the State for the care and training of white male minors, committed thereto, and to provide for the control and maintenance thereof, and for the levying of a per capita charge upon the respective counties and the city of Baltimore for boys committed to its care. Ch. 300, Apr. 10, 1918.

Maryland: Changing the name of the Maryland Industrial School for Girls to the Maryland Industrial Training School for Girls, and transferring the same to the State as a State reformatory institution for the care and training of white female minors committed thereto. Ch. 303, Apr. 10, 1918.

Massachusetts: Providing for the transfer of certain inmates from the Reformatory for Women to the Industrial School for Girls.

With the consent of the trustees of the Massachusetts training schools, girls under 17 years of age may be so transferred. Ch. 100, Mar. 28, 1918.

Massachusetts: See also A (b1), State boards.

Michigan: To add sec. 2 to Act No. 137, Public Acts of 1917, relating to instruction in institutions for juvenile delinquents.

Qualifications of teachers in such public institutions must have approval of superintendent of public instruction. Act. No. 17, Mar. 18, 1919.

Michigan: To amend secs. 1930 and 1933 of the Compiled Laws, relating to the control and management of the Industrial School for Girls.

Board of control composed of 5 persons, 1 of whom shall be a woman; appointed by governor; to be a body corporate; no compensation except expenses. Governor may remove for cause. Act. No. 327, May 13, 1919.

Michigan: See also A (f), Administrative units—districts, etc.

Minnesota: To authorize the county board of any county having not less than 150,000 nor more than 220,000 inhabitants and an area of over 5,000 square miles to establish an industrial home for girls. Ch. 153, Mar. 31, 1919.

Minnesota: Further providing for the support of dependent children in their homes. Ch. 328 and ch. 333, Apr. 21, 1919.

Missouri: To repeal and reenact secs. 39 and 49, and amending secs. 40 and 42, of an act entitled "Charities and corrections: Penitentiary, Missouri training school for boys, industrial home for girls, and industrial home for Negro girls," approved April 12, 1917.

Commitments to industrial home for girls between ages of 7 and 17 shall be by juvenile division of the circuit court. Every girl between ages of 7 and 21 convicted of offense not punishable with imprisonment for life or who is in immoral surroundings or incorrigible may be committed to said home until age of 21 is reached. Said home shall be conducted on family or cottage plan for girls between 7 and 21. No court shall commit thereto any neglected or dependent girl or any girl who is insane or idiotic, or any girl who is so incorrigible as not to show fair possibility of reformation. Courts to appoint women attendants who shall take girls to said school when committed.

S. B. 22, p. 186, May 30, 1919.

Missouri: To amend an act entitled "Charities and corrections: Penitentiary, Missouri training school for boys, industrial home for girls, and industrial home for Negro girls," approved April 12, 1917.

Penalty for enticing, aiding, or assisting inmates away from industrial home for girls or industrial home for Negro girls. S. B. 173, p. 188, May 29, 1919.

Missouri: Regulating commitments to the industrial home for Negro girls.

S. B. 23, p. 189, May 30, 1919.

Missouri: To repeal and enact secs. 22, 23, 28, and 33 of an act entitled "Charities and corrections: Penitentiary, Missouri training school for boys, industrial home for girls, and industrial home for Negro girls," approved April 12, 1917.

Boy under 17 convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for 10 years or longer may be committed to training school for boys. Governor may commute certain sentences. Insane, or diseased (contagious) person barred from such school. Expenses paid by county. H. B. 33, p. 191, May 30, 1919.

Montana: To establish a State vocational school for girls; prescribing its objects and purposes; providing for its location, site, buildings and improvements, maintenance, and management; regulating commitments thereto, appeals, commutations, paroles, and discharges, laws for fugitives, aiding escapes and penalties therefor; providing for materials, supplies, etc.; also for empowering the State board of land commissioners to sell or lease either lands or buildings or both for the same.

Such school is provided for the care, education, and safekeeping of girls between the ages of 8 and 21 who are legally committed thereto by a court of record. Executive board composed of 3 members, including 2 women, appointed by governor with consent of State board of education.

Ch. 101, Mar. 4, 1919.

Nevada: To amend sec. 734, Revised Laws of 1912, as amended by ch. 63, Acts of 1917, relating to the care and custody of dependent, neglected, or delinquent children.

Provides for a "probation committee" of 5 members for each county or city and county. District court may at any time require said committee to examine into the qualifications and management of any society, association, or corporation, other than State institution, receiving or applying for children under this act. Said committee to report annually on such organizations. Said committee to have control of internal affairs of detention homes established by county commissioners. Commitment of such children is regulated.

Ch. 24, Feb. 28, 1919.

Nevada: To amend sec. 14 of "An act establishing a State institution for delinquent boys," etc., approved March 26, 1913.

When the Nevada School of Industry is ready for occupancy, courts may commit thereto boys who are found to be delinquents according to law.

Ch. 98, Mar. 10, 1919.

New Hampshire: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

New Mexico: Creating a "girls' welfare board," prescribing its powers and duties, and the powers of district courts with reference thereto; providing for the reformation of delinquent girls and appropriating money therefor.

Ch. 86, Mar. 15, 1919.

New York: To amend the State charities law in relation to the age of children committed to the State Agricultural and Industrial School at Industry.

Commitments were formerly of male children under 16 years of age; new law requires that such children be over 12 and under 16 years of age.

Ch. 388, Apr. 30, 1918.

New York: To amend the penal law in relation to sentence to house of refuge, State industrial school, and New York State training school for girls.

Ch. 416, May 5, 1919.

Minor under 12 convicted of a felony, and minor between 12 and 16 convicted of a crime, may be committed to such institution; male minor, 16 to 18, convicted of juvenile delinquency or misdemeanor may be committed to a house of refuge.

North Carolina: To amend ch. 255, Public Laws of 1911, relating to the State home and industrial school for girls and women.

County shall provide transportation of girls and women sent therefrom to said school.

Ch. 122, Mar. 4, 1919.

North Carolina: To permit children in orphans' homes to attend the public schools. Ch. 301, Mar. 11, 1919.

North Dakota: Proposing an amendment to the State constitution to change the name of State Reform School, located at Mandan, to State Training School.

Ch. 94, Feb. 28, 1919.

Ohio: To amend sec. 3002, of the General Code, relating to the care of dependent children by the county commissioners.

Said commissioners may contract for care of such children in certain institutions. H. B. 246, p. 51, Apr. 4, 1919.

Ohio: To add secs. 3082-1 and 3107-1 to the General Statutes relating to county children's homes.

Board of trustees to meet once a month to examine accounts, conditions of property, and care of inmates. Reserve fund for payment of accounts.

H. B. 238, p. 79, Apr. 10, 1919.

Ohio: See also J (a), Health, general.

Oklahoma: Repealing ch. 69, Laws of 1917, relating to the transfer of delinquent Negro boys from the State penitentiary to the school for Negro boys at Taft, Okla.

Ch. 68, Mar. 29, 1919.

Oklahoma: Creating a board of managers, consisting of 5 members, to be appointed by the governor, to manage the following institutions: The State Training School for Boys, located near Pauls Valley; the Oklahoma State Home for White Children, at Pryor, to be hereinafter designated and known as the East Oklahoma State Home for White Children; the West Oklahoma State Home for White Children, at Helena; the Russell Industrial School, at Oklahoma City, to be hereinafter designated and known as the State Industrial School for White Girls, near Oklahoma City; the State Training School for Colored Boys, located at McAlester; the State Training School for Colored Girls, located at Taft; the Deaf, Blind, and Orphans' Home for Colored Children, located at Taft; creating the office and position of industrial supervisor and fixing his duties; making an appropriation for the expenses of the board of managers and of the industrial supervisor, and for other purposes; and repealing all laws in conflict herewith and declaring an emergency.

Ch. 188, Mar. 29, 1919.

Oregon: To repeal ch. 330, General Laws of 1917, and declaring an emergency.

Repealed act prohibiting the use after December 31, 1918, of public funds for the care or support of any delinquent, dependent, or defective child except in a State institution.

Ch. 63, Feb. 17, 1919.

Oregon: To amend sec. 13, ch. 342, General Laws of 1913, as amended by ch. 243, General Laws of 1915, relating to commitments to the Oregon State Training School.

Commitments shall be of boys between 10 and 18 years of age who, after a full hearing in court, are found incorrigible.

Ch. 129, Feb. 22, 1919.

Oregon: See also U (a), Dependents and delinquents, general; U (c), Juvenile courts.

Pennsylvania: To extend the benefits of the Soldiers' Orphan Industrial School to orphan or destitute children of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines of the war with Germany and Austria or of any movement or campaign in connection therewith or resulting therefrom.

Act No. 1, Feb. 28, 1919.

Pennsylvania: Authorizing courts of record to remove convicts and persons confined in jails, workhouses, reformatories, and reform or industrial schools who are seriously ill to other institutions; and providing penalties for breach of prison.

Act No. 170, May 31, 1919.

South Carolina: To establish the State industrial school for girls and to provide for its government and maintenance.

Provides a correctional institution for white girls between the ages of 8 and 20. No. 501, Acts of 1918.

South Carolina: To establish a State board of correctional administration and to place under its control the South Carolina Industrial School and the State Reformatory for Negro Boys and the State Industrial School for Girls. No. 517, Apr. 11, 1918.

Tennessee: To improve the system of management and government of the Tennessee Vocational Reformatory for Girls, and to abolish the board of managers of said institution created by ch. 24, Public Acts of 1915.

Control vested in board for the administration of State institutions.

Cr. 63, Mar. 26, 1919.

Tennessee: To authorize the board for the administration of State institutions, in its discretion, to remove the State Training and Agricultural School for Boys and the inmates thereof to the State-owned land known as the "Herbert Domain," and to authorize the said board, in its discretion, to remove the inmates of the Tennessee Industrial School to the State-owned property in Davidson County now occupied by the State Training and Agricultural School for Boys. Ch. 183, Apr. 17, 1919.

Tennessee: To amend ch. 24, Public Acts of 1915, relating to the Tennessee Vocational Reformatory for Girls.

Procedure for trial and commitment regulated; same as for State training school for boys. Ch. 189, Apr. 17, 1919.

Tennessee: See also A (b1), State boards.

Texas: Establishing a State home for dependent and neglected white children and providing for its location. Ch. 159, Apr. 1, 1919.

Texas: Fixing the salaries of the superintendents of the eleemosynary institutions of the State. Ch. 24, second called sess., July 25, 1919.

Texas: See also A (b1), State boards.

Vermont: Relating to transfers of inmates between certain State institutions.

Regulates transfers from the industrial school or the State school for feeble-minded to State hospital for the insane; also transfers from hospital for insane to school for feeble-minded. No. 201, Mar. 14, 1919.

Vermont: Providing for the care of dependent and neglected children committed to the State board of charities and probation.

No. 206, Mar. 12, 1919.

Vermont: Prohibiting the commitment of dependent children to the Vermont Industrial School. No. 207, Apr. 7, 1919.

Virginia: To provide for the conveyance by the Prison Association of Virginia of the Laurel Industrial School, its property, real and personal, located in the county of Henrico, to the State of Virginia; and to provide for the assumption by the State of the control, operation, and management of the same. Ch. 351, Mar. 10, 1918.

Washington: See U (c), Juvenile courts.

West Virginia: Amending ch. 46a, Barnes' Code of West Virginia, regulating the care and disposition of delinquent children. Ch. 111, Feb. 22, 1919.

West Virginia: See also A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

Wisconsin: See U (a), Dependents and delinquents, general.

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